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Proceedings
OF THE
Asiatic Exclusion League,
SAN FRANCISCO

FEBRUARY, 1908



Organized Labor Print.

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Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, Labor Temple, 316 14th St., San Francisco, Feb. 16, 1908.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place, and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers, absentees were noted.

On motion, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials.

The following credentials were received and all delegates seated:

Carpenters No. 1082: C. L. Smith and A. E. Lidstrom.

Machinists No. 1, Jr. Order: A. Sandell, M. Lingeleser and A. J. Lundie.

Martha Washington Council, Daughters of Liberty: Arthur Brakebill,

C. W. Hendrich and Clyde W. Strong.

Photo Engravers No. 8: Henry Wesel and N. Garrett.

Laundry Wagon Drivers: C. B. Parker, C. C. Carroll and J. H. Jordan.

Riggers and Stevedores: L. E. Richardson, Hugh McKevitt and Jno.

H. Dolan.

Upholsterers No. 28: B. B. Rosenthal, A. J. Morris and C. Muller.

Millmen No. 422: Frank Schmitz, Paul Necke, Thos. Black and J.

Miller (alternate).

San Francisco Labor Council: C. H. Parker, E. H. Misner and A. J. Gallagher.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31: J. M. White and J. Hennessy.

Iron Molders No. 164: J. J. Fields, J. O. Walsh and R. W. Burton.

Carpenters No. 22: C. F. Knight and Jno. D. Campbell.

Report of Executive Board.

San Francisco, Feb. 16, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

Your Executive Board begs leave to report that during the month many communications were received from the States of California, Nebraska, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Washington and also from British Columbia, advising of having elected delegates to the interstate convention at Seattle, and showing an enthusiastic interest in the movement.

As usual, the queries for information have been numerous, likewise the requests for the League's publications, and in each case your Executive Board has promptly complied with the same.

A letter was received from Mr. M. Barnes, of Salt Lake City, asking information and advice relative to the formation of a permanent organization in that city. This request was complied with immediately; subsequently we have received information that a number of citizens of the above named city met on the night of the 4th inst., and a Mr. H. E. Osborne was chosen to take charge of the work (Mr. Barnes declining on account of pressure of business). The League has forwarded a quantity of literature for general distribution, so that the people of that vicinity may get an intelligent understanding as to the objects and purposes of the League.

Petitions.

Of the 100,000 individual petitions which were printed, 98,500 have been distributed—30,000, as previously reported, being sent to the Asiatic Exclusion Committee of the State Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics—the remaining 68,500 were sent to 2,650 organizations throughout the entire country, consisting of labor, fraternal and civic bodies. A petition was also sent to each of the 386 Congressmen and 90 United States Senators.

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Thus far few replies relative to these petitions have reached our office, but a complete report of the Congressional Record will be made at the next general meeting, so that the action of our Congressmen may become known to the members of the League.

Your Executive Board desires to call your attention to the urgent necessity of requesting our friends to mail these protests at once, so that the proper public sentiment may be created to impress upon Congress the necessity of extending our Exclusion Laws to these Asiatic peoples.

Reports of Fraternal Delegates.

Delegate F. McGowan, representing this League at the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor, reported that he was given a seat in that body, together with Delegate Steckmest of Santa Clara County, and advised of having addressed a mass meeting on the general work of the League, and found the idea that our movement is labor's cause, general and well defined, and that he further believed that the question was beginning to receive the attention its importance deserved. Our representative also stated that he had received every courtesy of the convention.

Delegate Benham reported having visited the convention of the State Building Trades Council of California, and that he addressed that body and was given unlimited time. Your representative further reported that he received a great deal of encouragement towards the financial support of the League, several delegates stating that they would take that matter up immediately upon their arrival at their various homes; that at the conclusion of his remarks he was given a rising vote of thanks for his efforts in behalf of Asiatic Exclusion and that he also addressed a gathering at which the Mayor and representatives of the business interests in Santa Cruz were present, and that the question of Asiatic Exclusion was brought forcibly to the attention of those who were in attendance by President O. A. Tveitmoe of this League.

Your Executive Board tendered the Delegates a vote of thanks for the able manner in which they presented the work of the League.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted by the State Building Trades Council of California, January 14, 1908, and submitted to the League for consideration:

"Whereas, The presence of Asiatics upon United States soil is detrimental to the best interests of our people, having a tendency to debase the morals, degrade the white wealth producers and endanger the peace of our land; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Building Trades Council of California, in annual convention assembled this 15th day of January, 1908, demand of the California representatives in the Congress of the United States that they use their voice and vote in Congress for the support of an Exclusion Law, excluding in its provisions all Asiatics from the United States, with the proper authorization and appropriation for the rigid enforcement of the same."

The following resolution was also adopted by the Seventh Annual Convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor, January 24, 1908:

"Whereas, The influx of Asiatic laborers to the United States is constantly increasing, and

"Whereas, This immigration is detrimental to the welfare of the American people, both industrially and morally; therefore, be it, by the seventh annual convention of the Washington Federation of Labor,

"Resolved, That we are unanimously opposed to Asiatic immigration of laborers, and urge upon our representatives in the 60th Congress to support legislation which will effectually prevent immigration into the United

States of all Asiatics, except 'merchants, students and travelers, and further request said Representatives to see that said legislation contains provisions that said merchants, students and travelers, when found performing manual labor, shall be deported, and further request that provisions similar to the Geary Registration Law be embodied in any Exclusion Law that may be enacted, and that such law, when enacted, be made perpetual in its action; and further

"Resolved, That we recognize that the Asiatic peoples have the same right to exclude us as we have to exclude them, and further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Representatives and Senators from California, Oregon and Washington."

Publicity and Statistics.

The following information has been received from El Paso, Texas:

JAPANESE TRICKERY UPON THE MEXICAN BORDER

Secret Service Agent Babcock, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who has been in El Paso and Juarez since December 1st, has returned to Washington, where he will make his report to the Treasury officials as to the conditions at the local port. An investigation has been going on here for the past month, with the intention of getting at the true Japanese situation as it exists in Juarez, acting independently of the immigration service. He has been assisted by a Japanese interpreter and another Japanese who was brought here by the special officer.

It has been the belief of the authorities at Washington that there were a great many illegal entries into the United States across the Mexican border by aliens, and that an organized bureau existed in the Mexican town across the river for aiding the Japanese to make an entrance into the country after the Immigration Department had ruled them out.

These illegal entries are believed to have been made along the international line below Juarez at a time when the line riders were off their beat.

Another plan is also said to have been put on foot by persons in Mexico which rivals the daring attempt of the counterfeiters to duplicate the clearing house certificates in El Paso when the banks first issued the certificates. Arrangements were made in El Paso for having a copy of the Japanese passports duplicated, and these were to have been filled out by the Bureau in Juarez, and the Orientals charged with a fee.

The passports were intended to be made out passing the Japanese into Peru, as the United States Immigration Department bars only Japs with passports reading to Hawaii, Mexico and Canada. They were to be delivered to a representative of the bureau in Juarez and filled out there and delivered to the Mikado's subjects and the money collected from each subject.

To investigate further into the conditions as they exist at this port, Special Officer Babcock is said to have organized a dummy Japanese bureau in Juarez, and made arrangements through his interpreter to assist Japanese to get across the border into the United States. Several of these are reported to have entered and it was thoroughly demonstrated that passage into this country by aliens from Mexico was a comparatively easy matter with the present small force of guards.

The Chinese question was entered into and it is said that the special Secret Service officer found that the Chinamen were continuing to get into El Paso from Juarez by wading the river when the immigration inspectors are off their guard. A trip was made by Mr. Babcock to the city of Mexico where he continued his investigations, returning to Juarez for a few days before returning to Washington. The Japanese at the head of the alleged bureau in Mexico have been under close watch and it is thought that the

men connected with it have discovered the fact and will not cross the river or call for their passports which were being printed in El Paso.

Special Officer Babcock, his interpreter from Eagle Pass, and another Japanese who posed as a newspaper man, have been working independent of the immigration bureau and made an effort to get all the facts that would throw light on the situation at this port for the use of the Department at Washington. The information will be forwarded in a detailed report of the investigation. No effort was made to investigate the workings of the local immigration service, so far as known, the efforts of the Secret Service men being to get at the bottom of the Japanese question from the Juarez side and to ascertain if there were sufficient guards here.

Clipping Bureau.

The most gratifying incident in our campaign is the fact that the people in the South, who looked upon our movement with derision, are now to a great extent bitterly anti-Jap. The Japanese, as was predicted, have been the best educators. The action of the American Fuel Company in supplanting its Jap operatives with white miners is an indication of what will occur wherever they are employed. Mr. J. G. Lawrence, manager of the fuel company said: "Last fall we were paying employment agencies \$10 for every Jap supplied our company, and were also paying their railroad fare, but now we have discharged all the Japs who are most unsatisfactory in any position occupied."

President F. P. Storey of the Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange, who has had experience with Jap orchardists, much to his disgust, says: "Fruit growers everywhere are availing themselves of the opportunity to obtain white labor. I would not have another of these tricky Orientals on a place of mine. A Jap is entirely untrustworthy and it will be a splendid thing for the Coast if they are driven out of the country."

In Colton, San Bernardino County, Riverside and other places the fruit growers have encouraged the formation of fruit pickers, the men electing their own foreman, and the growers pledging themselves to employ all men so organized. Can anything be more indicative of the great change of sentiment than the foregoing?

In Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and other cities in the South, hotels, restaurants and clubs are replacing Japs with white and negro employees, and even so distinguished a gentleman as Chester H. Rowell of Fresno declared before the Unitarian Club of Berkeley that "America can dictate the future of the world if an Oriental Exclusion Law is passed"; and further declared "that the United States must either exclude Japanese or be overrun by other Asiatics."

Nor is it alone in California that the sentiment against the Japanese is pronounced. Even the Windy City, the great Chicago, is becoming alarmed at the increasing influx of Orientals into that city, and the advertising columns of the daily papers corroborate the statement. In one list containing seventeen applications for housework thirteen of the applicants were Japanese.

We also know that M. F. Tarpey, National Democratic Committeeman from California, recently discharged 75 Japs who were employed upon his vineyard in Fresno County, and so the good work goes on.

Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, the report of the Executive Board was received and adopted.

Report of Delegate Frank McGowan.

Delegate McGowan reported in brief the nature of the recent convention in Seattle, saying that it was the first meeting of its kind that was ever held, and was composed of delegates from many of the States in the United States and different parts of British Columbia.

Delegate McGowan further said in part: "The result of this convention, is, that the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America has been organized, which aims to include every State in the Union, and the greater part of British North America. As regards the movement in British Columbia, I want to say that while those people come from a stock noted for its conservatism, they are, in this matter of Asiatic exclusion, more radical than we are. It may be that they are justified in that regard, as I was told that in the district where the recent outbreaks occurred there are over 3,800 armed Japanese, the majority of whom are veterans of the Russo-Japanese war.

"The convention demonstrated to me that there is a determined and well defined sentiment against Asiatic immigration to this country, and that it has passed the experimental and sentimental stage and embraces higher motives than mere trade matters and industrial questions. The question has taken a broader scope. It involves the whole of America and its institutions, moral and civic, as well as industrial. The danger of the situation and the need for energetic action in procuring and enforcing a law for exclusion, is shown to me by the editor of a Japanese paper printed in English, in Seattle. He maintains that we can enact all the exclusion laws we want, and erect all the barriers we please, but the Japanese will crawl over them. He believes that it is the destiny of the Japanese to take this and other countries. We must insist upon a complete, effective and permanent Exclusion Act and then we must proceed to enforce it." (Applause.)

Delegate McGowan also reported having been elected Counsel to the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America, and Delegates Tveitmoe and Yoell being elected President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively. In conclusion, the delegate thanked the League for the honor conferred in selecting him as their representative, and reminded the delegates of their patriotic duty, "that of maintaining and preserving their homes and firesides." The delegate was enthusiastically received. By motion of Delegate Steckmest, and seconded by many others, the League tendered Delegate McGowan a rising vote of thanks for the able manner in which he represented the League at the convention.

Vacancies.

The following delegates were elected as members of the Executive Board, to serve for the unexpired term ending May, 1908: J. O. Walsh, vice H. M. Burnett, K. J. Doyle, vice H. M. Alexander, Geo. M. Fisk, vice B. B. Rosenthal, C. F. Knight, vice Edward West, L. D. Richardson, vice J. J. O'Neil, P. J. O'Shea, vice H. Lampcke.

New Business.

The following delegates volunteered their services to visit the various organizations and present the work of the League, for the purpose of arousing a healthy public sentiment sufficient to induce Congress to support a law for the restriction of Asiatics, and agreed to meet at the headquarters of the League on Monday, February 17th, at 7:30 p. m., and outline a plan of campaign: Geo. B. Benham, R. A. A. Summers, Jas. Bowlan, C. F. Knight, Arthur N. Brakebill, J. J. Field, C. H. Tubbs, C. E. Morris, A. E. Lidstrom, E. B. Carr, K. J. Doyle, L. D. Richardson, F. C. Pattison, H.

Steckmest, Eugene Steidle, J. C. Williams, J. H. Horstmann and A. Hulme, the latter being authorized to visit organizations in the County of San Mateo.

Visitors.

Dr. L. J. Howard, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, addressed the delegates and requested them to take every precaution, as well as considering themselves as self-constituted committeemen towards keeping the city in a sanitary condition. Dr. Howard was received with hearty applause, with assurances of the co-operation of all delegates present.

THE HINDOO QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

(A Deferred Report.)

One of the chief reasons for the change of name of this League from "Japanese and Korean" to that of "Asiatic" was the knowledge that we have of the great number of Hindoos that are looking toward the Pacific Coast, especially California, as a field for exploitation.

In November, 1906, the U. S. Consul-General at Calcutta, William H. Michaels, called attention in a report to the Bureau of Commerce and Manufactures to the growing sentiment among the coolies of India to go out into the Occidental world for the purpose of earning higher wages. When it was learned that the coolies were in the habit of contracting themselves out for a period of four years at the following minimum rate per month, viz:—first year, \$1.65 for a man and \$1.35 for a woman; for the second and third years at \$1.81 and \$1.51 for men and women respectively; and for the fourth year at \$1.98 and \$1.65—the reason became apparent for the persistent effort put forth by contract labor agents to obtain a large number of these cheap laborers. The very best of these people, in their own country, earn no more than \$6 or \$7 per month, while the average in most localities is not more than \$3 to \$4.

Coincident with the receipt of the Consular Report mentioned, news came to hand that a batch of 100 Hindoo laborers had been held up by the city authorities of Vancouver, B. C., but were subsequently released. From time to time it was learned that Hindoos were arriving at San Francisco by Trans-Pacific and coastwise steamers, the "Manchuria" on the voyage ending October 12th, 1907, bringing sixty-one. These arrivals attracted but little attention at the time, because upon landing they seemed to disappear as if the earth had swallowed them; but the disturbance at Bellingham, Wash., caused by the displacing of white mill hands by Hindoos, caused them to flock to California by hundreds, and their presence in the southern part has caused such apprehension among the people of that section that Senator Flint contemplates introducing a bill for their exclusion. So bitter was the feeling against them in Los Angeles, that Mayor Harper and the District Attorney endeavored to find some legal method by which they might be suppressed. The only remedy that could be applied, however, was the vagrant law, the Chief of Police saying "work or leave the city."

The question now arises, Are the Hindoos here in sufficient numbers to constitute a menace to the American laborer?

In November, 1906, it was stated at Ottawa, the Canadian capital, that 1460 Hindoos had arrived in British Columbia from January 1st to October 15th of that year, and that 2000 more had already secured passage. Since that time they have been arriving in the North on almost every trans-Pacific steamer in gangs varying in number from one hundred to nine hundred. It is therefore safe to assume that the arrivals for 1907 will total 5000, which, added to the arrivals in 1906 and previous years, would give us

a Hindoo population for the entire coast of from 8,000 to 10,000. The incipient riots in Bellingham, Everett, Danville, Seattle, Portland and other places in the North, caused by the employment of Hindoos at a wage far below what is required by a white man to support himself, let alone support a family, has turned the new flood of undesirables to California. An editorial in the Red Bluff, Cal., "News" states that every train that comes from the North and passes that city has from one to twenty and often more of this new pest. Large gangs from twenty to a hundred have appeared almost simultaneously at various parts of the State, at the New Idria mines in San Benito County, at Stockton, Fresno, Suisun and Oakland. On one day alone two gangs, totaling about 160, were sent out of San Francisco by one employment agency. The Western Pacific had 300 of them at work at track work, but has since discharged them owing to their inability to perform arduous labor. From a close scrutiny of the clippings on file in your "Bureau," it may be stated that there are from 2500 to 3000 in the State at the present time with a likelihood of their numbers being increased in the near future.

From every part of the Coast complaints are made of the undesirability of the Hindoos, their lack of cleanliness, disregard of sanitary laws, petty pilfering, especially of chickens, and insolence to women. As an illustration of their disregard of sanitary laws, we quote from a Vancouver paper as follows: "In a shack at one time occupied by a family of two parents and twelve children, **seventy Hindoos** found lodging. Six times previous to this the health officers had ejected families from this hovel because of overcrowding, six persons being considered a full complement for it. Similar conditions were found among the 50 who were employed at the Judson Mills in Oakland, and also in various other parts of the State."

A movement is on foot to induce the Hindoos to go to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the plantations. Of the success or failure of the project it is too early to form an opinion, but a conspicuous fact is that every Hindoo in the North who can raise the coin is coming to California, and the result will be that if they cannot find employment suitable for their light bodies, the communities where they locate will have to support them. The police on the water-front view with much concern the large importations of Hindoos and assert that it means trouble in the future, possibly more serious than the Chinese or Japanese ever yet caused.

The conclusions reached by your "Bureau" after a careful study of the material at hand, is **that the Hindoo is more sinned against than sinning.** The blame of their importation rests chiefly with the Canadian Pacific Railroad people, who desire to earn dividends for their steamers by transporting these laborers from Hongkong to British Columbia. Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir is also much to blame in the matter. Being a persistent and vindictive opponent of all forms of organized labor, he has in season and out of season advocated the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics into British Columbia with the avowed purpose of reducing wages.

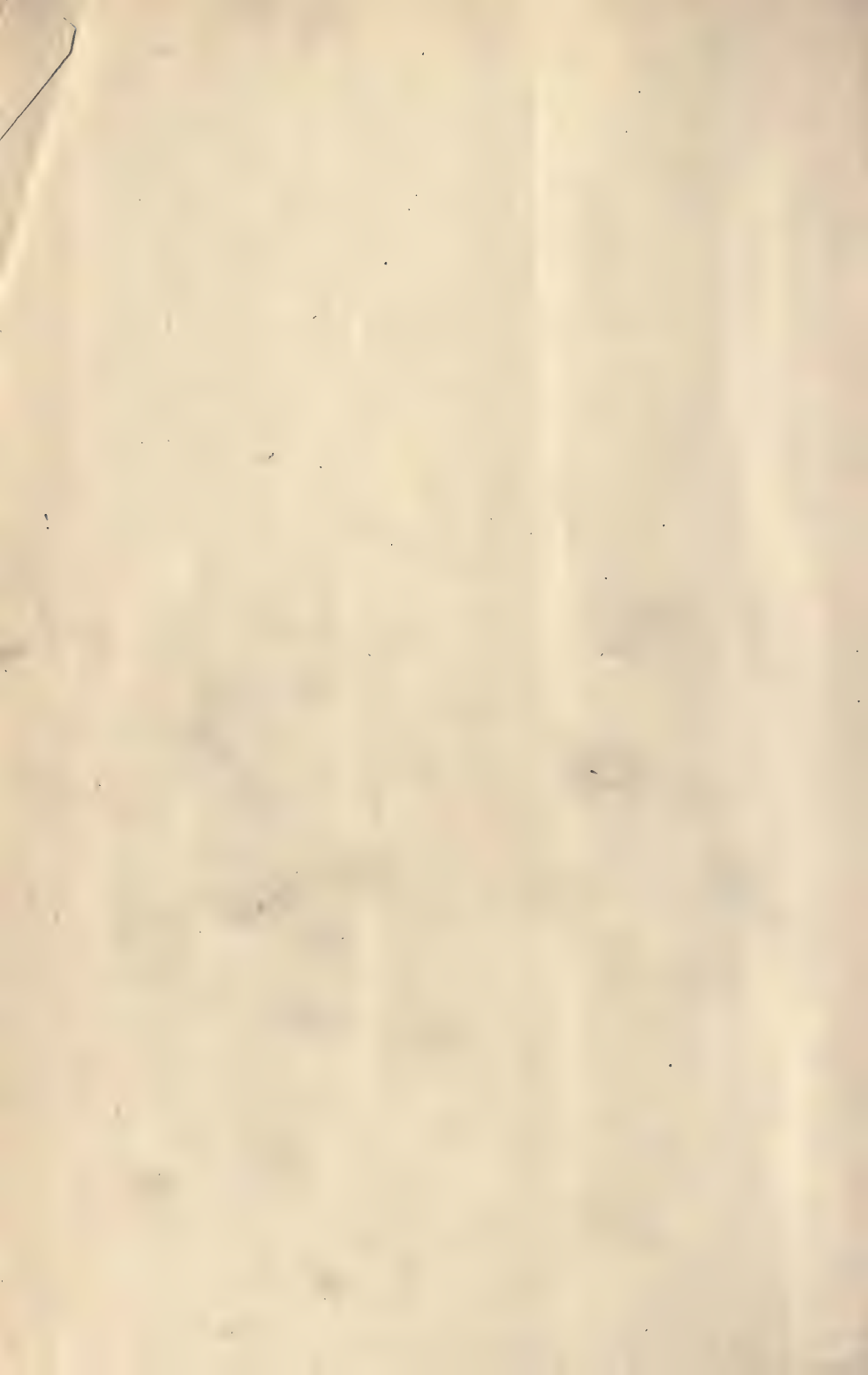
Note.—Since compiling the above, your "Bureau" has received information that Hindoos are not wanted in Honolulu. A Mr. Hughes of Vancouver, B. C., had outlined a project for shipping Hindoos to the plantations of Hawaii, and had written Alexander & Baldwin, of Honolulu, respecting the matter. Their reply to Mr. Hughes says in part: "We would much prefer to get good European laborers such as Portuguese and Spaniards who arrived here last summer in considerable numbers. The Europeans are preferable to the Hindoos, whose low standard of living and uncleanly habits do not appeal to us. The problem confronting the Anglo-Saxon race (and why not say Celtic also) in British Columbia is a serious one. We believe the American continent should be preserved as the exclusive heritage of the

whites. Hence the sympathetic interest we take and the warm hopes we entertain that Oriental immigration will be prohibited."

Alexander & Baldwin controls the output of twenty sugar plantations and has agencies in San Francisco, New York and London.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. YOELL,
Secretary-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League.



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Proceedings
OF THE
Asiatic Exclusion League
SAN FRANCISCO
MARCH, 1908



Organized Labor Print.

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, Labor Temple, San Francisco, March 8, 1908.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order at 2:30 P. M. by President O. A. Tveitmoe.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. Secretary Yoell excused on account of illness, and Delegate Jas. D. Grahame appointed secretary pro tem. On motion, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials.

The following credentials were submitted by the Executive Board, with a recommendation that they be received and seated. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

From Holly Park Improvement Club, for T. B. Huling, H. Bischoff and F. P. Wersbach.

From Heat, Frost, General Insulator and Asbestos Workers No. 16, for E. Gaynor, T. M. Campbell and C. Ryan.

From the San Francisco Democratic Club, for O. C. Wilson, A. J. Benninger and H. L. Bienfield.

From Building Trades Council of San Francisco for O. A. Tveitmoe, A. E. Smith, W. W. Freeland, Wm. H. Harvey and Daniel Stewart.

From Choppers' Friendship Club No. 1, W. O. W., for H. F. Eilkin, Fritz Meichsner and B. F. Wise.

From Iroquois Club, for Chas. Gildea, H. C. Bocchio and J. J. Reilly.

Communications.

From the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, advising the League of having decided to contribute one cent a month per capita upon its aggregate membership to the funds of the League; received and acknowledged.

From H. A. Odell, in relation to the Oriental Exclusion League; received and filed.

Report of Executive Board.

San Francisco, March 8, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Delegates: Your Executive Board begs leave to report that the requests for information, as reported at the last meeting, have shown a large increase, one week the office of the League being in receipt of 191 communications. Among this number there were many giving the results of debates, and in each instance favorable decisions were rendered, showing conclusively the justice of our movement.

The United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, and the International Iron Ship Builders of America have advised your office of the endorsement of the League's resolutions in reference to the presence of Asiatics upon the United States soil being detrimental to the best interests of our people, and further advising that protests were made by the above named bodies to the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

We have also been in receipt of a communication from the Immigration Restriction League of Boston, Mass., enclosing a clipping from the "Boston Herald" of February 25th of this year, where Commissioner General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent, in addressing the Channing Club, asks an open door for all races. This article was referred to the clipping bureau, and a deduction has been made, forwarded to the Immigration League, and the same will appear in the proceedings of the League.

A communication was also received from the Association of Warehouse Workers, Crockett, enclosing an acknowledgement from the Hon. J. R. Knowland, Congressman from the Third District, who stated that he favored the enactment of an Exclusion Law applying to Asiatics, and was heartily in favor of Japanese Exclusion.

A communication was received from Alfred Maulin, Paris, France, relative to a work written by him concerning "The Yellow Peril." This work being written in French, by direction of President Tveitmoe, Mr. Maulin was communicated with and requested to submit copies of his work to some of the representatives of the French Colony, and also to the President of the League.

Organization.

The League has now 229 affiliated organizations, showing a gain of three for the past month. This does not include the branch leagues throughout the State.

A request was received by Mr. W. A. Cole and referred to this League relative to the revival of our movement in the City of Los Angeles. The necessary literature and information has been forwarded and a League is now being permanently organized.

Your Executive Board desires to call the attention of all delegates and affiliated organizations to the necessity of sending in the general petitions recently submitted for the purpose of having them assembled before submitting the same to Congress.

Congressional Record.

This review of the Congressional Record is a correct statement relative to the petitions laid on the Speaker's desk, not alone those in favor of the exclusion of Asiatics, but also the protests against the further restriction of immigration in general, and the petitions in favor of a modification of the present Chinese Exclusion Laws, or a change in the department rulings concerning the excepted classes of Chinese.

It must not be inferred that the gentlemen presenting the petitions unfavorable to exclusion are, themselves, opposed to the movement, but we may safely assume that the organizations or individuals forwarding the petitions are opposed to the exclusion of Asiatics and other undesirable persons.

To obtain a clearer understanding of these petitions we have separated them into two sections, those for us and those against us, giving the date and the name of the gentlemen presenting them.

Favorable to Exclusion.

December 2d Mr. Hayes introduced H. R. 246, to regulate the immigration of Asiatics, now known as the "Hayes Exclusion Bill." This bill has had a hearing before the Committee on Naturalization and Immigration, but its fate is no longer in doubt. Out of deference to the "Big Stick," it remains in committee.

December 4th Senator Burkett presented petition of The National Council Jr. O. U. A. M. for restriction of immigration, especially Asiatics.

December 9th Mr. Dunwell, Jr. O. U. A. M., in favor of restriction of immigration, including Asiatics. Mr. Grahame, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Weisse. Ibid.

December 10th, Senator Hopkins, State Council of Ohio, Jr. O. U. A. M., exclusion of all Mongolian laborers. Senator Burkett. Ibid.

December 12th, Mr. Achison, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Canton, Ohio, restriction and exclusion.

Mr. Edwards, State Council of Ohio, Jr. O. U. A. M., Ibid.

December 21st, Mr. Hayes, H. J. Res. 81, accepting invitation of Japan to participate in Exposition.

January 6th, Mr. Hayes, petition of Asiatic Exclusion League for restriction of Asiatic immigration.

January 6th, Mr. Kahn, petition of Peter C. Clifford. Ibid.

January 7th, Senator Gallinger, memorial of Asiatic Exclusion League for exclusion of all Asiatics.

January 7th, Senator Long. Ibid.

January 7th, Mr. Hayes, citizens of San Francisco for restriction of immigration and exclusion of Asiatics.

January 8th, petition of Asiatic Exclusion League. Exclusion of Asiatics.

January 9th, Mr. Cooper, Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council against employment of Asiatics on Panama Canal.

January 10th, Mr. Cooper, Ohio State Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., restriction of immigration.

January 10th, Mr. Overstreet, many citizens against Asiatic immigration.

January 14th, Senator Long, Typographical Union No. 56, Stockton, Cal., Exclusion of Asiatics.

January 14th, Mr. Kahn, Asiatic Exclusion League for exclusion of Asiatics.

January 20th, Mr. Calder, Asiatic Exclusion League, exclusion of Asiatics.

January 20th, Mr. Dawson, State Council of Ohio, Jr. O. U. A. M., restriction of immigration, exclusion of Asiatics.

January 20th, Mr. Dunwell, Asiatic Exclusion League, exclusion.

January 20th, Mr. Overstreet, petition for Asiatic Exclusion Law.

January 21st, Mr. Caldwell, Asiatic Exclusion League, exclusion of Asiatics.

January 21st, Mr. Kahn, petition of Machinists No. 68, of San Francisco, exclusion of Asiatics.

January 22d, Mr. Davis, Asiatic Exclusion League, exclusion.

January 22d, Mr. Kahn, petition of J. O. Herron and J. E. Wolff, Asiatic exclusion.

January 23d, Mr. Cooper, Asiatic Exclusion League, exclusion.

January 23d, Mr. Kahn, petition of H. E. Baker, Asiatic Exclusion.

January 24th, Mr. Hayes, petitions of many citizens of San Francisco for Oriental exclusion.

January 28th, Mr. Hayes, many citizens of San Francisco in favor of exclusion and against extension of naturalization.

January 28th, Mr. Jones, many citizens of Washington. Ibid.

January 29th, Mr. Cary, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Canton, Ohio, restriction of immigration, exclusion of Asiatics.

February 3d, Senator Frazier, Asiatic Exclusion League, against Asiatic immigration.

February 3d, Mr. Kahn, petition of J. J. Field and many others of San Francisco for exclusion of all Asiatics.

February 6th, Mr. Hayes, many citizens of San Francisco in favor of Asiatic exclusion.

February 10th, Mr. Needham, petition of E. O. Tingley and others for Asiatic exclusion.

February 12th, Mr. Hayes, citizens of San Francisco for Asiatic exclusion.

February 13th, Mr. Overstreet, Fred Miller and other citizens of Indianapolis in favor of excluding Asiatics and protesting against extension of the right of naturalization to those already here.

February 25th, Mr. Kahn, petition of James R. Lake and twenty-one other prominent citizens of San Francisco favoring exclusion of Asiatics.

February 26th, Mr. Bartholdt, petition of Wm. Angemuth and seventeen other citizens of St. Louis against extension of naturalization to Asiatics.

February 27th, Mr. Hayes, California State Building Trades Council and San Francisco Building Trades Council, favoring Asiatic exclusion.
 Mr. Loudenslager, Building Trades Council of California. Ibid.
 Mr. Needham, Building Trades Council of California. Ibid.
 February 29, Mr. Humphrey, F. E. Coolidge and others of Everett, Wash., for effective exclusion laws.

Unfavorable to Exclusion.

December 5th, Mr. Henry, against the provisions of the Lodge-Gardner bill, restricting immigration.

January 7th, Senator Platt, citizens of Los Angeles, remonstrating against changes in immigration laws.

January 13th, Mr. Foster, petition of Mr. Moody and fifteen others for change in administration of Chinese exclusion laws.

January 14th, Mr. Foster, petition of John C. Hay and twenty-five others for modification of Chinese Exclusion laws.

January 14th, Mr. Graham, Fruitgrowers' Association of California for modification of Chinese exclusion laws.

Mr. Greene. Ibid.

Mr. Moore. Ibid.

January 15th, Mr. Calder, Mr. Dunwell, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Reeder, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Weisse, Mr. Calderhead and Mr. Davis. Ibid.

January 24th, Mr. Foster, petition of George F. Earle and forty-nine others of Berkeley, Cal., for change in rules governing excepted classes of Chinese.

January 28th, Senator Overman, Fruitgrowers of California, for modification of Chinese Exclusion Act.

January 30th, Mr. Foster, petition from Fresno, Cal., for modification of rules relating to excepted classes of Chinese.

February 6th, Mr. Keliher, Rabbi Isaac Exchano Lodge, against immigration legislation.

February 10th, Mr. Burke, Council of Jewish Women against educational clause of immigration legislation.

Mr. Graham. Ibid.

Mr. Granger, petition of I. O. B. A., against Latimer immigration bill.

Mr. Keliher, ward 9, Independent Hebrew Club of Boston, against educational tax, head tax of immigration bill.

February 11th, Mr. Acheson, New York State League, against amendment of immigration bill.

Mr. Burke, Republican League of Clubs against amendment of immigration laws.

Mr. Graham. Ibid.

February 12th, Mr. Platt, National Board of Trade, Washington, D. C., against exclusion legislation relating to Chinese and Japanese.

Mr. Bartholdt, National German Alliance, against restriction of immigration.

Mr. Cook, Mr. Draper, Mr. Esch, Mr. Goulden, Mr. Riordan, Mr. Sabbath, Mr. Sulzer. Ibid.

February 13th, Senator Platt, National German Alliance against immigration legislation.

Mr. Calder, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Davis, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Keliher, Mr. Calderhead, Mr. Horwell, the Vice-President, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Smith. Ibid.

February 18th, the Speaker, Pride of Massachusetts, Lodge 181, I. O. B. A., against restriction of immigration, also petition of National German-American Alliance. Ibid.

February 22d, Mr. Burke, petition of Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburg, against educational test in Gardiner bill.

February 24th, Mr. Keliher, petition of Alpha Gamma Society of Malden, Young Men's Association of Malden and Hebrew Aid Society of Boston—all in Massachusetts—against educational qualification or head tax of immigration bill.

February 26th, Mr. Keliher, I. O. B. A., of Boston, against immigration legislation.

February 28th, Mr. Ryan, National German Alliance against further immigration legislation.

February 28th, Mr. Foulkrod, National Board of Trade, held in Washington, D. C., against discrimination against Japanese.

February 28th, Mr. Ryan, National German Alliance, against restriction.

A close scrutiny of this review will disclose several very disagreeable and disconcerting facts.

First. That of the 100,000 individual petitions distributed for signature from this League, less than 1,000 of them have reached the Speaker's desk.

Second. That while many Congressmen have acknowledged the receipt of these individual petitions the record fails to show that they have been presented to the House.

Third. That of the vast number of labor organizations, nearly all of whom profess to be heartily in accord with the exclusion campaign, only four petitions from that source, viz.: Typographical Union No. 46, Stockton, Cal.; Machinists' Union, No. 68, San Francisco, Cal.; the California State Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, are mentioned in the Record.

In view of the claims that have been made that the Asiatic Exclusion League is a creature of labor unionists, it looks as if the parent is ashamed of its offspring. The reading of the Record is a task more painful than amusing, especially when what we read leads inevitably to the conclusion that industrial associations are selfish in their aims and purposes. In every number of the Record, without exception, notice is given of the filing of petitions upon matters in which individual labor organizations are directly concerned, and covering almost every known subject but one, and that exception being a cause, the settlement of which is of vital interest to every citizen of the United States, colored as well as white. For this cause, exclusion of Asiatics, there are but few petitions in evidence, which with the exception of the labor organizations previously mentioned are chiefly from individuals. It may be that the deductions drawn are in error, but they are warranted by the evidence. If it is a fact that organizations have forwarded petitions, then it is up to them to inquire of their Congressmen why they have not been presented. We know that there are insidious but determined efforts to break down the present exclusion laws. We know that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is continually violating the Chinese Exclusion Act through his usurpation of legislative functions.

We know that the Commissioner General of Immigration, who once posed as a proponent of Asiatic exclusion, now advocates a wide open door for all peoples, Occidental or Oriental. In the face of these dangers the toilers must stand together or it is within the range of probabilities that they will fall together.

The Chinese Question Again.

During February, 1906, a sub-committee on Chinese exclusion, (Foster bill) of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, H. R., listened to a great amount of testimony, pro and con, on the question of removing restrictions on Chinese immigration in the interest of increased American trade.

Among the many who gave testimony favoring the Foster bill was a gentleman connected with American missionary work in China, Bishop D. H. Moore. This gentleman after elaborating upon the benefits which would accrue to our merchants by a letting down of the bars, said: "A more magnificent people, the Anglo-Saxon race not excepted, does not exist on the face of this earth than the Chinese" (p. 42, Chinese exclusion). Saying in conclusion: "Before God, I will be thankful when those Oriental nations are able to exert their manhood and defend it" (Ibid, p. 49).

Mr. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, testifying before the same committee, said that in his opinion the Chinese had increased by 50,000 during the past six years (since 1900), and this increase was because of the wholesale invasion of them through Canada and Mexico (p. 108), and it was Mr. Sargent's opinion, and also that of the solicitor of the Bureau of Immigration (Mr. Campbell), that the bars should not be let down, but provisions should be made which would make it easier to enforce the spirit and the purpose of the Chinese Exclusion Laws (p. 144).

On May 18, 1906, the Department of Commerce and Labor (Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary), submitted, in compliance to House Res. 408, 59th Congress, first session, information in reference to the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Laws. This information was virtually a compilation from the records of the Bureau of Immigration (see document 847, 59th Congress, first session), and the facts therein contained verify the statements which have emanated from this League and justify the position taken by us on the question of maintaining our Chinese Exclusion Laws intact.

So much for conditions in 1906. How is it today? On Tuesday, February 24th, the Commissioner General of Immigration, Frank P. Sargent, addressed a large gathering of the Channing Club at the Hotel Vendome, Boston. During his address our changeable friend placed himself squarely on record as being unalterably opposed to the restriction of immigration, especially by an educational qualification. He said:

"For any Government to legislate against a whole nation is a mistake. I have never believed there was any necessity to shut the door to any nationality that chose to come here. Restrictions should be on individuals, as individuals, and not merely as members of a particular race.

"We have shut our door against some people and say we will have none of them. Yet I have had personal experience with Chinamen. I bossed a gang on work in laying the Southern Pacific Railway. They showed all the traits which it is desirable for the American immigrant to have, and which should be the test of admittance.

"The only 'true test of fitness' to come to this country and earn a livelihood should be whether the individual is going to be of service in the development of the country."

There is an eminent jurist occupying a seat on the Federal bench in California who, after serving part of a term in Congress, resigned because of the corruption and filthiness permeating the public life of our national Capital.

As with certain statesmen and politicians, and also some of the judiciary, so it seems to be with labor leaders who are placed in certain administrative bureaus for the purpose of saying "Cuckoo" when their chiefs wave their batons.

At the Channing Club it was undoubtedly the voice of Sargent, but it was Straus and his "Illustrious Master" who pulled the strings. The utter insincerity of Mr. Sargent as Chief of the Bureau of Immigration will be made apparent in the following pages of this report.

The open advocacy, during the past two years, of the unrestricted immigration of Chinese, leads many uninformed and unthinking persons to be-

lieve that it is the strict and harsh enforcement of the present exclusion laws that is responsible for this recrudescence of the pro-Asiatic feeling of thirty years ago.

That the howl about the harsh and insulting conduct of our Immigration Inspectors is an unwarranted attack upon worthy and patriotic American citizens may be learned from the report of Special Agent Marcus Braun, who was detailed by the Bureau of Immigration at the instance of the President himself, to make a full and impartial investigation of all matters connected with the entry and inspection of Chinese immigrants at the various ports of entry.

It is not possible within the limits of this report to present the whole of Mr. Braun's statements, but wherever a part could be given without destroying the sense of the context it is herewith submitted:

"New York, N. Y., February 12, 1908.

"Chinese laborers arrive at three Mexican Pacific ports—Salina Cruz, Manzanillo and Mazatlan. They come to Mexico with no intention to remain, but because they think they can enter the United States in an easy way. They seem to be right, for there are but few Chinese laborers in the various Mexican States. . . . On their arrival in Mexico I found them to be provided with United States money, not Mexican coins; they had in their possession Chinese-English dictionaries. I found them in possession of Chinese-American newspapers and of American railroad maps. I found that they cut their pig tails and exchanged their blue jeans and felt slippers for the most picturesque Mexican dress; that they learn to say 'Yo soy Mexicano' (I am a Mexican), in case they should be held up by some American citizen while attempting to cross at a distant point from an immigration station (p. 110).

Data Secured.

"I have stated before that to secure reliable data as to the number of immigrants coming into Mexico is very difficult, if it be not an impossibility, but I have been assured that during the last year and a half, 8,000 Japanese and 5,000 Chinese have entered the Mexican republic. Today, however, there are not 2,000 Japanese and not 15,000 Chinese in all Mexico, although according to a conservative estimate more than 45,000 Chinese have come to Mexico and few ever returned from there" (p. 110).

In a later report, June 10, 1907, Mr. Braun asserts that at that date there were not 1,000 Japanese left in Mexico (p. 75).

How Evidence Was Secured.

"On January 2, 1907, there arrived at Salina Cruz the steamship Alabama with 450 Chinese on board. They came from Hongkong and were in charge of one Jose Chang, a sort of padrone, living in Guaymas. About 300 of them were sent to Torreon, allegedly to pick cotton; the balance took the steamer Manuel Herrera for Guaymas, from whence they were to be sent north to be employed on some railroad near the Arizona border line. I took the same steamer. I had become fairly well acquainted with Jose Chang, and he told me 'his people' were going to the State of Sonora, near the American frontier. When our steamer dropped anchor at Mazatlan a Chinese delegation came aboard the vessel and after an hour's confab about 50 of the 150, although they had paid their passage to Guaymas, abandoned their trip and took the American steamer Cuaracao, which sailed that day from Mazatlan to San Francisco, stopping en route at Ensenada in Lower California, a few miles south of San Diego, the American border city" (p. 110).

"At Guaymas I visited the business place of Jose Chang and I saw there probably 200 letters from the United States being distributed among the newly-arrived Chinese immigrants. I took, next day, the train for Nogales, Arizona, and almost all of the 100 Chinese who were to work on the railroad

I found to be on the train with tickets for Magdalena, a small Mexican settlement near the Arizona border line. . . . It is a deplorable condition of affairs; we seem to be compelled to bear it. The Chinese do come in from Mexico" (p. 111).

Conclusions Justified.

"I base my conclusions (regarding the number of Chinese coming in from Mexico) upon the data about arrivals in Mexico that I could secure, and upon interviews which I had with responsible business men on both sides of the border line. There is, for instance, Mr. W. Iberry, the head of one of the largest banking concerns in Guaymas, Sonora, who told me that within the last few years probably 20,000 Chinese had come into the State of Sonora, and he was willing to wager any man that not 4,000 of them could be found there now. Mr. Iberry told me that near the border line there were quite a number of Mexicans who make a living by guiding and carrying Chinese and other aliens into the United States.

"A gentleman, who formerly served in the American navy, and was then serving on the steamer Curacao, told me that every trip the ship makes they have from 50 to 100 Chinamen on board for Ensenada, and that it is openly admitted by their friends who bring them on board that they go to the United States. In fact it is said that there is no possible chance for these Chinamen to make a living in Ensenada or vicinity, and that they are compelled to go further north across the border line into Southern California. Similar information I received wherever I went in Mexico and particularly near the border line—at Monterey, Chihuahua, Durango, Torreon, and also at the City of Mexico."

Smuggling Chinese an Open Secret.

In a later report, dated El Paso, Texas, April 4, 1907, Mr. Braun said:

"The situation in Guaymas with reference to Chinese arriving there for the purpose of smuggling into the United States is quite an open secret. Every steamer arriving at the port of Guaymas either from South American, Central American or Southern Mexican Pacific ports, brings 50 to 250 Chinamen.

"Ciudad Juarez, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas, is at any time inhabited by from 250 to 500 Chinese, and while the trains coming from the interior of Mexico bring every day from 20 to 50 Chinamen, the number of Chinese in Ciudad Juarez never increases, but on the contrary often decreases to just one-third of the usual number, and the most diligent search has failed to show that any Chinamen ever leave that town for the interior or western part of Mexico.

"Formerly officers in charge of this station (El Paso) sent a number of their men over to Ciudad Juarez every day to meet the incoming trains, with particular instructions to take a good look at every Chinaman who arrived, so as to be able to identify them in case they should be caught later on in the United States. This practice had to be abandoned because the authorities of Ciudad Juarez threatened our officers with arrest if they should take pictures or descriptions of any Chinamen arriving there, therefore, El Paso is the El Dorado for smuggled Chinamen to come through. . . ."

The reports of Special Inspector Braun, though not given in their entirety, in the Bureau report show very conclusively that his work was performed in an efficient and absolutely fearless manner. He calls attention to the unmerited attacks made upon the border inspectors for their apparent lack of honesty, and efficiency, and states that so long as the courts are in sympathy with these evasions of the Exclusion Laws, and by their decisions tie the hands of the immigration authorities, so long will smuggling of Chinese and other aliens continue, and the rumors that the smugglers are "in with the Government officials" will not be eradicated.

As a corollary to the above it may be well to quote from the report of the Commissioner General on what is called "The Native Born" problem (pp. 106-110). Mr. Sargent says:

"There is no gainsaying the fact, established by the observation of all officers who have come into close contact with the enforcement of the exclusion laws, that upon questions affecting the admissibility to this country of Chinese, the testimony of persons of that race is almost universally unreliable. No matter how trustworthy and honorable a Chinese merchant or laborer may be in the conduct of his daily business, he seems to have no compunction whatever in practicing deceit concerning matters in which the Government is interested.

"There is no statutory rule of evidence, however, under which, in determining the claims of alleged 'Natives,' the Government can require the testimony of persons other than Chinese.

"With regard to the cases of some of the Chinese women admitted during 1906 as the wives of Chinese-American Citizens, it has been found that they were, almost immediately after entry, sold at from \$3,000 to \$4,000 apiece, and placed in houses of ill fame—this verifying the suspicions entertained at the time of their examination. . . .

"So long as Chinese can manage to cross our border in accordance with pre-arranged and well-coached plans these evils will continue to exist to some extent. . . .

"The evasions of the law on the Canadian border are serious enough, but when compared with those on the Mexican border they sink almost into insignificance. If the Bureau could feel sure that there was a fair chance to bring the conditions on the Mexican border into anything like the shape existing on the Canadian line it would indeed be encouraged. . . .

"Some understanding should be had with the Government of Mexico which will make possible a more effective control of immigration through that republic."

The "Native Son" Fraud.

It is evident from the foregoing excerpts that the illegal influx of Chinese into the United States is as dangerous as that of the Japanese, and the most dangerous feature of this illegal influx is that thousands of them permit themselves to be arrested and then claim to be native born Americans, this being particularly the case in the northern district of New York. The report at hand commences with the year 1900, and from that year to the end of 1905, 2,127 cases had been adjudicated in favor of so-called native born Chinese. Of this number 782 claimed to be born in San Francisco, 998 in other parts of California and 347 in States other than California. A perusal of the street addresses given in some of the cases disclosed the fact that no such street numbers ever existed in San Francisco, while investigation of those claiming birth in the smaller towns failed to find the names of such towns in the postal guide, yet in almost every instance the courts decided in favor of the Chinese and against the Government.

In this connection it must also be mentioned that between July, 1903, and December, 1905, 1,576 "Native" Chinese were admitted by administrative decisions.

In view of the testimony herewith submitted, it becomes apparent that we cannot permit "the letting down of the bars," not even a single rail, but must use strenuous efforts to see that the laws instead of being modified are strictly enforced. Even now the Chinese and Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii are besieging the office of the Secretary of State to register as native born, paying from \$10 to \$50 as a fee for the same, according to the distances that witnesses have to travel.

What this move portends to California is easily imagined. The remedy is in the hands of the American workingman. Will he apply it?
Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

On motion, the report of the Executive Board was unanimously adopted.

Committees.

The report of the volunteer committee was received as progressive, committee continued, Delegate Bienfield volunteering to serve thereon.

New Business.

On motion of Delegate Furuseth the matter concerning the admission of a large amount of lithographic material being received by the Collector of Customs without bearing the imprint of the country from whence it came was referred to the Executive Board for investigation.

By motion of Delegate Furuseth, and unanimously concurred in by the delegates, the Executive Board was requested to compile a resume of the question of Chinese Exclusion agitation and legislation.

By motion of Delegate Bienfield invitation was extended to Mr. Manson to address the next meeting of the League.

In the matter relative to the action of the School Board of Sausalito concerning the admission of a Korean pupil of advanced age, same was, after some discussion, referred to the Executive Board for investigation.

Good of the League.

Delegates Sommers, Furuseth, Gildea and others spoke upon the non-action of California representatives on exclusion, which caused much discussion relative to the various political parties and their attitude towards exclusion.

Delegate Benham spoke of the work of the Volunteer Committee on Organization and Finance, and called attention to the necessity of carrying the work into Alameda County.

Delegate Brandis of the Branch League of Santa Clara County spoke of the work being performed by that League, saying that only one restaurant in San Jose employed Japs, and that Colonel Breslin, the great seed planter, said that he was getting tired of Japanese and would soon take steps to get rid of them. He gave notice of a mass meeting to be held in the near future and said that they were endeavoring to secure the co-operation of civic and fraternal societies. The delegate warned the members of the League that the St. James Hotel of San Jose still has a number of Japanese on the pay roll.

Delegate Dolan spoke upon the Kearney agitation, drawing a parallel between the work of those days and the present time, making particular reference to the opprobrious names which were applied to the agitators of that period, and warned the members that they should not faint or fall by the wayside because we do not accomplish our purposes at once.

Delegate Carr made an eloquent address on the past work of the League, calling attention to the amount that had already been performed east of the Rockies, and asked the Secretary pro tem to state the number of requests that had been made by universities, debating societies and others for literature upon the subject of exclusion. Upon the Secretary stating that it was in the neighborhood of 300, the delegate took upon himself to say, from personal knowledge, that that number was too conservative, and that 500 would be nearer the mark (Applause).

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet Sunday, April 12, at 2:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted.

A. E. YOELL.

Secretary-Treasurer, Asiatic Exclusion League.

By JAS. D. GRAHAME,
Secretary pro tem.

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Proceedings
OF THE
Asiatic Exclusion League
SAN FRANCISCO

APRIL, 1908



Organized Labor Print.

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Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

San Francisco, Cal., April 12, 1908.

Council Hall, 316 14th St.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 3 p. m.

It was agreed to adopt the minutes as printed, the same having been distributed and in the hands of the delegates.

Roll Call.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted.

Credentials.

Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 4, for A. McLucas and E. B. Spencer.

Thirty-eighth District Democratic Club, for David I. Mahoney, Thos. E. Hayden and O. M. Faulkner.

Bookbinders No. 31, for Bernard Hassler and John Hogan.

Typographical Union No. 21, for L. F. Compton, vice H. M. Alexander, withdrawn.

By motion, duly seconded, the above named delegates were received and seated.

Report of Executive Board.

San Francisco, April 12, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

Your Executive Board begs leave to report that the several propositions referred by you at the last meeting have been treated as follows:

1. The matter concerning the admission of a large amount of lithographic material being received by the Collector of Customs without bearing the imprint of the country from which it came was, after consideration, laid over indefinitely.

2. In reference to the action of the School Board of Sausalito, concerning the admission of a Korean pupil of advanced age, your Executive Board reports progress.

3. Your recommendation as proposed by Delegate Furuseth in reference to the compilation of a resume on the question of Chinese Exclusion agitation and legislation in all its bearings, we beg to report that to thoroughly compile such a work it would necessitate an overhauling of the Congressional Records for the past thirty years, the United States Statutes at large during the same period and also the Journal of the California Legis-

lature since 1855, together with the adverse rulings of the U. S. District Court for California and the U. S. Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit. Your office, with the means at its command, is utterly unable to undertake such a task. We therefore submit a compilation taken from the current issue of Organized labor (compiled by Delegate Jas. D. Grahame, a member of this League), which throws considerable light upon the subject at issue. (Page 24.)

Communications.

A communication was received from the office of the President of the United States, acknowledging receipt of the Memorial framed by the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America, and subsequently adopted by this League, stating that same would be brought to the attention of the President.

A similar letter was received from Senator George C. Perkins.

A communication was received from Harry W. Sheets, Morgantown, West Virginia, advising that his side had won the try-out of the Tri-State Debate (Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia), in favor of Japanese Exclusion.

From the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Protective Association of Retail Clerks of United States and Canada, advising that the League's petitions had been presented to Congress and requests made to all their affiliated local organizations to take similar action.

From colleges, universities and other educational institutions your offices have received similar requests from nearly every state and territory in the country. While some persons have attempted to make it appear that there is no Asiatic question, we beg to report that, judging from the large number of requests for information and literature as above stated, our friends throughout the entire country are awakening to the fact that there is a Japanese question on the Pacific Coast, and we may rest assured that no matter what such persons may say as to the lack of anti-Asiatic sentiment existing in California, we know that such a sentiment does exist and in such force that the dreams of Asiatic immigration which are indulged in by our pro-Asiatic friends are destined to be rudely shattered.

Organization.

The League has now 231 affiliated organizations, showing a gain of two for the month, same being as follows:

Labor bodies	195
Fraternal organizations	18
Civic bodies	12
Benevolent societies	3
Political organizations	2
Military organizations	1

A League has been organized at Pueblo, Colorado, and reports from

Secretary C. M. Johnson of that city advise that the organization is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

A letter was received from Delegate Frank McGowan advising of a monster mass meeting on the question of Asiatic Immigration, which took place in Eureka, Humboldt County, and was presided over by his Honor, Mayor H. L. Ricks of that City. Our delegate stated that he addressed the meeting at length, and that the Hon. G. W. Hunter, many years Superior Judge of that county, was among the principal speakers. Since the meeting the inquiry has been made to your office requesting information relative to establishing permanent organization of an Asiatic Exclusion League; the necessary information and literature has been forwarded as per request.

Special Committees.

During the week of March 17th Delegate Jas. D. Grahame was authorized to investigate conditions in Stockton while attending the convention of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Our representative reports that he addressed that body on March 18th and was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and received assurances that financial and moral assistance would be forthcoming in the future. During the session of the Council, our delegate states that he was almost constantly in the company of the members, and found that the Order is a unit in favor of Exclusion, the National Councilor, who was present, informing him that he had just returned from an official tour of the Southern States, where the people are all for the exclusion of Asiatics.

The report reads: "The remarks of your delegate before the Council received favorable comment from the Stockton press and has been widely distributed, a copy of the Stockton Record accompanying this report."

Our representative further reported that in accordance with instructions of the League he canvassed the City of Stockton as to the probability of organizing a Branch Exclusion League; that he had two long interviews with Mr. McCaughey, editor of the "News Advocate," and, after discussing the Japanese question as it affects Stockton, agreed upon the following:

1. That the establishment of a Branch League in Stockton would be a wise and patriotic proceeding.
2. That it would be looked upon with favor by many of the merchants, especially the retailers, and many of the small farmers in the vicinity of Stockton.
3. That many of the above have expressed a desire to affiliate with such an organization and would extend their financial and moral support.
4. That if a League be established conciliation and not irritation must be the watchword.

Your delegate further states that upon informing Messrs. Barnhard and Godsil of the San Joaquin Building Trades Council of the views of Mr. McCaughey and himself, that they approved the same, and expressed a willingness to go ahead. They suggested, however, that it might be advisable

for the League to send a representative to Stockton at the time of the organization of the Branch League.

Publicity and Statistics.

There has been much discussion during the past month concerning the propriety of reporting the Hayes Exclusion Bill, and according to Associated Press despatches the committee in charge of the Bill are unanimously of the opinion that Japan should be given another year in which to frame restriction regulations of her own, and it even seems as if the press, which was once in favor of absolute exclusion, has become tame at the shake of the big stick.

It also appears to be the policy of the administration to distort the truth concerning the number of Japanese arriving in the United States. A despatch in the San Francisco Chronicle of March 7, stated upon the authority of the Bureau of Immigration that only seven Japanese had entered during the year, and that they were not laborers. On March 8th the East Oregonian, published in Pendleton, Oregon, commented on the despatch and inferred that Japanese exclusion was an accomplished fact. The official reports of the Bureau of Immigration make, however, a far different showing, giving the number of arrivals for January, 1908, as 971; for February, 1232; which numbers show, however, a great decrease from those of the corresponding months in 1907. Advices from Seattle inform us that the arrivals of Japanese in that port for January were 356; for February, 366.

It was also learned from the despatch that the department was apprehensive that a few Japanese had surreptitiously crossed the Mexican border, and there is not the least doubt but what their apprehension was justified. Japanese in gangs of ten to thirty have been caught in the act of crossing the border and held for deportation, but it is safe to say that not more than 10 per cent of these illegitimate immigrants are captured.

As it is asserted in some quarters that agitation for exclusion is an unknown quantity in California, your committee believes that evidence in rebuttal should be from time to time submitted. In accordance with that view, we submit California editorial comment, originating and published at widely divergent points of the State, which have come to hand since January 15, 1908.

Pasadena "Star."

"The Japanese are too busy fighting the Tax Collector to get up another war scare."

(Note—From the innumerable instances on record in this office, it is apparent that the Japanese are the most determined tax dodgers and persistent lawbreakers on the whole Pacific slope.)

Winters "Express."

"The Florin District of Sacramento County affords one of the most convincing examples of the bad effects of the Japanese invasion. Formerly it was inhabited wholly by white men and their families, who built up a large strawberry industry and planted numerous small vineyards. Irrigation by means of wells and windmills enabled a family to obtain a comfortable living on from ten to twenty acres, and from the fact that the land was in small holdings there was much neighborly intercourse and the district was noted for its social advantages. But gradually the Japanese crept in, first as laborers, then as renters, until nearly all the white growers of berries either rented to the Asiatics or sold out entirely, in either case usually leaving the district. The result has been a great change for the worse. The Japanese have dominated the berry industry, having acquired and planted nearly all the acreage devoted to berries.

"Their wretched, unsightly shacks are blots on the face of the country where there should be flower-decked homes of American families. And so hundreds of alien unmarried Asiatics, caring nothing for the land or its future, have robbed the district of what was once its enviable attractiveness."

Los Angeles "Tourist."

"The report that Mr. Levy has disposed of all his Jap help in his big cafe on Main street is a step in the right direction and should be followed by other restaurant and hotel proprietors of our city. There are so many idle American help parading our streets, aimlessly looking for honest work, which they seem to be unable to obtain, while the Jap, a foe to our country, is filling the lucrative positions about the hotels and restaurants in Los Angeles. The Jap receives his salary, makes his necessary purchases from the Jap dealers, and the balance of his income, over his living expenses, which are generally small, he sends back to Japan. Little, or none, of the American earned dollars are used here in the interest of the city or State, while the American help spends his salary freely in the support of his family, pays taxes on his property, and in every way his income goes to the general interest of the community in which he lived."

Monrovia "News."

"The present surplus of white labor has given the orchardists and fruit-growers of this section the long-looked-for opportunity of ridding themselves of Japs, who for months have controlled the labor situation in the fruit districts.

"The insolence of the Japs was almost unbearable, and many small growers were coerced into leasing or selling their holdings to the aggressive Asiatics. The outlook was decidedly gloomy for the growers, as the demands of the Japs were constantly growing.

"The latest of the Growers' Associations to declare against the employment of Japs is the Colton Association (San Bernardino Co.), the members of which agreed to not employ the Asiatics in their orchards. The movement is spreading like wild fire throughout the fruit districts, and for the first time in years the working and harvesting of the crop will be done with white labor."

Los Angeles "Times."

"From Lexington down to Appomattox there are lying in the trenches American soldiers whose first breath was drawn in the British Isles, in Germany, Russia, France and nearly all the countries of the world. But, if Japan and the United States were to go to war tomorrow, or at any time beyond, almost every man Jap in the land would hie himself away to Nippon to shoulder a gun against us. Everybody knows this to be true; there is no denial of it from any source. It is not a pleasant fact to think of and it really explains why the Jap is not liked."

Hollister "Free Lance."

"A good move, and one that should be adopted by all labor employers, recently started among fruit-growers to rid themselves of the Japanese who have long controlled the labor situation, is already bringing results. Hundreds of brown men have been summarily discharged and white men put in their places, and the time is not far distant when white labor only will be employed."

Modesto "News."

In an editorial headed "Why Japanese Exclusion," the "News" says:

"The disposition to control our fields of labor and small mercantile shops and stores is self-evident. The cost of maintenance to themselves is so little that in time they would monopolize our labor and skilled mechanic market and reduce wages to where our own labor and mechanical skill would be driven into idleness, or to accept the conditions of existence which the Japanese had forced upon them. We have enough evidence of this already to satisfy everyone that in ratio to the increase of their immigration would such a condition obtain. Upon that point, the question is: Shall we permit them to continue coming when we know that in time the result would surely be the degrading of our own mechanics and laborers to their level? In view of these self-evident facts, it is clear that the exclusion of the Japanese has become a positive necessity for our own protection and safety."

Redlands "Review."

"Now is the time when some of the ranchers hereabout might with much advantage to all concerned, and not the least of this advantage to themselves, by any means, discharge any Japanese they may have in their

employ as farm hands and give the work to the many unemployed white men in this city. There are a dozen good, hard working white men hereabouts for every job. They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and every dollar they make they will spend with us. It may be some trouble to the rancher to break in new men to do the work, but his duty in the case is very clear."

Uplands "News."

"Within the past week there has swept over the cities of California a very strong anti-Japanese sentiment, and many of the little brown men have been discharged to make room for white men. And this is the quickest and best solution, perhaps, of the vexing Japanese question: Don't furnish employment for them and they will soon vacate."

Fresno "Republican."

"The white man's civilization will be tested at its frontiers, where it has to measure itself against other civilizations. If it can stand that strain, it can stand others. And that strain is coming in California right now. If we live here unworthily, the white man's world will withdraw its support, and the yellow man's world, through our gate, will pour in. Once in, it will not stop. Our race, institutions, and civilization must be kept pure here or nowhere."

Fillmore "Herald."

The "Herald" says that local packing houses are already employing white men whenever they can get them and getting rid of Japanese. "Our local packing house men are no farther behind the times than anyone else, and will lose no chance to get rid of the little brown men when white men can be got and put in their places."

Bakersfield "Journal."

"One way to exclude the Japanese from this country without even a word of law on the subject is being demonstrated more or less effectively by some of the great fruit-growers of the Pacific Coast. Their method is simple, logical and void of offense toward the Japanese themselves—no Japanese employed. Japan can make no protest against this treatment. There is no international law, or national or State law, that requires an American to employ a Japanese, or buy from a Japanese, or to sell to a Japanese. The action of these fruit-growers gives an interesting sidelight on the Exclusion question, and seems to demonstrate that perhaps there are some problems in it, not visible on the surface."

Visalia "Times."

"The feeling against allowing Japanese to get a foothold in this country can hardly be said to have died when real estate agents refuse to make

deals with sons of the Mikado. Yet that is what happened here in Visalia the other day. A Japanese made an application to a prominent local real estate man for the purchase of a tract of land, which he has on the market, and was told that no Japanese need apply. The sooner they are prohibited from owing property at all in the United States, the sooner will this part of the country be satisfied. 'California for the white man' is a pretty good motto for all real estate men to remember. There will be plenty of buyers of a desirable class along this way before long and land should be held for them."

Sonora "Index-Tribune."

"Every day the wily Japanese send American wages to the war fund, and yet we contribute most cheerfully to it. We are recruiting and enriching an army for the Mikado."

Sebastopol "Times."

"The southern orange growers who have been coddling the 'little brown men' because they were cheap and servile, now find that they have been warming a serpent in their bosoms, as the Japanese, finding themselves in control of the labor situation, have become so insolent that they are unbearable, and many small holders have been coerced into leasing or selling their holdings to them. . . . It is high time that California producers learned a few of the fundamentals of economics, and of sound political principles."

Lincoln "Messenger."

"We are not a prophet or the son of a prophet, but we firmly believe the time is not far distant when practically all the labor now performed by Greeks, Italians and Hindoos in the various branches of industry in this part of California will be done by white men and Americans. May it soon come to pass is our prayer."

Anaheim "Gazette."

"Cabbage has fallen to \$5.00 per ton, and a company of Japs between this city (Anaheim) and Placentia have several hundred tons ready to ship at this figure. Whites cannot compete with the 'little brown men' when it comes to cheap living. They have no families, pay no taxes, and, moreover, ship their earnings out of the country. They came into competition with our cabbage, potato, celery and berry growers and subjected the whites to a ruinous competition. Is it not about time that this Jap menace to local producers be looked into a little closer, and the right of white men who have families to support and taxes to pay, and who are thus subjected to unfair competition, be more adequately respected?"

Anderson "News."

"One good effect of the movement against Japanese Immigration has already been noticed in this section. Heretofore at this season of the year large numbers of 'little brown men' were engaged in pruning vines and planting new ones. This year most of the work is being done by white men at good wages."

Ventura "Free Press."

"Several counties have taken up the cudgels against Japanese students in the public schools and revived the old trouble in San Francisco. Ventura County, up to a few weeks ago, had two Jap pupils in its schools, one in the Mill district and one in Oxnard. The one in the former school was thrown out for bad language (?) and now but one remains."

(Note.—In the face of an almost overwhelming sentiment favorable to exclusion, a fruit-grower and farmer named John P. Irish presented a resolution to the 33rd Annual Convention of Fruit-growers, which was unanimously adopted and embodied in a Memorial and sent to the President and Congress of the United States. In the Memorial it was stated that the Western States received no benefit from the influx of European laborers, and that their only resource is Asiatic labor, and requested that a fixed but liberal number of Chinese and an equal number of Japanese be admitted to the United States annually. The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has declared most emphatically against the further introduction of Asiatic labor and these editorials which, with a single exception—Los Angeles "Times"—are from journals published in farming and fruit-growing communities, actually represent the views entertained by the individual fruit-growers and refute, absolutely, the utterances of the advocates of Asiatic Immigration.)

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. Yoell, Secretary.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted.

The following circular letter adopted by the Association of San Francisco Laundry Wagon Drivers was ordered printed in the proceedings:

San Francisco, April 4, 1908.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Proprietors, workers and drivers engaged in the laundry business are brought face to face with alarming conditions that mean, unless permanently eliminated, the practical monopoly of our industry by the Asiatic race.

According to reliable statistics, the increase of Japanese laundries in this city for the past two years has been **over 100 per cent.** At this appalling

rate it must be obvious to everyone who gives the subject any consideration, that the time is not far distant when our means now employed for earning a livelihood will be completely wrenched from us by the brown competitors—a competition that is impossible for a white man to meet, and, for the following reasons, we quote from the official statistics on Japanese laundries.

Wages paid to various employees is as follows: Washers, \$30 to \$35; ironers, \$25 to \$45; markers, \$30 to \$35; starchers, \$30; booker, \$35; drivers, \$35 to \$40.

This scale includes board; also, many apprentices are employed to learn the business who get no pay but board and lodgings.

Already this fierce competition is being felt by the white laundries through their trade falling off. This naturally means also a decrease in the number of workers employed.

Too long have we assumed an indifferent aspect and permitted ourselves to beat a gradual retreat before the Oriental invasion. The time is now opportune for the calling of a halt! If we mean to cherish and maintain the Caucasian's standard of living in a white man's country, it is time for every man and woman engaged in our craft to stand shoulder to shoulder, to concentrate all their energies, all their abilities in the resistance of this Mongolian tide which threatens, if left unchecked, to sweep us from the field of the laundry industry.

Therefore, the Drivers have taken the initiative, and have organized a permanent **"Anti-Japanese Laundry League,"** and we propose to dedicate our energies and talents to the cause at hand. We propose to spare neither time nor means, and exhaust every moral and lawful method to persuade our fellow men and women to desist from patronizing Japanese laundries.

It is now up to you as an individual to give us your complete and unqualified support. **Do not prove a shirker.**

It is **your** battle as well as ours, and lest **you** forget, it is **your** means of earning a livelihood that is in jeopardy.

At the next meeting of the Drivers' Union, Wednesday evening, April 8th, you will learn of many surprising facts. We cannot figure how you can afford to remain away.

Fraternally yours,

COMMITTEE.

A STATEMENT.

By the Secretary-Treasurer of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America.

Mr. President and Delegates:

As Secretary of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America, I desire to make a statement in reference to a scandalous and slanderous report that is being disseminated concerning the proceedings of the Seattle convention held on February 3d, 4th and 5th of this year.

On Feb. 6th the Seattle "Times," in calling attention to the adoption of a "Memorial," declared that the convention had expressed its intention of obtaining its wishes by unlawful methods, and that the Memorial shadowed such action.

At a recent meeting of the Vancouver Exclusion League, at which the

lights were turned out because of the riotous behavior of some delegates, Mr. Gordon Grant stated that he had been informed by a correspondent of the London "Times" (Mr. Crippen), that the "Times" had a secret agent present in the convention, and he had reported that the convention projected a series of riots in Pacific Coast cities to take place simultaneously with the arrival of the fleet. Mr. Sam Gothard, who had been a delegate to the convention, promptly gave the "lie" to the statement.

The following morning the San Francisco "Chronicle" published an account of the meeting in Vancouver, making particular reference to the expected riots. The San Francisco "Bulletin" sent a reporter to the office of the League to make inquiries respecting the report, and was given all the information in our possession, which, of course, was a denial of any knowledge of the matter at issue. The statements of the President and Secretary of the North American League were published in the "Bulletin" that evening, and the incident seemed closed; but on March 25th Chief of Police Biggy referred a communication to our office, with a request for information concerning it. The communication was, apparently, copied from a newspaper and is given here verbatim, as follows:

"March 6, 1908.

"THE TIMES WEEKLY" EDITION.

"Vancouver and Asiatics.

"Our special correspondent telegraphed to Seattle from Vancouver:

"By a majority vote the Asiatic Exclusion League on Thursday night repudiated the plan for parade on March 7th. After the resolution had been passed, the proceedings were about to result in a free fight when somebody turned off the lights. The proceedings will probably be followed by a disruption of the Vancouver League. In the course of the proceedings reference was made to the charge contained in my telegram of last Saturday, that plans for another riot here were made at the Seattle Convention. Some of the speakers virtually admitted that they wanted a second riot.

"Telegraphing yesterday, my correspondent repeats the statement without any reservation. He says: 'Corroboration has come from three independent and trustworthy sources, and it is impossible to doubt the good faith of my informants. The plot was even more serious than I supposed. Riots were to be arranged not only here, but in Bellingham, Portland and San Francisco, the plan being that they should occur about the time of the arrival of the battleship fleet at the last named port. A member of the Vancouver League promises to arrange a riot here and in return was to obtain a position as an officer of the federated League at \$10 (40) a day and expenses for an indefinite term. The publicity given to this shameful conspiracy will probably defeat it, but it is not to be supposed that the men and the interest behind these people will cease their efforts to obtain whatever it is they are trying to obtain.

"I understand that the members of the San Francisco League boasted at the Seattle convention that they had nearly \$40,000 (£4,000) in their treasury. Who supplied this money? If this question can be answered a good deal that has happened recently can be explained."

It is needless to say that the whole statement is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. There was no need of a secret service agent at the Seattle convention, because all sessions were open to the public. Only once was an executive session called for, and that was during the election of officers, and then only for the purpose of obtaining a fair ballot—without the interference of visitors. The claim of any person that he was to get \$10 per day for any purpose connected with the League is so preposterous that it is hard to believe any sane person was gullible enough to believe it.

The belief that any delegate from San Francisco boasted of having \$40,000 in the treasury is not to be entertained for one moment because each and every one was familiar with the condition of our treasury.

On Feb. 1 there was a balance of \$113, but by March 1st it had decreased to \$11.62, and it would not be difficult for any person in San Francisco to ascertain who contributed to that extraordinary surplus. It is perhaps sufficient for me to say that the representative of Chief of Police Biggy left the office fully satisfied of the falsity of the statement submitted, and the next morning returned and expressed the satisfaction of the Chief.

I now desire to submit the Memorial which was adopted and has been forwarded to the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives:

MEMORIAL.

The first annual convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America, in regular session assembled, Seattle, Washington, Feb. 4, 1908, do hereby most respectfully

REQUEST, The immediate passage of a law which will exclude, absolutely and emphatically, all Asiatics from the mainland and insular possessions of the United States, and your Memorialists do hereby emphatically

PROTEST, Against the Administrative and Executive Officers of the United States entering into any agreement which will permit the ruler of any foreign country to make stipulations as to what class of persons and in what numbers shall leave said foreign country for the purpose of immigrating to the United States; and your Memorialists

DECLARE, That any such agreement with a foreign power is a subversion of the traditions and policies of the United States, and a betrayal of the rights of American citizens. And your Memorialists further

DECLARE, That the incoming of immigrants into the United States is a matter for domestic legislation and regulation, and is a prerogative of Congress, and of Congress alone. Your Memorialists further

PROTEST, Against the employment of Asiatics on board vessels flying the American flag, to the exclusion of American seamen and in violation of American law; therefore, your Memorialists pray for the speedy

enactment of a law which will prohibit the employment of Asiatics upon all vessels flying the American flag, or in any branch or department of the public service. Your Memorialists again emphatically

PROTEST, Against the continuance of Asiatic Immigration upon the exalted grounds of American patriotism, for the reasons—

FIRST, That these Asiatics come to the United States entirely ignorant of our sentiments of nativity and patriotism, and utterly unfit and incapable of discharging the duties of American citizenship.

SECOND, The introduction of this incongruous and non-assimilable element into our national life will inevitably impair and degrade, if not effectually destroy, our cherished institutions and our American life.

THIRD, These Asiatics are alien to our ideas of patriotism, morality, loyalty and the highest conceptions of Christian civilization.

FOURTH, Their presence here is a degrading and contaminating influence to the best phases of American life.

FIFTH, With their low standard of living, immoral surroundings and cheap labor, they constitute a formidable and fierce competition against our American system, the pride and glory of our civilization, and unless prohibited by effective legislation, will result in the irreparable deterioration of American labor.

SIXTH, The living in our midst of a large body of Asiatics, the greatest number of whom are armed, loyal to their governments, entertaining feelings of distrust, if not of hostility, to our people, without any allegiance to our government or institutions, not sustaining American life in times of peace, and ever ready to respond to the cause of their own nations in times of war, make these Asiatics an appalling menace to the American Republic, the splendid achievements wrought by the strong arms and loyal hearts of Caucasian toilers, patriots and heroes in every walk of life.

FRANK M'GOWAN,
Chairman.

C. O. YOUNG,
C. W. FARRINGTON,
ED. CARLSON,
W. D. WHEATON,
C. R. CASE,
M. N. HALL,
S. D. TAYLOR.
J. D. GRAHAME,
Secretary.

That memorial is said to foreshadow disturbance and riots, instead of which it breathes sentiments of the most exalted patriotism, as in fact did every report and address which found expression in the convention. Every member of the committee which framed that Memorial is native to American soil, the chairman of which is a Knight Templar and Master of the Royal Secret in Masonry, Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, served three terms in the California Legislature, six years of which he was chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee, and last, but not least, he is the son of one of those veterans who fought four long years that his son might be slandered and called an undesirable citizen. The Secretary of that Committee is himself a veteran with honorable scars and some seventeen years' service; was formerly an active member of the Scottish Rite of Masonry, 32d degree, and at the convention represented the Junior Order United American Mechanics of California, and was the personal representative of the National Councilor of that order. Mr. Young was a personal representative of Mr. Samuel Gompers, and every gentleman on that committee is a highly respected and beloved member of the community in which he resides. The composition of that committee alone is sufficient guarantee that the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America seeks to accomplish its purpose within the law.

A. E. YOELL,

Secretary-Treasurer, Asiatic Exclusion League of North America.

By unanimous vote the statement was ordered spread in full upon the proceedings.

Announcement.

Delegate Furuseth: Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on arrangements, I wish to announce that a mass meeting will be held in this city under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council (on Saturday evening, April 18th, at 8 o'clock, Auditorium Hall, Fillmore and Page streets), protesting to Congress against legislation hostile to labor. In this connection I desire to further state that on the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month similar gatherings will be held in every industrial center of the country.

The Chair: Delegates will please take notice and make a special effort to not only attend yourselves, but invite your friends as well.

New Business.

The Chair: Delegates—In accordance with the constitution governing the conduct of this League, we will now proceed to the election of a Nominating Committee for the purpose of selecting an Executive Board at our annual meeting, who are to serve for the coming year. Nominations are now in order.

Delegates from the assembly nominated the following delegates, who, being the only nominees, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot, and the President of the League declared them the Nominating Committee elect: Thos. Doyle, H. L. Bienfield, J. Gorf, F. C. Pattison and G. B. Benham.

The Chair: The next order of business will be the election of an Auditing Committee of seven members.

The following gentlemen were nominated, the Secretary casting the ballot, and the Chair declaring the same the Auditing Committee elect: H. C. Bocchio, P. L. Gedney, P. J. Tierney, Andrew Gallagher, B. F. Wise, A. J. Benninger and O. C. Wilson.

Invited Guests.

The President of the League roundly scored those who have been disseminating reports that the Exclusion League expected to accomplish its purpose by inciting riots in San Francisco and other Pacific Coast cities upon the arrival of the battleship fleet.

"If digging up the truth is plotting riots, then this League can plead guilty to the charge," said the Chair. "If educating the people of a great nation or a patriotic endeavor to preserve intact a great country, or a great people, can be considered plotting riots, then we can plead guilty to the charge." (Loud applause.)

The President then introduced the Hon. N. J. Manson, a graduate of the University of Virginia, who has made a study of the racial danger attending Asiatic immigration.

Mr. Manson said in part:

In every country the nation is in the cottage, and if the light of your legislation does not shine in there your statesmanship is a failure and your system a mistake.

In this sentiment I have in mind the American people, American legislation, American statesmanship and the American cottage, and I wish to inquire in what manner and to what extent the American cottage is affected by the importation of the Asiatic to America.

In the entire island empire of the Mikado, which is about the size of the State of California, there is, densely congested, a population of about 45,000,000 people. The country is so mountainous that only about 15 per cent of it is susceptible of cultivation. Supposing this area to be the single source sustaining the people of Japan, a fair comparison would be to conceive the entire population of the United States (about 76,000,000 and twice that of Japan) contained in the single State of Ohio. Imagine then the density of population and what must be the struggle for a bare existence.

While the density of the population of some of the states of China exceeds that of Japan, yet a comparison of the areas and populations of each

country shows that per square mile of area the population of Japan is denser than that of China.

When these facts are considered, one is prepared to know beforehand that, until within the last ten years, it is fair to say that the scale of wages in Japan has been about one-twenty-fifth (1-25) of the wage paid for corresponding labor in the United States, and the Japanese laborer on an average now receives only from one-twelfth (1-12) to one-fifteenth (1-15) of the wages paid in the United States. This means that labor cannot get ahead in Japan. Labor there cannot save; the laborer there uses all he earns to live. He is practically a slave without power by his labor, for he can save nothing, to redeem himself.

It is then, on the face of the proposition, apparent that any treaty with Japan or China by which mutual benefits are pretended to be secured to citizens of those countries emigrating to the United States as are secured and enjoyed by our own citizens emigrating to China or Japan, is based upon an absolutely false idea. There is no mutuality of advantage or of enjoyment. There will be practically no emigration from the United States, where wages are high, to Japan or China, where wages are low. There will be no emigration from the United States, where the population is scattered over a broad area to Japan or China, where it is congested in a very limited area. Our statesmen know beforehand that all emigration will flow from those countries hitherward, and it is intended that it shall so flow.

What, then, is the basis and consideration of the treaties which we now have with those countries? Leaving out the real motive, never expressed in the treaty, but now fully understood, to lower the wage scale in the United States, the basis of the treaty is chiefly to enlarge the field for the commercialist. It was thought that the commercialist would sell more of his goods in Japan and China, and in order to increase trade with those countries we must Orientalize America. Might it not pay us to be in some degree consistent? If we close our doors with a high tariff against the goods of the Orient, ought we not, in fairness to the workingman whom we profess to consider, to stop putting a premium upon the importation of Asiatics to these shores, especially under the guise of its being a "mutual advantage" to the citizens or subjects emigrating from the one to the other country? There is no mutuality about it, viewed from the emigration standpoint. Emigration will never be from here to Asia. It is now, and will remain, from Asia hitherward.

The present treaty with Japan went into operation July 17, 1899, and by Article XIX of the treaty was to remain in force for the period of twelve (12) years from that date. Either contracting party, at the expiration of the twelve years, can, by giving notice in writing to the other, terminate the treaty in one year after the notice is given. It is possible, then, to terminate this treaty by July 17, 1912. In the meantime, however, Japan will use this coast, as she has Hawaii, as the dumping ground for her surplus population; and though we have a clause in the treaty which allows us,

under some restrictions, to stop the emigration of Japanese laborers, it is extremely difficult, as events show, to obtain any action either diplomatically or on the part of Congress.

The Asiatic in America is unassimilable. He must either remain a wholly unassimilable population among us, or we must absorb him into the breed of the American people. Now this crossing of the races produces a bad hybrid.

Thomas Jefferson expressed this idea clearly and forcibly in 1824 with regard to another race (the negro), then composing about one-tenth of our population, at that time about 15,000,000 people. In a letter to Jared Sparks of February 4, 1824, Mr. Jefferson said:

"In the disposition of these unfortunate people there are two national objects to be distinctly kept in view. * * *

"The second object, and the most interesting to us as coming home to our **physical and moral characters**, to our **happiness and safety**, is to provide an asylum to which we can by degrees send the whole of that population (the negro) from among us, and establish them under our patronage and protection, a separate, free and independent people in some country or climate friendly to human life and happiness." (Jefferson's Correspondence, edition of 1829, Vol. 4, p. 388.)

And it is a subject of 'serious regret to every thoughtful mind that this matter was attempted to be solved, hastily and offhand, in 1860-5. And the race riots (not so much in the South), but in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and New York show that the solution of 1860-5 was not along the broad lines proposed by Jefferson, and that the same issue is still with us for our happiness or our misery.

Jefferson advocated the deportation of all negroes from the United States because their presence among us menaced our "physical and moral characters," our "happiness and safety." Shall we now increase the difficulties of the race problem in the United States by the importation of countless hordes of unassimilable Asiatics?

No higher scientific authority upon this subject can be cited than Herbert Spencer, and it is worthy of note that, though Jefferson wrote nearly forty years before the discovery and announcement of the law of evolution, his views are in entire accord with the most eminent scientific authorities upon evolution and biology.

The late Herbert Spencer, in his famous letter to Baron Kaneko Kentaro, said:

"To your remaining question respecting the intermarriage of foreigners and Japanese, which you say is 'now very much agitated among our scholars and politicians,' and which you say is 'one of the most difficult problems,' my reply is that, as rationally answered, there is no difficulty at all. **It should be positively forbidden.** It is not at root a question of social philosophy. It is at root a question of biology. There is abundant proof, alike furnished by the intermarriage of human races and by the interbreeding of animals, that when the varieties mingled diverge beyond a certain slight degree, the result is inevitably a bad one in the long run. I have myself been

in the habit of looking at the evidence bearing on this matter for many years past, and my conviction is based upon numerous facts derived from numerous sources. This conviction I have within the last half hour verified, for I happen to be staying in the country with a gentleman who is well known and who has had much experience respecting the interbreeding of cattle; and he has just, on inquiry, fully confirmed my belief that when, say, of the different varieties of sheep there is an interbreeding of those which are widely unlike, the result, especially in the second generation, is a bad one—there arises an incalculable mixture of traits and what may be called a chaotic constitution. And the same thing happens among human beings—the Eurasians in India, the half-breed in America show this. The physiological basis of this experience appears to be that any one variety of creature, in course of many generations, acquires a certain constitutional adaption to its peculiar form of life, and every other variety similarly acquires its own special adaption. The consequence is that, if you mix the constitutions of two widely divergent varieties, which have severally been adapted to widely divergent modes of life, you get a constitution which is adapted to the mode of life of neither—a constitution which will not work properly, because it is not fitted for any set of conditions whatever. **By all means, therefore, peremptorily interdict marriages of Japanese with foreigners.**

"I have for the reasons indicated entirely approved of the regulations which have been established in America for restraining Chinese immigration, and had I the power I would restrict them to the smallest possible amount, my reasons for this decision being that one of two things must happen. If the Chinese are allowed to settle extensively in America they must either, if they remain non mixed, form a subjective race standing in the position, if not of slaves, yet of a class approaching slaves; or, if they mix, they must form a bad hybrid. In either case, supposing the immigration to be large, immense social mischief must arise and eventually social disorganization. The same thing would happen if there should be any considerable mixture of European or American races with the Japanese."

High as this authority is, it cannot be deemed more exalted than that of our own Le Conte, of the University of California, and late President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In an address before the Ethical Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The Race Problem in the South," President Le Conte said:

"In other words, when the difference between the uniting individuals reaches the extent which we call species, then nature practically forbids the unions. I say **practically** forbids. There are many degrees of fertility and infertility between species. In most cases the infertility is absolute, i.e., the union is without offspring. In some there is offspring, but the offspring is a sterile hybrid, which dies without issue. In some the hybrid is fertile, but its offspring is feeble, and therefore, quickly eliminated in the struggle for life with the pure stock, and becomes extinct in a few generations. Or else it is more fertile with the pure stock than with the hybrids, and, therefore, is absorbed into one or other of the parent stocks and the original species remain distinct. If this were not so there would be no such thing as species at all. * * *

"The crossing of these primary races themselves produces bad effects" (Man and the State, page 369, &c.).

It is sometimes said that race repulsion or race antagonism is not a human feeling—not a point of view from which the question ought to be con-

sidered, but it is far from being an entirely irrational feeling. Race prejudice is probably an instinct necessary to preserve the blood purity of the race. It ought not to be aroused by placing the races in close juxtaposition. Americans have a high regard for Japanese in Japan, and for Chinese in China. The oft-quoted line from the Declaration of Independence that "All men are created equal," has been sufficiently explained by its illustrious author in his words quoted in another portion of these remarks. Jefferson had the highest regard for men of different races—in their own country. He stood for America for the white race. He stood where the highest science to-day stands, and he stood for this long prior to the discovery or announcement of the law of evolution, which law tells us that we are the white race by the law of high ideals, of color, of civilization, of government, of refinement, in a word, of natural selection, and which also tells us that we will cease to be the white race, that decay and degeneration have started their hastening processes when we lose these lofty ideals which ought to control our destinies.

While it is true that the good book somewhere tells us that of one blood did the Creator make man, so, too, does the Creator's work stand that he hath set apart for the races their different habitation, beyond which they cannot go. At any rate, this is Jefferson's interpretation thereof. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. James G. Maguire, formerly Representative in Congress from the Fourth District, was then introduced, who, after calling attention to the lateness of the hour and expressing the hope that he would, in the near future, address the League at greater length, said:

I am pleased to be with you to-day, especially in view of the slanderous intimations and accusations of lawlessness recently published against your League and its kindred organizations, and to testify my full belief in your patriotism and in the lawfulness and peacefulness of your methods. (Applause.)

It is the fashion now, as indeed it has been for centuries, for the exploiters of labor to denounce every movement of the common people for the betterment of their social or industrial conditions as anarchistic, and the people engaged in such movements as plotters of violence and crime.

In my opinion, the less attention paid to such charges the better. Your proceedings being public—you can safely trust to that publicity for your vindication and treat your libelers and slanderers with silent contempt. You will be judged by your works and not by the slanders of your enemies.

Patriotism and Exclusion.

This movement is not based upon race prejudice, nor upon mere hatred of Asiatics. It is both patriotic and humanitarian in its methods and purposes. The basic idea is that it is not best for our country, nor for our people, to permit the further immigration of Asiatics, no matter what may be their motives in coming, and regardless of their personal and their national virtues.

Differences of Races and Civilization.

As Mr. Manson has shown, the difference between the Caucasian and the Mongolian or the Malayan races amounts to a difference of species, and that nature herself puts a ban upon the assimilation of different species throughout the whole animal kingdom of the world. So it is with our widely different civilizations; an attempt to amalgamate them must result in a mongrel civilization, certainly lower than the best, and perhaps lower than the worst.

The same may be said of our widely different social and industrial systems. The standards of living are so different that—certainly under our existing monopoly system of wealth production assimilation must destroy the higher standard. This higher standard of living has been established by the ceaseless struggles of our toiling masses through many generations, and every true American stands loyally for its preservation and improvement.

Cheap Labor Not Desirable.

It is said that, in proportion to the wages demanded, the Asiatic produces more wealth on the average than the Caucasian. This is, doubtless, a great virtue in the abstract of which we can take cognizance under existing conditions. It means more wealth for the monopolizers of our natural resources and less wages for the wealth-producing laborers of our own citizenship and of our own race. It tends to increase the inequality in the distribution of the wealth produced by labor, and thus to intensify the greatest wrong and curse of modern civilization.

Sheep in a Horse Pasture.

It is said that the Asiatics are as good as we are and, therefore, should be received by us on equal terms. I shall not pause to discuss the question of superiority, but, by way of illustration, I say that the sheep is as good as the horse, and as useful to mankind, yet it would be criminal folly to confine horses and sheep in the same pasture. The sheep would thrive, but the horses would starve for they cannot feed upon pasture over which sheep are in the habit of running. So it is with Asiatic and American labor; the former will thrive where the latter will perish, and we are interested in the welfare of the latter.

The Brotherhood of Man.

Many philanthropists and religious teachers denounce this movement upon the ground that its purposes are violative of the humanitarian, Christian doctrine of "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," a doctrine in which I also believe, not, perhaps, in the same absolute sense in which they teach it. But our common Father has created, or produced, in the different races of man such variations and differences that they cannot dwell together in peace or harmony, and that it is better for them to dwell

apart. Their separation seems, therefore, to be required by the decree of the Father, and their amalgamation a violation of that decree.

I believe also that "All men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," but I do not recognize the right of migration as one of those inalienable rights, because its unlimited exercise may, and frequently is, destructive of the equal rights of others.

Must I, in order to comply with this law of equality and fraternity, keep the door of my house standing open for the convenience of such strangers as may desire to use it, nor complain if I find my bed nightly occupied by strangers who happen to reach my house and take possession of the bed before I get there? Certainly not. If not, where shall the line be drawn? We say that our country is the home of our citizens and of those people who now inhabit it, and that we have a right to say who else shall come. Without this right, the rearing of our civilization and of our free institutions as the rearing of families would be without the right to exclude strangers and intruders from our homes. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

(Note.—Speeches of Mr. Manson and Mr. Maguire will appear in full upon the record.)

Delegate Grahame: Mr. President, I move you that Mr. Manson and Judge Maguire be made honorary members of the League. Seconded by several delegates.

The Chair: Delegates, you have heard the motion; those in favor will please rise.

The Chair: It gives me great pleasure to announce that you have elected the Hon. Judge James G. Maguire and the Hon. N. J. Manson as honorary members to this League by a unanimous rising vote. (Applause.)

The League then adjourned to meet at Labor Council Hall, May 10, 1908, at 2:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

EXCLUSION LEGISLATION AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

(A compilation.)

This subject first assumed national importance in the United States about the year 1870, although legislation hostile to the Chinese began in California in 1855. The California Legislature investigated the subject in 1862 and the United States Congress sent a joint special committee to the Pacific Coast in 1876, the voluminous report of which gives the most authentic information on the subject yet published. [Rep. 44 Cong., 2d sess. Sen. R. 689, pp. 1281. Wash., 1877.]

The first treaty [1844] with China gave Americans the right of residence in five ports and gave them the rights of extra-territorial consular jurisdiction. The United States, though not participating in the war of 1858, secured the privileges obtained by other nations, which were stipulated in the Reed treaty of 1858. Nothing was said in these treaties about the Chinese in the United States, who came here under the same conditions as the citizens of other nations. The Burlingame treaty of 1868 deprecated **involuntary immigration**—aimed at coolie labor—but declared the right of migration to be an inherent one, and a special resolution of Congress [July 27, 1868] declared the right of expatriation to be a natural and inherent right of all people, the obstruction or restriction of which is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic. This declaration became subsequently an object of embarrassment in dealing with the Chinese when anti-Chinese feeling on the Pacific Coast made it necessary for both political parties, in 1876, to insert anti-Chinese planks in their platforms. The question of abrogating the treaty of 1868 was discussed in Congress. A bill to restrict Chinese immigration passed both Houses of Congress in 1879, but was vetoed by President Hayes because it violated the Treaty of 1868. A Commission was sent to China in 1880 to negotiate a new treaty to permit the absolute prohibition of Chinese immigration. The Treaty of 1880 declared that "The Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it." The treaty further stated that the limitation must be reasonable and apply only to Chinese laborers. The Act of 1882 suspended the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years and gave those in the United States or those who should arrive within ninety days after the passage of the Act the right to remain, **but forbade the naturalization of Chinese**, and the Act applied to both skilled and unskilled laborers. This Act was amended in 1888, while a treaty, in which the Chinese Government undertook to prohibit Chinese laborers from coming to the United States, and our Government agreed to protect those here from the violence and outrages to which they were sometimes subjected without redress, was still pending. The amendment prohibited the return on certificates of Chinamen once here who went back to China, declared all such certificates void, and practically made Chinese exclusion permanent. This Act angered the Chinese Government, which refused to ratify the treaty.

The Act of 1882 expired in 1892, and the Geary law, continuing the exclusion for a further period of ten years, was passed May 5, 1892.

As the time approached for the expiration, by limitation, of the Act of 1892, the proponents of Chinese immigration became very active in a campaign against the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion law. To counteract this a Chinese Exclusion Convention was held in San Francisco during November, 1901. This convention, which was very largely attended by delegates from all parts of the State and Coast, forwarded a strong memorial to the President and Congress, demanding in no uncertain terms the continuation of the Chinese Exclusion law.

In December, 1901, President Roosevelt, in his Message to Congress, recommended the continuation of the policy of exclusion, and on April 29, 1902, Congress passed an Act (amended and re-enacted by Section 5 of the Act of April 27, 1904), keeping in force all laws regulating, suspending or prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons, or persons of Chinese descent, into the United States, including many sections of the Chinese Exclusion Act of September 13, 1888, which were specifically re-enacted, extended and continued, without any modification, limitation or condition, and the law was also made to apply to Chinese laborers—not citizens of the United States—residents of our island territory.

The methods by which Chinese exclusion has been accomplished have not always been above reproach, though undoubtedly justified by circumstances. In an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Act of 1888, the court said that "while the Act was a direct contravention of the Chinese treaty and not to be defended from a moral standpoint, yet it was the expressed will of the sovereign people, and must stand." On another occasion a learned justice said that Congress had the unquestioned right to exclude not alone Chinese but the subjects of any foreign ruler, whenever the people in their wisdom should deem it necessary for their safety.

The number of Chinese—as near as can be ascertained—who came to the United States from 1848 to 1852, when they began to come as a result of the gold discoveries, is estimated at 10,000. From 1852 to 1854 the excess of arrivals over departures amounted to 31,861. During the next 15 years the annual departures were about as great as the annual arrivals; 1868 showed a net gain of 6876 and from that year down to 1876 the net gain was about 11,000 per annum. From 1877 to 1882, both inclusive, 76,461 Chinese came to the United States, and when you learn that the yearly arrivals ranged from 10,594 in 1877 to 39,579 in 1882, you can understand the reason for the intense agitation of those years. In 1883, the year after the passage of the Act, the arrivals were only 8031, decreasing to 279, 22, 40, 10, 26, 118, for each successive year until 1889. In 1890 they commenced to increase again, though the total arrivals for the decade only totaled 13,078. In the next period the lowest influx for any one year was 472 in 1893, rising to 3363 in 1897, totaling 16,071 for the decade ending June 30, 1902. Since 1902 up to and including 1907, 11,199 Chinese have arrived, the highest number, 4309

in 1904; the lowest, 961 in 1907. Summarizing, we find a grand total of 116,809 arrivals from 1877 to 1907, a period of 30 years.

The problem now confronting the enquirer is to reconcile the discrepancies which exist between various official reports. Consulting a table of the arrivals and departures of Chinese at the Port of San Francisco, we find a gradual but continual decrease [Reports of Cal. Bureau of Labor Statistics], while the reports of the Bureau of Immigration indicate a considerable increase caused by wholesale perpetration of what is widely known as the "native son frauds"; these frauds were fully reviewed in the March and April proceedings of this year.

To illustrate the difficulty of obtaining accurate data concerning the Chinese it is only necessary to quote from the report of a sub-committee of the House of Representatives, taking testimony relative to Chinese exclusion, February 15, 1906. Mr. Frank P. Sargent when submitting his evidence said that during the spring of 1905 the inspectors in charge of the various bureaus of immigration endeavored to take a census of the Chinese in their respective districts in order to compile for their offices data of a reliable nature for future use, it being thought that the possession of such data would greatly simplify and expedite the investigations of cases arising from the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law. The Chinese persistently resisted and obstructed the efforts of the officers, resorting to many amusing expedients to evade the furnishing of information, and finally such a storm of protest arose that the Department (?) ordered the officers to desist from any further efforts. Mr. Sargent also said, in this connection, that he had been directed to make no further arrests of Chinamen found to be unlawfully in the country, for the time being [p. 117].

In the districts most densely populated by Chinese little progress had been made when the discontinuance was ordered. In some of the more thinly populated districts the count was completed and in others it was almost finished. This partial census resulted in the discovery that there were in the United States—**outside of the State of California**—16,601 Chinese who possessed evidence of their right to reside here; 6239 who did not possess such evidence, and 11,178 with regard to whom no statement as to the possession of such evidence was obtained. But by reason of the fact that in some localities the census was not completed, and of the further fact that it was extremely difficult to obtain information from or regarding Chinese, the figures 6239 can not be regarded as even approximately the number of Chinese laborers here unlawfully.

The reports of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics relative to the arrival and departure of Chinese—as indicated by the lists submitted by the steamship companies at San Francisco—show a rapid decrease in the Chinese population, but these figures when considered in conjunction with the various reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and the report of Special Agent Marcus Braun, of that Bureau, concerning conditions on the Mexican border, have a tendency to disillusion the investigator of

any optimistic views he may have concerning the decrease of Chinese in the United States.

To illustrate the utter absurdity of some of the testimony given by those whose duty it is to know better the evidence of Mr. Sargent, at page 108, Report of Sub-Committee, he gives as his opinion that there were only about 50,000 Chinese in the United States in 1900 [presumably excluding Hawaii]; also saying that it was impossible to obtain a correct count, because of their hiding away. The Census Report for 1900 says that there were 89,863 on the mainland of the United States, with 45,753 in California alone, 13,954 of whom were in San Francisco; in Washington, 3629; Oregon, 10,397; New York, 7170; Massachusetts, 2968; Alaska, 3116; other States making up the total (89,863), which is quite a difference from Mr. Sargent's 50,000. Of the 89,863 Chinese in the United States proper, 67,729 were in the Western division, as against 96,844 in 1890—a figurative loss in ten years of 29,115, the number in California alone having been reduced from 72,472 in 1890 to 45,753 in 1900; there was a gain, however, in Arizona, Oregon and Washington. The States outside of the Western division showed a gain of 11,490; the North Atlantic division, comprising the New England States with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, showing an increase of 8516—from 6177 in 1890 to 14,693 in 1900. A close scrutiny of all the evidence at hand—and that of an official nature—shows conclusively that the Chinese in the United States are increasing and not decreasing.

The number of Chinese in California in 1876, according to the accepted estimates at that date, was 130,000, but the Census of 1880 showed for the whole United States, exclusive of Hawaii, only 105,465; for 1890, 126,778; and for 1900, 93,283, the latter figures including 588 persons [304 Chinese and 284 Japanese] in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad and not credited to any state or territory. According to the **latest Chinese official investigations** the number of Chinese outside of China is 6,792,639, of whom 34,465 are in Australia, 8,200 in South Africa, and 272,000 in America. Allowing 15,000 for Mexico—as per report of Bureau of Immigration, 1907—10,000 for Canada and there still remains about 250,000 for the United States. These figures, though not as large as they might be, nor as they may be, fully indicate the possibilities of an Asiatic flood.

In preparing this resume the writer has endeavored to state the facts as they were and are without giving credit or blame to any particular party—either for or against immigration or exclusion—but to those who care to study between the lines the dates will tell the tale.

Note—A perusal of press clippings discloses the fact that a fight for the admission of more Chinese has been inaugurated by certain interests, but whether the promoters hope to obtain a repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws or are only trying to divert public opinion away from the Japanese question is hard to determine; be that as it may the advocates of exclusion had better concentrate their energy upon some well-settled policy, or the time and money already expended will go for naught.

FALSE CLAIMS OF CHINESE TO CITIZENSHIP.

Compiled from House Document 847. (59th Congress, 1st Session.)

The subject of the alleged native-born Chinaman first engaged the attention of the Bureau of Immigration in this connection: It was found that as the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Law at the seaports became more thorough, numbers of Chinese rejected at such ports as returning laborers, etc., would turn up on the northern boundary as "American citizens by birth," and the practice in this regard became more and more pronounced as the effectiveness of the enforcement at the seaports increased. But as the Bureau's experience increased, it was found that such violations of the law were but a very small part of the evil constituted by and growing out of the Chinese claim of American nativity:

As there is an express inhibition in Section 14 of the Act of May 6, 1882, against the Naturalization of Chinese persons, they can only become citizens of this country under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution by birth therein. The opportunity to secure fraudulent entry thus offered has not been overlooked, and a brisk business has grown up in consequence, particularly along our northern boundary, by which, through Chinese testimony solely, American citizens are being turned out in numbers by decisions of United States Commissioners. In Table XVIII, Report of Commissioner General of Immigration, 1902, there are presented figures relative to Chinese persons entering the United States at points on the Canadian border east of Ohio. These persons pay no attention to the exclusive ports prescribed for the entry of Chinese, but enter anywhere that is the most convenient for their purpose, claiming exemption from the provisions of treaty and laws on ground of birth in this country. Of 799 arrested and tried for unlawful entry 203 were deported and 56 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year, leaving some 540 who secured judicial sanction of their right to be in the United States despite their mode of entry, besides obtaining a record of their right to so continue under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. No comment can emphasize the danger of such a method of conferring citizenship upon a race which it is contrary to the expressed policy of this country to admit within its boundaries even as aliens.

Besides the evident desire of United States Commissioners and Judges to nullify the Exclusion Act, the representatives of the larger missionary interests do not hesitate to express openly their disapproval of the law, and denounce those whose duty it is to administer that law. The commercial interests of the country, though for many years prudent and self restrained in their utterances, are equally opposed to the policy of Exclusion and to the means necessary to make that policy effective. This class, becoming emboldened by the many successful violations of the law, undertook during the 59th Congress to modify the law out of existence; in this purpose they found pliant tools in the persons of Mr. Foster of Vermont

and John P. Irish of San Francisco. These assaults were unsuccessful, but it is safe to say that it was the sleepless vigilance of the Exclusion League, together with the untiring and faithful service of Congressmen Hayes, Kahn and McKinlay, who had the backing of Southern Democrats, which prevented the consummation of the crime.

A large and somewhat vociferous element of our population sympathized with these efforts to nullify the exclusion laws, and this element is composed of those who cannot see any greater risk at stake than the probable reduction of the price of labor, and of those who hold the illogical opinion that because certain undesirable aliens of other races are being allowed to enter we are compelled by some fancied rule of consistency or propriety to admit other undesirable aliens of the Chinese race.

Returning to the question of the admission of "native Chinese," it is evident from the testimony at hand that the fraud is assuming enormous proportions. In a report dated May 30, 1903, Dr. J. Endicott Gardner, an inspector and chief interpreter at San Francisco, who, because of his extensive knowledge of the language and customs of the Chinese, was detailed to examine into the Canadian Border situation, said: "To acquaint myself with all that might bear upon the subject, I called at the Chinese bureau at New York and Boston; conversed with the Chinese inspectors and interpreters, interviewed the Chinese themselves at different points, in their own language, read whatever notices I saw in Chinese, called at their stores, schools, restaurants and laundries, and at every opportunity gathered what information I could on the subject. I found that in this section of the country Chinese gain admission by smuggling, by applying openly through the regular channels as members of the exempt classes, or by surrendering themselves a short distance from the border for arrest and trial under the guise of being natives of the United States. It is this latter class—that of the so-called 'natives'—that calls for especial consideration.

"I attended the trial of several Chinese on whose behalf the claim of being natives of the United States was made, which, I was credibly informed, fairly illustrated the usual method of trying this kind of cases. At the time set, the case of Ah Sing or some other 'Ah' would be called, and with the defendant absent from court throughout the whole session, one other Chinaman would be put upon the stand to testify to the defendant's having been born in the United States, most likely in the Chinatown of San Francisco, the alleged birthplace of tens of thousands of others that have made the claim at various times and at various places before him. **Upon the uncorroborated testimony of this one Chinaman, the other Chinaman, awaiting the issue in jail, would be declared a citizen of the United States.** This goes on week after week and month after month, has been going on for years, and is still going on. (A reference to the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1907, Table 2, shows that during the year (1907) 929 Chinese were admitted by administrative officers as American citizens by birth, and a reference to Table 3 will show that the courts

have discharged 144 persons of the Chinese race on a flimsy assumption that they were born in the United States.)

Some years ago the United States District Attorney at San Francisco stated in a public address that one of the Federal Judges estimated that if the stories told in the courts were true, **every Chinese woman who was in the United States twenty-five or thirty years ago must have had at least 500 children.**

(Report of proceedings of Chinese Exclusion Convention, San Francisco. Nov. 21-22, 1901, p. 51.)

By this method thousands of Chinese—upon the admission of the Chinese themselves—have been allowed not only to remain in the United States, but declared to be native-born citizens thereof, each with a vote and qualified to participate in the political affairs of the country.

The evil done to the Commonwealth of the United States in this phase of the admission of Chinese cannot be over-estimated. Every Chinese who is admitted as a native-born is entitled to a vote, and to all the franchise and election privileges of American citizenship. Coolies who have never seen the shores of America until they came here on a ship, have been able to avail themselves of this method to enter and remain in the United States as American citizens. Coming here as full-grown men, and not speaking a word of English, they leave our jails soon after crossing the Canadian border, **qualified to take part in elections, to dictate, so far as their municipal strength will give them power, the future character of our Government.**

(There are, at the most conservative estimate, 20,000 of these so-called "natives" besides those actually born here and educated in our public schools, of whom there were about 10,000 at the taking of the Twelfth Census, 1900.)

There are, of course, some notable exceptions, but the character of the classes of Chinese who have been here for some time shows what would be their influence in public affairs if all were intrusted with the responsibilities of citizenship, or if those who have been declared citizens exercise their influence as voters. **Chinese may be expected to vote for China whenever China should be an issue.** On all other occasions the franchise would be converted into a commodity offered to the highest bidder, for the reason that no sense of its value or dignity is entertained. It presents a subject that goes far beyond the economics of labor. The very political life of our nation is affected by this method of admitting Chinese. How far-reaching the effect of such a method is can be appreciated only when it is borne in mind that not only the Chinese who may be thus admitted are made citizens, but also their alleged children though born in China. With the same kind of Chinese testimony there is practically no limit to the number that might be imported upon that ground. That they have not as yet come forward in considerable numbers as voters is not a criterion by which to judge either the numbers eligible to vote or their inclination to avail themselves of the privileges of their acquired citizenship. It is

the nature of the Chinese to work quietly and persistently and at the right moment. **When the number is large enough to constitute a balance of power the vote will be forthcoming. I know that this fact is appreciated and that they are working quietly to that end.**

As far back as 1878 Judge Sawyer in the Circuit Court of the United States, Ninth Judicial Circuit, District of California, denied the application of one Ah Yup for naturalization. Ah Yup's was a test case. What the Chinese cannot secure legitimately they have frequently secured by means of perjury, under the false claim of being **natives of the United States.**

Wives of bona fide Chinese natives of the United States have been declared entitled to admission, and every Chinaman, by having himself legally declared a native, through perjury, may bring over a slave girl as his wife; such a girl commands a market price of from \$2000 to \$3000 in the United States.

The prices of the trade in evading the Exclusion Act by means of a trial at court, and how they are apportioned, are matters of common knowledge among the Chinese and those charged with the duty of enforcing the law. The amount charged to bring a coolie from China and land him at Malone, Ogdensburg, Pittsburg or any of these points, is said to be \$300, divided as follows: \$20 for the perjured testimony, \$20 to the middleman for obtaining the applicant, \$20 to what is called "the Government interpreters'" fund, \$80 for the attorney, and the balance for transportation, incidental expenses and the members of the ring. These facts are well known to the Bureau of Immigration and to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and yet they both advocate a further letting down of the bars, and removing all obstacles to an unlimited immigration of Orientals and other undesirables.



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

JUNE, 1908



ORGANIZED LABOR
212 LEAVENWORTH ST

418814

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.

San Francisco, Cal., June 14, 1908.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by Secretary Yoell at 2:50 P. M. Delegate G. B. Benham was chosen temporary chairman, and Delegate Mullaly sergeant-at-arms, President O. A. Tveitmoe arriving a few moments later and assuming the chair.

ROLL CALL AND MINUTES.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted.

The minutes of the last meeting (May 10) were by motion adopted as printed, same being in the hands of the delegates.

CREDENTIALS.

Photo Engravers, No. 8, for P. Ridges, vice H. Wesel.

Carpenters, No. 1640, for G. F. Moyer, H. E. Lee and H. C. Ellis.

Janitors' Protective Association for Thomas H. Myers and T. Cadigon.

From San Francisco Mailers' Union for Ferdinand Barbrack.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 104, for N. Osborn.

By the recommendation of the Executive Board, the above-named delegates were, on motion, received and seated.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

San Francisco, June 14, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League—Delegates:

In accordance with the wishes of the League at its last meeting, your Executive Board immediately took up the proposition of making inquiries to prospective candidates for Congress as to their views and attitudes on the question of Asiatic exclusion. Delegates Benham, Knight, Manson, Carr and Pattison were appointed a sub-committee, with instructions to report at their earliest convenience.

After a thorough discussion, your Executive Board recommends for your favorable consideration the following plan:

1. That a letter containing the principles of this League and the following questions be sent to each congressional candidate:

(a) Are you in favor of excluding from all United States territories all Asiatics except certificated merchants, students and travelers; and that all such merchants, students and travelers found performing any labor or engaging in any occupation other than that for which they were certificated, be immediately deported by the United States authorities; and if elected to Congress will you work and vote for such a law?

(b) If your political party affiliations should place you with the majority in Congress, and if the minority should favor Asiatic exclusion legislation, would you be willing to work and vote with the minority on this question?

(c) If Congress should pass an exclusion law and that law should be vetoed by the President, would you work and vote to pass such a law over the President's veto?

The foregoing questions are intended to be submitted in the communication sent to candidates for the United States Senate, merely changing the word Congress to "United States Senate" in question (a).

~~P18874~~

Please acknowledge receipt.

Your Executive Board also recommends that the following questions be submitted to candidates for the Assembly and State Senate:

(1) Are you in favor of excluding from all United States territories all Asiatics except certificated merchants, students and travelers; and that all such merchants, students and travelers found performing any labor or engaging in any occupation other than that for which they were certificated, be immediately deported by the United States authorities?

(2) If elected will you work and vote for a law forbidding and prohibiting all Asiatics from owning and acquiring real property in any manner in the State of California?

(3) If elected, will you vote to so amend the Chinese Segregation School law of this State so that it will apply to all Asiatic residents in the State?

(4) If elected, will you vote for a bill extending the present State law prohibiting intermarriage between Chinese and white persons, so that it will apply to all the Asiatic races and their descendants?

(5) If elected, when voting for a candidate for the United States Senate, will you always give preference to a candidate who has pledged himself, if elected, to support Asiatic exclusion legislation in the United States Senate?

(6) If elected, will you, as a member of the State Legislature, carry out the wishes of your constituency regarding Asiatic exclusion, and would you oppose the mandates of the "Big Stick," whether that instrument be wielded by a chief executive or by representatives of interests opposed to Asiatic exclusion?

CORRESPONDENCE.

Your office is constantly in receipt of hundreds of communications making inquiry relative to Asiatic immigration. Among this volume of correspondence are letters of thanks and appreciation for material furnished, and information advising of having won debates on Japanese exclusion, the States of Wisconsin, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Minnesota being the most prominent. Since the last meeting of the League several letters were received from the interior of the State, and one in particular which should receive special mention from the Junior Philhellenic Society of St. Ignatius College of this city, advising that a vote of thanks had been tendered the Asiatic Exclusion League, expressing appreciation and gratitude for data supplied the speakers of the society and further advising of having won their debate in favor of exclusion.

This debate, which was a public one, was largely attended and presided over by Superior Judge Frank J. Murasky, Charles A. Sweigert, Frank I. Barrett and Benjamin L. McKinley (donor of a gold medal) acting as judges.

High praise from many sources has been given the debaters of the society for the masterly manner in which the subject was debated. Among those who attended the debate were a number of prominent Japanese and the special secretary of the Japanese Consul of this city.

On Saturday, May 16, 1908, an article appeared on the front page of "The Call," purporting to have been written by Ira E. Bennett, and sent from Washington, D. C., as a special dispatch on the subject of Japanese immigration, which contained statements and statistics that were incorrect and misleading to the readers of that paper. Your Executive Board endorsed the following letter written by President O. A. Tveitmo, and ordered it

sent to the press with a request that it be published in the event that "The Call" failed to print it, and that the same appear upon the official record of this League.

"San Francisco, May 16, 1908.

Editor San Francisco Call:

Your leading article on the first page of to-day's issue, purporting to have been written by Ira E. Bennett, and sent from Washington as a special dispatch to 'The Call' on the subject of Japanese immigration, contains statements and statistics that are incorrect and therefore misleading to your readers.

There are few newspaper writers that I respect more highly than Ira E. Bennett, and I can not account for the discrepancies between his article and the government reports in any other way than to attribute them to telegraphic or typographical errors.

After advising that the 'members of Congress are authority for the statement that the President has addressed a strong remonstrance to Japan on account of the continued influx of Japanese laborers'—that 'the State Department declines to make any statement in reference to the matter,' and that 'regret is expressed in official circles at the failure of Japan to arrest the flow of laborers to the United States'—the article says:

'The passport agreement came into force in January, 1907, and a drop of 4304 occurred in immigration for that month, as compared with January, 1906; February shows a decrease of 2157; March of 2198, and April of 1185.'

The official bulletins of the Bureau of Immigration on file in the Bureau of Publicity and Statistics of the Asiatic Exclusion League, do not agree with the above figures, as will be seen by comparing them with the following table compiled from the government's reports showing arrivals of Japanese by months and years, with the increase of 1907 over 1906, and the decrease of 1908 from the entries of 1907:

	Admitted.			Increase. Decrease	
	1906	1907	1908	1907	1908
January	911	5275	971	4364	4304
February	1294	3389	1232	2095	2157
March	1383	1383	1202	2017	2198
	<u>3588</u>	<u>12,054</u>	<u>3405</u>	<u>8476</u>	<u>8659</u>

It will be seen from this comparison that there was a heavy increase in the immigration from Japan into the United States in the year 1907 over that of 1906, and a considerable decrease in 1908 for the months of January, February and March.

This decrease is the result of the Root Amendment, which went into force in April, 1907, and the passport agreement that came into force in January, 1908, and not 'in 1907.'

It is true that the bulletins of the Bureau of Immigration merely give the number of immigrants 'officially' admitted, and it is equally true that the Japanese have been coming surreptitiously in droves into the United States from Mexico.

There are reliable reports on file in the archives of the Asiatic Exclusion League, showing that Japanese laborers have sneaked over the border lines in gangs ranging from 10 to 25. There are to-day thousands of Japanese in the United States in violation of the immigration law and so-called exclu-

sion agreement. This but proves that the present Japanese exclusion policy adhered to by the administration at Washington has turned out to be a dismal failure, as predicted.

Exclusion of Asiatics by treaty or through diplomatic agreements is an impossibility, because Oriental diplomacy is the highest art of refined treachery; and it is also a noted fact that the most honorable Nipponese have never been over-zealous in keeping their agreements.

The article referred to further states that the 'government must turn to Japan for redress, and demand that it prevent the departure for the United States of its laborers, or permit the enforcement here of the exclusion law.'

If we are to ask redress from Japan on the immigration question, then God help the American people; and if it has come to this that the United States of America must ask the permission of Japan to legislate for the benefit of the American people, then it is really doubtful if even God Almighty can help us.

The treaty of Portsmouth gave peace to the world and earned for President Roosevelt the Nobel prize from the Norwegian Storthing. All humanity and all the world sighs and prays for peace, but this boon will never come through diplomatic channels. The real harbinger of peace is a large, efficient, modern navy patrolling the Pacific ocean under the American flag.

The hordes of Asia are pressing into Siberia and into America, and the white nations of the earth fifty years hence may find cause to regret the treaty of Portsmouth, if they do not in time take the proper precautions.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the newspapers of San Francisco do not need to get information from Washington with special dispatches on the Asiatic immigration question, because the Bureau of Publicity and Statistics of the Asiatic Exclusion League is always at their disposal, and the latest reports from the government and other sources are always at hand.

Hence they do not need to cross the continent to get authentic and reliable information on this question.

(Signed)

O. A. TVEITMOE,
President Asiatic Exclusion League."

In order that the public be afforded a better opportunity of ascertaining the facts in connection with the exclusion cause, Delegate Benham presented the following recommendations, which your Executive Board submits for your favorable consideration:

1. That a lecture bureau, or bureau of speakers, be made a part of the regular system and activities of this League.
2. That men accustomed to public speaking and acquainted with this subject be listed among the availables for furnishing organizations with speakers. That it be understood that these speakers are not to be remunerated by the League or that any society be obligated to pay them any reward for their services in this connection, but the speakers shall have their expenses paid when called outside the city of San Francisco.
3. That every civic, fraternal, industrial, social, commercial, political and religious organization in San Francisco be notified by circular of the establishment of this bureau for the furnishing of speakers upon Asiatic exclusion; and that means be found to make the existence and objects of the bureau known throughout California.
4. We also recommend that if a bureau of speakers be established by

this League, every Asiatic exclusion league in the United States and Canada be given a copy of any printed matter that may be issued on behalf of the bureau of speakers, and that each exclusion league be earnestly solicited to establish a similar bureau on practically the same lines, for the city or town in which a league exists, and for the benefit of the surrounding communities.

5. That if this League decides in favor of establishing such a bureau, that printed matter necessary for the notification of the various organizations be prepared and sent out before August 1, 1908.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by your Executive Board, and is herewith submitted for your approval:

"Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Brother J. J. O'Neill, a public man known to be always favorable to the interest of the people, a talented journalist and a delegate to the Asiatic Exclusion League; therefore be it,

Resolved, That with profound grief we record the departure of our brother, who had so earnestly identified himself with movements for the common good; who had been a consistent and valuable member of many organizations; and who had in both public and private life endeared himself to his associates by his fidelity to the principles be advocated, and his usefulness to his fellow men; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this League tender their sincere sympathy to the sorrowing friends and relatives of our departed associate; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Asiatic Exclusion League; that copies be given for publication to the daily papers of San Francisco, and to the labor press of the United States; and that copies be given to the bereaved wife and mother of our deceased brother.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

Per CHARLES F. KNIGHT,
CHARLES PARKER,
G. B. BENHAM,
Committee."

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Congress has adjourned and, as was anticipated by many of our friends, without doing anything in the way of exclusion.

The following review of the Record tells the tale in a manner that can not be contradicted.

Against the extension of naturalization laws and the restriction or exclusion of Asiatics, the following petitions were presented:

March 2.

Mr. NEEDHAM—California State Federation of Labor against importation of Asiatics.

March 3.

SENATOR PERKINS—California State Federation of Labor against importation of Asiatics.

Mr. HAYES—Citizens of California against extension of naturalization

and for exclusion of all Asiatics. Also petition of Asiatic Exclusion League of North America for the immediate passage of an Asiatic exclusion law.

March 4.

Mr. SULZER—Petition of citizens of New York against extension of naturalization to Asiatics.

Mr. HAYES—California State Federation of Labor for legislation excluding all Asiatics.

March 9.

SENATOR PLATT—Memorial of Charles W. Lisle of Brooklyn, remonstrating against extension of naturalization.

SENATOR CRANE—Asiatic Exclusion League of North America (Seattle), for legislation excluding Asiatics from the United States and insular possessions.

March 20.

Mr. BURTON L. FRENCH, of Idaho, delivered an elaborate speech upon the necessity of Asiatic exclusion, introducing a bill (H. R. 18790) for that purpose.

March 24.

Mr. HAYES—P. E. Holderness and 74 other citizens of San Jose, California, in favor of exclusion of Asiatic laborers, and against the extension of naturalization to those here.

March 25.

Mr. HAYES—G. K. Edwards and 65 other citizens of San Jose, California, asking for an Oriental exclusion act, and protesting against the extension of naturalization.

March 26.

Mr. HAYES—C. R. McDonald and 60 others of San Jose, California (same as above).

March 27.

Mr. COOK—Junior O. U. A. M., of Philadelphia, for restriction of immigration.

Mr. FOULKROD—Junior O. U. A. M. (as above).

Mr. HAYES—Bruce L. Benningham and 75 others of San Jose, California, for Oriental exclusion act, etc.

March 28.

Mr. HAYES—J. M. Stevens and 29 others (as above).

April 7.

Mr. KAHN—Asiatic Exclusion League of North America (California), for exclusion of Asiatics.

Mr. RYAN—The same.

April 8.

Mr. GRAHAM—The same.

March 13.

SENATOR PLATT—Sundry citizens of New York, and from the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of Watertown, N. Y., for legislation excluding Asiatics.

April 15.

Mr. CALDWELL—Stanton (Ill.) Trades Council, for exclusion of Asiatics.

April 17.

SENATOR PLATT—S. N. Parks of Oneonto, N. Y., for exclusion of Asiatics.

April 18.

Mr. GOULDEN—Citizens of New York City against extending the right of naturalization.

April 20.

Mr. THISTLEWOOD—Duquoin, Ill., Central Labor Union, for an exclusion law against Asiatics.

April 21.

SENATOR HOPKINS—Trades and Labor Assembly of Decatur, Illinois, against extension of naturalization.

Mr. HAYES—A. E. Yoell and others against the extension of naturalization.

Mr. McKINLEY (of Illinois)—Trades and Labor Assembly of Decatur, Ill., against extension of naturalization and for stricter exclusion laws.

April 23.

The SPEAKER—Trades and Labor Council of Danville, Ill., against extension of naturalization and the restriction of Asiatic immigration.

April 25.

Mr. STEPHENS (of Texas)—Amarillo Assembly, A. F. of L., against extension of naturalization and against Asiatic immigration.

SENATOR GALLINGER—Central Labor Union of Berlin, N. H., against extension of naturalization.

Mr. RAINEY—Duquoin, Ill., Central Labor Union, favoring restriction of immigration.

April 30.

SENATOR HOPKINS—Cigar Makers of Monmouth, Ill., against extension of naturalization.

SENATOR BURNHAM—Central Labor Union of Berlin, Ill. (same as above).

Mr. RIORDAN—Arnold B. McStay, for enactment of a more stringent immigration law and against extension of rights of naturalization.

May 1.

SENATOR HOPKINS—Sundry citizens of Belleville, Ill., against extension of naturalization; also a memorial of the Belleville Trades and Labor

May 2.

Mr. ROBERTS—Lynn Central Labor Council against extension of naturalization, and for exclusion of all Asiatic laborers.

May 4.

SENATOR PLATT—Sundry citizens of Cedarhurst, Far Rockaway, Inwood and Lawrence, N. Y., for legislation to restrict immigration of Asiatics.

SENATOR WETMORE—Central Labor Union of Newport, R. I., for legislation to prevent immigration of Asiatics.

SENATOR HOPKINS—Sundry citizens of Mattoon, Ill., against extension of naturalization.

May 6.

Mr. GRANGER—Woonsocket Central Labor Union against extension of naturalization and for a more stringent immigration law.

May 7.

Mr. KUSTERMAN—Trades and Labor Council of Appleton, Wis., same as above.

Mr. MURDOCK—Kansas State Federation of Labor (as above).

Mr. OVERSTREET—Clarence Gaumer, exclusion law against all Asiatics and against extension of naturalization.

May 8.

Mr. SMITH (of Michigan)—Central Trades Council of Bay City, Michigan (as above).

May 9.

SENATOR McCUMBER (for Senator Hansborough), Local 12018, A. F. of L. (as above).

May 16.

SENATOR HOPKINS—Sundry citizens of Granite, Ill. (as above).

May 18.

SENATOR BURNHAM—Central Labor Union, Nashua, N. H. (as above).

May 19.

SENATOR DICK—Sundry citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, and Salem, Ohio (as above).

May 20.

Mr. DAVIS (of Minnesota)—Stoneware Potters' Union of Red Wing, Minn. (as above).

May 22.

SENATOR GALLINGER—Central Labor Union of Conrad, N. H. (as above).

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE—Sundry citizens of La Crosse and Appleton, Wisconsin (as above).

May 23.

SENATOR STEPHENSON (for Mr. La Follette)—Central Labor Union of Sheboygan, Wis. (as above).

May 25.

Mr. BATES—Central Labor Union, Erie, Pa. (as above).

May 27.

Mr. LINDSAY—James P. Boyle (as above).

Against further restriction of immigration, we find the following:

March 2.

Mr. KELIHER—Jewish Congregation of Boston against educational test.

March 9.

Mr. KELIHER—Mr. Altshuler, against educational tests and other restrictive immigration amendments.

March 16.

Mr. ALLEN—Jacob Rosenberg and 137 others of the Jewish faith, against the Latimer-Burnett immigration bill.

March 17.

Mr. KELIHER—Jewish Society and individuals against educational test, increase in head tax or limiting number of immigrants to arrive in one year, or money-in-the-pocket tests.

April 1.

Mr. KELIHER—Jewish Societies of Boston, against restriction of immigration amendments.

April 2.

Mr. BATES—Sacred Heart Society of Pennsylvania, against further restriction of immigration.

March 3.

Mr. KUSTERMANN—Young Friends' Lodge, a Jewish society, (as above).

April 4.

Mr. BATES—Society of Holy Mother, Erie, Pa. (as above).

April 8.

Mr. BATES—St. Joseph's Branch, Polish Union, against further restriction of immigration.

April 13.

Mr. NYE—Minneapolis City Lodge, No. 63 (as above).

Mr. OVERSTREET—Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation (as above).

April 14.

Mr. BATES—Moanazko Dramatic Society of Erie, Pa. (as above).

April 15.

Mr. BATES—Sharpshooters' Association of Erie, Pa. (as above).

April 16.

Mr. BURTON—Jewish Society (as above).

April 17.

Mr. HOWELL (of Utah)—Jewish Society (as above).

April 21.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE—Director of Hebrew Congregation of Indianapolis, against any restriction legislation.

April 25.

Mr. ACHISON—E. W. Thwing, for admission of a limited number of Chinese for Hawaii's especial need.

COMMENT.

On April 14, the President send a message to Congress, calling attention to the need of more battleships, recommending that four be authorized in the pending naval appropriation bill. On the 15th, during a discussion of the bill in the House, Mr. Hobson of Alabama called attention to the invasion of the Pacific Coast by the Japanese and the imminent danger of a clash between the races, which may be precipitated through assaults by Japanese upon white women.

On the 21st, Mr. Hayes, speaking upon the subject of battleships, also called attention to the Japanese problem, and to the fact that over 5000 Japanese had come to the United States during the first three months of 1908. While Mr. Hayes was speaking in the House, Senator Money of Mississippi was declaring that ten years would not roll by before we would be fighting Japan on some pretext or other.

On April 24th, 25th and 27th, Mr. Beveridge took part in a warm debate upon the question of four battleships, and the position taken by him was identical to that taken by this League from its organization to the present time.

May 27—Mr. Hayes, in addressing the House on the bill (H. R. 21871) to amend the national banking laws, took advantage of the occasion to call attention to the bill (H. R. 246) introduced by him early in the session, and excoriated the Committee on Foreign Affairs for not reporting it. The arguments advanced by him in support of the measure are so familiar to the advocates of exclusion that it is unnecessary to mention them.

We particularly call attention to the small number of petitions laid upon the Speaker's desk, and ask the reason why. Your Executive Board is in a position to know that thousands of petitions have been forwarded, but with the result indicated by the preceding review of the Congressional Record. We also desire you to note that each and every petition reads as follows:

"The undersigned hereby respectfully requests

"That you protest against and oppose any Constitutional Amendment or Treaty Provision intended, or which might be used, to extend the right of naturalization; and further,

"That you use your voice and vote towards the enactment of an Exclusion law which will effectually prevent the immigration into the United States of all Asiatics, excepting merchants, students and travelers; and further,

"That the said Act contain provisions that merchants, students and travelers, when found performing manual labor, shall be deported; and further,

"That provisions similar to the Geary registration law be embodied in any exclusion law that may be enacted, and that such law, when enacted, be made perpetual in its action."

It will be observed that in very few instances was the word "Asiatic" used in the Record. It must, then, be assumed that the same influences which prevented the Hayes or French exclusion bills from leaving the committee room, reached out and prevented the presentation of thousands of the petitions forwarded to various Representatives, and also eliminated from 95 per cent of those presented the word "Asiatic."

In the enumeration of the organizations protesting against further restriction of immigration, we have mentioned just enough to show the element of our population from which such protests emanate. On the theory that "he who is not for us is against us," the assumption is that the people mentioned fear that the exclusion of Asiatics will tend toward a more stringent

exclusion of undesirables from Europe. That your committee is correct in its conclusions is proven by the fact that many resolutions respecting the conditions of their compatriots in Russia were introduced; in fact, Mr. Tawney, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made a speech in the House May 30th relative to a resolution adopted by the Polish citizens of Winona, Minn., and introduced by Mr. Bates of Pennsylvania. It is incomprehensible to your committee that a resolution bearing upon the domestic affairs of a friendly state (Germany) should be brought upon the floor of the American Congress and spread upon its records, when a movement for the preservation of the Pacific Coast, as the home of the white race and its Christian civilization, receives no consideration whatever.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

Per A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

On motion, the report of the Executive Board was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, advising of the establishment of permanent headquarters and having an organized office force, with an agent in the field; that all fraternal societies and civic organizations were being appealed to for their moral assistance in the work of exclusion, and that great progress was being made towards the solution of this grave problem.

A circular was also received from the above-named organization containing information calling attention to the grave danger confronting our civilization by the unrestricted influx of Asiatics. The circular called attention to our insular possession (Hawaii), where 85 per cent of all plantation work was done by Japanese and 75 per cent of all other work, skilled or unskilled, was invaded by the same race.

The letter further advised that from a reliable source information had been received that in California, 989 farms, aggregating 61,859 acres, were owned or leased by Japanese and worked by a farming population of more than 10,000; that every known gainful occupation in San Francisco was invaded by Japanese, and a cordial invitation was extended to the League to attend their meetings.

By motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates, the communication was received, noted and the request of the Laundry League complied with. Their meetings occur every Thursday evening at their headquarters, 483 Guerrero street.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution was introduced by Delegate Gildea:

"Whereas, Experience for the past fifty years has demonstrated to the people of the United States that Asiatic immigration constitutes a serious menace to the industrial, economic, civic and moral life of the nation and should be prohibited by law;

"Resolved, That it is the right and the imperative duty of the Government of the United States to protect its own people against the demoralizing influence of Asiatic immigration and labor, whether it comes from China, Japan, India or any other part of Asia;

"Resolved, That laws to effectively exclude any undesirable class of immigrants can be enacted only by Congress, with the approval of the President, or by Congress over the veto of the President. Any pledge of any party or any man to exclude Asiatic labor by diplomatic arrangements is misleading and delusive, and deserves only our condemnation."

A motion to forward the above resolution to the committees on platform of the Republican and Democratic national conventions was, by Delegate Benham amended, that it now being too late to forward the same to the Republican convention, and the same be telegraphed to a member of the California delegation who had representation on the Committee on Resolutions, the League agreeing on the Hon. H. A. Melvin.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the wishes of the League at its last meeting, Delegate Benham submitted a report in reference to an article by Dr. David Starr Jordan in the Pacific Monthly, in May, 1908, which was ordered printed at the end of these proceedings.

Delegate Brandis of the Santa Clara League reported that hundreds of appeals were sent to the farmers of Santa Clara County on the question of Asiatic immigration, and that arrangements had been made for a monster mass meeting to take place in the city of San Jose on Friday evening, the 19th instant; the delegate extended a cordial invitation to all members and friends of the League.

At this time the Honorable Julius Kahn, Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, was introduced to the League, and told of the efforts of the representatives from this State to have the Exclusion Bill passed by the House. The gentleman stated that the matter was before Congress and that he expected favorable action at the next session. Mr. Kahn stated: "The reason no action has been taken is because the majority of the representatives from the Eastern States do not realize our conditions. It is not a question of politics, but a question of educating the Eastern people as to the existing conditions. Both political parties will be in favor of Asiatic Exclusion when they understand more fully what the residents of the Pacific Coast have to deal with. I feel confident that a law will be passed—an Exclusion Law which will be satisfactory to the people of the Pacific Coast." (Applause.)

Mr. Kahn stated that during the session Congressman Hayes and himself had protested against the method of trying to meet the question by diplomatic relations. He stated that all legislation of this kind has to be fought for inch by inch; that men of both parties take different views, and in both parties are men supporting the Exclusion Law; that there were some men on the Committee of Foreign Affairs who saw as the California delegation did, and there were others who do not understand the question and do not appreciate the problems confronting the Pacific Coast, and that all they could do was to go before the committee and fight their way through.

"You can not settle this question by diplomacy," said Mr. Kahn. "The Japanese Government can not stop the outflow of coolies who come into this country surreptitiously; so long as there are steamship companies in Japan that want to carry passengers, Japanese will be brought here. There is not a Japanese coolie who could save enough money in his lifetime to pay his passage to the United States. The coolies are assisted emigrants—assisted by the steamship companies, and there are white men in our own country standing in with these companies.

"I again want to say that I feel confident you will get the legislation you require—a law that will be satisfactory to the white people of the Pacific Coast." (Applause.)

Several delegates asked questions as to the rules of the House and on the immigration question.

On motion, Mr. Kahn was tendered a vote of thanks for his address and interest in Asiatic Exclusion.

At this time President Tveitmoe presented to the Santa Clara County Exclusion League a race chart, enlarged from Ridpath's History and drawn by Delegate Grahame. Mr. Charles Steckmist, delegate from Santa Clara County, responded in an appropriate manner, extending the thanks of the Santa Clara delegation for the kindly consideration of the State League.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer
ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Asiatic Problem and American Opinions

(G. B. BENHAM.)

Everybody knows that there are reasons why Asiatics should be unobstructed in their immigration to this country. But, our people ask, are the reasons advanced of sufficient merit to warrant their support—in other words, are the reasons good reasons? Are they such as recommend themselves as likely to be of permanent advantage to the interests of the people of this nation?

A very general discussion is now taking place upon the question of immigration; press and platform are frequently engaged in the exposition of opinion, argument and facts, and men of national and international prominence are among those making the public their readers and auditors.

Among the public men who have recently expressed their opinions are United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University. Upon the subject of immigration legislation, Senator Lodge expresses a belief in the right and power of direct action by Congress, while Dr. Jordan places reliance upon the good will of Japan, so far as the immigration from that country is concerned. Senator Lodge represents a portion of our country lying in the extreme East, and Dr. Jordan is engaged in the extreme West. Their statements are particularly significant because of their prominence in their respective spheres—Senator Lodge, an enlightened statesman, Dr. Jordan as representing the greatest privately-endowed university in the West.

In the Pacific Magazine for May of this year was an article by Dr. Jordan entitled 'The Pageant of the Ships.' The presence of a United States war fleet in the Pacific was a basis for the subject matter in part, and the article contained some references to Asia and the Asiatics which offer food for thought. The following expressions appeared therein:

"The foundation of universities, the destruction of great cities, the extinction of graft, are each epoch-making in its way. We have found out Asia for good or ill. We have discovered Asia and she has discovered us. The irrepressible West has pressed forward until it has reached the immovable East. The Yellow Peril of the East lies not in its numbers, still less in its military possibilities. It lies in its poverty, its oppression, its weakness, its conquest by disease. A prosperous China would mean a booming California. Trade follow the flag, and then only when acceptable goods are offered at available prices. Freedom rather than protection gives strength to industry. Warships are the seas' police, and a policeman in time of peace is no respecter of persons. It is not that we fear attack from Japan. The Japanese war is made in Europe, a fantasy of the yellow newspapers of Paris, a nightmare of the **professional agitators of San Francisco and Seattle**. She is too poor to quarrel with us. She loves us too sincerely to do so. Her strong men, educated by the thousand in America, have too vivid a remembrance of American hospitality to notice the rebuffs of the **sand-lot government of a single seaboard city**. As to Japanese immigration. The Japanese Government will respond to all our wishes if we express them nation to nation—as gentlemen to gentlemen. The great white pageant is a joy to all of us in California. It marks the increasing value of the Pacific Coast, its rising wealth, the growth of its manhood."

Dr. Jordan has not proven himself to have, nor has he laid claim to, any particular knowledge of the American people or of the people of Japan or of Asia. A distinguished American educator, scientist and traveler, a resident upon and presumably interested in the welfare of the people of the Pacific Coast, he has vigorously opposed anything that seemed intended to offer protection to the white people against Asiatics. That he does so express himself is neither remarkable nor surprising. We are all poor, weak human beings, too frequently led by passion and interest. Even presidents of universities are human and beset by the wiles of the world. The influence of environment and the first law of nature frequently work in common to mold thoughts and opinions.

Stanford University was founded by Leland Stanford; the money which made its foundation a possibility was accumulated in the construction and operation of the Pacific railroads. Stanford himself is credited with the statement that the Chinese were employed as an actual necessity for the completion of the railroads and to insure the necessary reward of invested capital. However that may be, Asiatics were employed and the railroads were a success; the railroads made Stanford rich; because he was sufficiently rich he could and did found Stanford University. Dr. Jordan is president of that university.

No trait of humanity is more to be admired than fidelity; and fidelity in time becomes at least a representation of principle. The friendly support and encouragement given by Dr. Jordan to the Asiatics is certainly not discreditable to him under the circumstances. It would be unnatural if he should otherwise express himself; it would be fully as surprising and quite as novel as if John D. Rockefeller were found offering arguments against railroad rebating, or if Senator Benjamin F. Tillman were to protest against race suicide at a negro convention.

Professor E. A. Ross was summarily discharged from Stanford University a few years ago for speaking at a meeting in San Francisco called for the public discussion of Asiatic exclusion. Since then no one in the employ of that university has publicly spoken in opposition to Asiatic immigration.

Some time a comprehensive history of the origins and conduct of privately-instituted American universities will be written. Those parts of that history relating to Stephen Girard, gatherer from the sea, and of Rockefeller, gatherer from the land, will be as interesting as any, but not necessarily much more so.

In the United States those who oppose the protection of the white people against Asiatics may be generally classified as (1) those who are materially interested; (2) mistaken sentimentalists; and (3) great numbers of apathetic people which stand in the way of a speedy and adequate legislative remedy.

The first class is composed of persons and representatives of interests that hope to profit financially through cheap labor; the transportation companies that make a profit by transporting cheap labor; and the sympathizers, camp followers and beneficiaries of interested enterprises and industries—these together making what is numerically the smallest factor, but the busiest and most aggressive of the three herein briefly and imperfectly outlined. Second: the hospitable and improvident sentimentalists, willing to freely donate the nation's resources and the people's liberties to any and all applicants; and equipped with proper maxims and ready-made by-laws and constitution, are impatient to organize the brotherhood of man; and others, firm in the belief

that the United States was made on purpose to be used as a permanent reservoir for the world's human overflow, regardless of race, character, morals, intelligence or prospective fidelity to our ideals and equally regardless of effects upon the people of our own race and nation. Third: the great population of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, naturally apathetic regarding Asiatics, for the reason that they have not as yet perceptibly felt the pressure of this kind of cheap industrial competition; they have not had the opportunity to personally observe the moral effects of close association with Asiatics; and have not been impelled to study or investigate the general facts and issues connected with the question.

During the early part of this nation's life, there was a strong sentiment in this country, as well as in foreign lands, that the United States of America, by virtue of its origin and institutions, was intended as a depository for all human beings who did not desire to live in any other country, as well as for those whose presence was no longer desired by other governments. This notion has been considerably impaired in reality and influence, particularly during the last 25 years, by certain Federal legal inhibitions regarding some classes and kinds of immigrants, and the recognized and growing necessity for more such legislation, especially against alien races.

Judged from the attitude and arguments assumed by many of those opposed to the exclusion of Asiatics, the exclusionists desire to perpetrate an outrageous and immoral act; to institute a law which could find no justification in international usage or general morality. But it is not so. Those favorable to Asiatic exclusion are operating according to the reputed standard of morals of Christendom, 'do unto others as you would have others to do unto you.' Exclusionists desire to keep Asiatics out of the United States, and they are perfectly willing that our people be similarly restricted regarding Asia.

There is an occasional public expression of opinion indicating that, in certain occupations and under certain conditions, Asiatics are and will be necessary in this country. In reality, however, they have no proper place among the things essential to our welfare. The employment of Chinese and Japanese has given us little assistance and many difficulties.

There are some peculiarities of the race and immigration questions which seem to be generally disregarded by the proponents of Asiatic immigration. One peculiarity is that a mark or stigma is put upon whatever is touched by representatives of any alien race. This is particularly true regarding Asiatics. An industry or occupation upon which has been placed the brand of Asiatic contamination is never taken up or resumed without disgust by white persons. This is noticeably true of urban occupations, where a white man feels that he is disgraced when under observation while doing what is generally considered the work of an Asiatic. The introduction of Asiatics into domestic service has debased that labor and driven untold numbers of women to the street. The occupations most taken up by Asiatics are known throughout the country. Capable white persons hesitate to come from the Eastern States to the agricultural regions where they know that they are more than likely to be put in competition with Asiatics in field or orchard, or to take the places of Asiatics in rural industries.

The portions of our cities occupied by Asiatics are readily recognized by the sense of smell. In the apt expression of one writer: 'It is the odor of Asia,' and it is not to be mistaken for any other. Slumming parties visit Chinatown in San Francisco, and view it as the concentration of all associations that are low and vile. With all this and more in view, white men and women do not like to make their homes in houses which have been

occupied by Asiatics, or to live or to enter into business near the residences or places of business of Asiatics. As neighbors—associates for the sons and daughters of Americans—the yellow and brown peoples have not been sought, even by those most ardent in their praise. The recent and successful revolt of the rich residents near Stanford University against the presence of Chinese is one of the manifestations of this instinctive and natural avoidance.

Dr. Jordan says the chief danger from the East is 'its poverty, its oppression, its weakness, its conquest by disease.' These are the conditions, with their results, which Asiatic exclusionists are endeavoring to exclude from America.

The race question needs nothing in the way of experimentation in America. We have had several hundreds of years of experience with the black people. It has been a long period of servility and ignorance for them, and of shame, disorder and death for us. After nearly half a century of liberty the negroes are exclusive in their places of habitation. They have made but little social progress anywhere, although they have had the advantages of citizenship, which are not, and are not likely to be, at the disposal of Asiatics. These conditions surrounding the black people obtain in both the northern and southern parts of the country. The bad effects upon the white people of the South consequent upon the presence of a great negro population are known and recognized. These conditions prevail, although the black people have been for five decades favorable to our institutions in general, while the Asiatic comes here with the curse of thousands of years of bigotry and oppression upon him, and with a manifest and undisguised love for monarchy and devotion to the monarch. The red natives of America, incapable alike of being assimilated or of becoming beasts of burden, are soon to be numbered, among the peoples of the past. But the red and black races, unassimilable and problematical as they are, never offered such gigantic possibilities for national disease and local distempers as does this threatening stream of aliens, poured in upon us from the inexhaustible fountain of human life now confined beyond the Asiatic shores of the Pacific.

Scientists, whose principal desire has been the ascertainment of truth relative to the habits of peoples and the inter-relations of the races, are practically unanimous in the condemnation of commingling and association of Caucasians with Asiatics. Upon the Asiatic and black peoples nature has set her visible and invisible marks of differentiation. To those peoples an overruling power has assigned certain portions of the earth. When their representatives are permitted to come to a country where they or their descendants are never likely to gain a real equality, their influence is necessarily immoral. Social barriers at once develop, over which the aliens may not pass and beneath which few white men or women will be found.

There is no lesson in history more plain than the results of the presence of fixed and servile classes, and the consequences resulting from the establishment of definite and impassable social lines in a community. Representatives of alien races, taking up certain occupations in which they are likely to be continued indefinitely, will establish in this country a social classification, and at least a quasi-caste distinction inimical to the free exercise of all the abilities of our own people. Race, industrial and domestic distinctions would conspire together, and fix for all unmistakable lines opposed to the principles of free government.

The original ideas of those who laid the foundation of this nation unquestionably comprehended nothing disgraceful in the performance of any kind of free labor. The United States was founded in the belief that free

institutions would give opportunity to the citizen to fit himself for the performance of any public duty, so that he would at least be entitled to strive for any place of honor or responsibility in the land. All this was what particularly distinguished our social arrangements from the conditions and customs of other nations and most emphatically from those of Asia.

'We have found out Asia for well or ill; we have discovered Asia and she has discovered us.' We found out Asia a long time before a Pacific fleet was promised, and that is the principal reason that a fleet is in the Pacific. Other people found Asia out before us, and none of the finding out has been particularly advantageous to the white man. About 60 years ago Asia discovered the United States, and the Chinese exclusion law is as yet the best result. Asia has discovered South Africa, Canada and Australia. In all these countries' protests are arising against the Asiatics, and in Australia stringent exclusion laws are now operative, and methodical preparations are being made to arm and drill every white man in the colonies as a result of the Asiatic menace. These are the results of some of the discoveries by Asia.

'The irrepressible West has pressed forward until it has reached the immovable East.' No one acquainted with the white peoples believes that they are irrepressible in the West or elsewhere in the sense that they will not deal fairly with those with whom they come in contact; nor that the East is immovable in the sense that its intelligence will not lead it to attempt to gain for itself the advantages of the civilization of the white men.

'A prosperous China would mean a booming California.' However that may be, the best wishes of every American are with the progress or civilization and prosperity in China and every country of the Orient and of the world. The exclusionists' protest is against the possibility of Asia's prosperity being built upon the debasement of our people.

Dr. Jordan's reference to 'sand-lot government' is a gratuitous gibe at our plebeian source of government. 'Epoch-making' by 'extinction of graft' is the promise often given and as frequently unfulfilled.

Some expressions of opinion have endeavored to discourage exclusion by telling our people that they may expect Japan to be very, very angry if she does not have her own way in shaping the legislation of this country. In other words, that she will resent the insult of exclusion legislation. No one expected that Japan would be pleased; but is our government in such a state of supineness that it prefers to please Japan rather than protect the immediate and permanent interests of its own people? Such a belief is abhorrent to Americans with a national pride in the history of the past, and imbued with a hope for a future of good for our people. We are Caucasians; circumstances have placed upon us an immense responsibility; we are not dealing with the cause of a city, a district or a State; our problem is that of our race for all time to come. It is useless and vain to flatter ourselves by entertaining an idea of our great national importance, if it be not true, as Mr. Bryan said, 'that this nation is able to legislate for itself upon every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.' Upon the truth of that declaration rests the fabric of our national life, and in no very limited degree the career and future of human liberty.

We can not delude ourselves, and it is immoral as well as foolish to attempt to delude our neighbors. Asiatics in industry on our soil are detrimental to us. 'Freedom rather than protection gives strength in industry,' is generally true so far as the employer is concerned. By what process of reasoning are we to be led to believe that it is a good thing for our people

to enter into direct, free and willing industrial competition with those who can and do exist at one fourth our cost of living? Is it that we are expected to raise them up to our standard, or are we to go down to theirs; or are we to finally find the unhappy mean, and be about half as comfortable or twice as uncomfortable as we now are? The more freedom and mobility given to incoming servile labor, the greater the potentialities in rewards of some investments of capital. That is a rule fairly applicable in the general production of commodities, which are often made for undesignated markets. It might not operate so successfully in other enterprises, where the product is delivered to the consumer at the place of production.

Leaving the question of mere physical labor out for the moment, what if a Japanese should be placed as president of Stanford University? What if the faculty should be composed of Chinese? Or vice versa? By whom would that innovation be welcomed? By students? By prospective students? Or by the parents of either? By the people of California? By Dr. Jordan? It would not be likely to be hailed with enthusiasm by Californians, even if there should be a saving of 50 per cent in the instructors' salaries. And what would be the state of mind of the educators in other universities in regard to the reduction of salaries—'gentleman to gentleman'?

The impressive position taken by the United States in sanctioning and maintaining the so-called Monroe Doctrine, impelled no one to say anything about 'gentlemen to gentlemen,' although the Monroe Doctrine gave attention to matters not only on American soil outside the United States, but involving the interests and pride of many friendly European powers. Dr. Jordan's is an original admonition to his own country to be courteous, and it rather intimates that the United States is a bully. There is no apparent call for this suggestion, and it seems to be thrown in with the other goods intended to emphasize the deep and mysterious diplomatic plan through which we are to get nearly anything we want, and, by inference, surely anything that we ought to have, if we ask Japan.

We may be reasonably sure that the warships are not sent to this coast as a token of love for the Asiatics; nor that these ships are here merely because of 'agitators' in two Pacific Coast cities; nor because of the expressions of the 'yellow journals of Paris'; nor for the reason that there is no possibility of their use in Pacific waters; nor to facilitate Japan upon her masterful protestations of peace. In fact, it has been observed that perhaps Japan doth protest too much, inasmuch as the United States has never been credited with desiring anything but peace. 'The Japanese war' may be 'made in Europe.' But the government of the United States is unquestionably aware of immense war preparations by Japan and of the vigorous protest by our people of the Pacific Coast against the assumption and precocity displayed by Japanese on American soil.

The presence of the ships is certainly 'a joy to all of us in California.' It marks the recognized 'value of the Pacific Coast' from a national standpoint, and marks 'the growth of its manhood,' the best of which is the white man's manhood. Warships are indeed 'the sea's police,' and 'policemen in times of peace are no respecters of persons'; but the white people of the Pacific Coast feel much more at ease and secure in their persons and property when the sea's police are uniformed in white, bearing the United States emblem, and patrolling the peaceful ocean in good sized squadrons.

To not fear a possible adversary does not necessarily indicate that we wish to fight that adversary, and our preparedness is an intimation that we respect without fear. There is little doubt that Japan's present poverty means the now existing peace, for her long established friendships have not as yet

been successful in keeping her from conflicts at arms. What Japan's 'sincere love' is, no one yet knows. Japanese friendship for this country is measured very much by our national strength and preparedness for emergencies. China was big and weak; friendly Japan went upon Chinese soil and gave the yellow man a terrific beating and left him with a big indemnity to pay. Korea was little and weak; friendly Japan made a friendly call and jostled Korea into the Mikado's pocket. Russia was far from home and vulnerable; friendly Japan marshaled her armies on China's friendly soil, patrolled the friendly seas with her navy, and decisively defeated the Russians. Japan's crowding and ambitious population will force her to certain acts of expansion in time, regardless of personal friendship of officials or of national comity. Neither the Japanese nation nor its people are so unselfish, or so stupid, as to work out something for our benefit simply because they are asked 'gentleman to gentleman.' They will be guided for Japan as the exclusionists are for America—for the interest of their own people.

Mere 'agitators of San Francisco and Seattle' are not likely to have had enough of national influence to get a United States fleet into the Pacific Ocean. But it is here. Agitation there has been and agitation there will be against the Asiatics. Governor Gage of California, in a message written in 1900, warned our people against the incoming brown men; and on May 21, 1908 (since Dr. Jordan's article appeared in the Pacific Magazine, published in Portland, Oregon), Governor Chamberlain of Oregon publicly said, 'I would rather let my children go uneducated than allow them to sit with Japanese in the schoolroom.'

The present uncertain legislative policy of our government should be particularly agreeable to the transportation companies, Japan and Dr. Jordan; it is a policy which would not and could not be well assumed by the government if the people of the Eastern States knew the question, and admonished their representatives to be faithful to their constituencies. Henry Cabot Lodge, historian and statesman, in a recent public speech, gave expression to wholesome truths which indicate a clear perception of the dangers of Asiatic immigration, the immensity of the question, and a just appreciation of the power and propriety of national protection. In a speech given recently at Boston, Senator Lodge said in part:

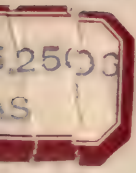
"Such a movement of people as this is, in itself, a historic event of great magnitude, deserving the most careful consideration; but what we are concerned with is its effect upon and its meaning to the people of the United States and the future of our country. The problem which confronts us is whether we are going to be able to assimilate this vast body of people, to indoctrinate them with our ideals of government, and with our political habits, and also whether we can maintain the wages and the standards of living among our workmen in the presence of such a vast and rapid increase of population. . . . The question is just as important to the citizen of foreign birth who took out his naturalization papers yesterday, and thus cast in his lot and the future hopes of his children with the fortunes of the United States, as it is to the man whose ancestors settled here two or three hundred years ago. To all true Americans, no matter what their race or birthplace, this question is of vast moment. . . . Let me begin by making clear one point which I think is sometimes overlooked. Every independent nation has, and must have, an absolute right to determine who shall come into the country, and secondly, who shall become a part of its citizenship, and on what terms. We can not, in fact, conceive of an independent nation which does not possess this power, for if one nation can compel another to admit its people, the nation thus compelled is a subject

and dependent nation. The power of the American people to determine who shall come into this country, and on what terms, is absolute, and by the American people, I mean its citizens at any given moment, whether native born or naturalized, whose votes control the Government. I state this explicitly because there seems to be a hazy idea in some minds that the inhabitants of other countries have a right, an inalienable right, to come into the United States. No one has a right to come into the United States, or become part of its citizenship, except by permission of the people of the United States. The power, therefore, of Congress as representing all the people, is absolute, and they can make any laws they deem wise from complete prohibition down, in regard to immigration. The laws regulating immigration are of two kinds—restrictive and selective. . . . Of the wisdom of all these measures which shut out the undesirable immigrants I do not think there is much question anywhere, but there is great resistance to their enforcement, especially from interested parties, like steamship companies, and large employers who desire an unlimited supply of cheap labor. . . . I have always regarded high wages and high standards of living for our working people as absolutely necessary to the success of our form of government, which is a representative democracy. It is idle to suppose that those rates of wages can be maintained and those standards of living be held up to the point where they ought to be kept if we throw our labor market open to countless hordes of cheaper labor from all parts of the globe. This incompatibility between American standards of living and unrestricted immigration became apparent to the great mass of our people in the case of the Chinese, and the result was the Chinese Exclusion Acts. But what applies to the Chinese applies equally to all Asiatic labor. We have heard a great deal lately about Japanese immigration, but it is not a subject which ought to lead, or which will lead, to any ill-feeling between the two countries. Japan now, by Imperial edicts, excludes workmen of all nations except under strict restrictions in a few of what are known as treaty ports, and she excludes the Chinese altogether. Japan does not expect, and no nation can expect, that she should have the right to force her people on another nation, and there is no more cause for offense in the desire of our people in the Western States to exclude Japanese immigrants than there is in the Japanese edicts which now exclude our working people from Japan. Moreover the sentiment of our people is not peculiar to the United States. It is, if anything, more fervent in British Columbia than in California. The people of Australia exclude the Chinese just as we do, and it may as well be frankly stated that the white race will not admit Asiatic labor to compete with their own in their own countries. . . . In the environment of Chinese labor our labor could not long survive as we desire it to exist, and therefore, by an overmastering instinct our people of the West are determined not to admit Asiatic labor to this country, whether it is Chinese, Japanese, or Hindoo. I think that by and by our working people of the Eastern States will begin to question whether they desire to have Arabs, who I see are planning to come in large numbers, and other people from Asia Minor and the west of Asia, pour into this country."

The true relations of Japan and all of Asia with the United States may best be expressed in terms exclusive of apology, adulation or abuse. The great sea is at our doors, ready for the purpose of commercial exchange; and ordinary prudence dictates the establishment of regulations in all countries by which the people may be benefited, without endangering the peace or lessening the legislative prerogatives of any nation. So far as the United States is concerned, her interests should be at once protected by competent

exclusion legislation, for the ends of peace and friendship are not to be aided by a mingling of races on our soil. With Asiatics among us, the fierce antagonisms engendered by unavoidable industrial and racial contests would offer ample incitement to greater conflicts; and the issues which should have been decided in calmness by law and enforced in peace, will be settled in costly and deadly strife. Death will appear where there should be life, treasure would be spent in war where treasures should be accumulated in peace. Thousands of men of both races will sink into a common grave with the best hopes of friends of the American people and of the white race—the race upon which depends the advancement of the world's commerce and industry, the culture of the mind and the encouragement of morality in every land."

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

SEPTEMBER, 1908



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, September 20, '08.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers all absentees were noted. Delegates P. H. McCarthy, J. C. Williams and Andrew Furuseth, excused on account of absence from the city.

Minutes of the previous meeting, August 9th, were adopted as printed, the Secretary reporting that the same were sent to all affiliated organizations and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

Musicians No. 6, for J. W. Spencer and B. Schoenberg.

Machinists No. 68, for Wm. R. Haggerty, E. H. Misner and J. Bogan.

Golden West Lodge Junior Order Machinists, for J. Walters and G. Patterson.

California Council Daughters of Liberty, for W. H. McSusan, F. C. Evans and G. W. Calvert.

Carpenters No. 1640, for Harry Wolf, G. F. Moyer and J. J. Robinson.

Amalgamated Carpenters, Branch 4, for R. Cannon, P. H. Gutteridge and John H. Rule.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, for Louis Paulson, Alfred Higbee and Francis Early.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Board, the above named gentlemen were, on motion, seated as delegates.

Telegrams.

"Convention Hall, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers,

"Milwaukee, Wis., September 13, 1908.

"A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League, Metropolis Bldg., San Francisco:

"Your resolutions unanimously adopted, ordered sent to all affiliated bodies and to representatives in Congress.

"L. T. FLAHERTY."

"International Association Steam Engineers.

"Philadelphia, Pa., September 19, 1908.

"Asiatic Exclusion League, A. E. Yoell, Secretary:

"Resolutions of Japanese Exclusion League adopted by Engineers convention and ordered sent to Congress.

"R. A. McKEE, Secretary."

"International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

"New York, September 9, 1908.

"Asiatic Exclusion League, Metropolis Building, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Resolutions favoring Asiatic Exclusion unanimously endorsed by Photo Engravers and sent to representatives in Congress.

"ANDREW J. GALLAGHER."

"International Brotherhood Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers.

"Eureka, September 13, 1908.

"Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco:

"Your resolutions adopted unanimously by third annual convention of woodsmen, without alterations, and provisions therein contained complied with.

"ERNEST G. PAPE, Sec'y."

Communications.

"On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates, all communications received from candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, were ordered spread in full upon the minutes.

United States Senate.

"San Francisco, California, 24 Market Street, September 14, 1908.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League, Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Dear Sir: On my return from an official visit to Yosemite Valley I find awaiting me your esteemed favor bearing date of the 8th instant. My absence from the city I trust you will accept as sufficient apology on my part for an apparent want of promptness in reply. I note your request that I address a meeting of your good League on the subject of Asiatic Immigration at its next meeting, September 20, next.

"In reply would say that I expect to leave the city Saturday and will not return until Monday. Therefore I will be deprived of the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation. But in any event, I fear that upon the eve of a Presidential election my action would be misconstrued, and I would be criticized with making a partisan address, rather than one affecting the public welfare and the co-economic questions bearing upon the subject matter. Therefore I must ask you to excuse me from speaking before your League until after election.

"I am sure, however, it requires no declaration on my part to advise you that I am in full sympathy with the mission of your organization, so far as it relates to the exclusion of Asiatic, peon and contract labor. My whole political record in California, and especially during the fifteen years that I have been in Congress, will bear testimony that I have advocated and voted for all measures for the exclusion of these undesirable classes. Indeed, I favor no foreign immigration except that which comes here to become citizens of the United States, educate their children in our public schools, and with a love of our republican institutions and an intention to foster and upbuild them.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "GEO. C. PERKINS."

First Congressional District.

"Nevada City, Cal., August 31, 1908.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Sec'y., Asiatic Exclusion League of California, San Francisco, Cal.

"My Dear Sir:—Your communication regarding the exclusion of Asiatics from the United States has been duly received. I have always been opposed

to the immigration of the yellow race to the United States, and I have favored and expect to favor all proper legislation to that end.

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "W. F. ENGLEBRIGHT, M. C. 1st Cal. District."

Third Congressional District.

"Oakland, Cal., September 14, 1908.

"Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe, President Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.:

"My Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 29th ultimo, will state in answer to question number one that I stand upon the platform of the Republican party of this State favoring the excluding from the United States of Asiatics, except certificated merchants, students and travelers; and I also believe that all such merchants, students and travelers found performing any labor, or engaging in any occupation other than that for which they were certificated, should be immediately deported by the United States authorities.

"In answer to question number two, will say that I shall cast my vote in favor of exclusion when the matter comes before Congress, should it be advocated by the majority or minority.

"In answer to question number three, will state that should Congress pass an exclusion law, and that law be vetoed by the President, I would vote to pass the law over the President's veto.

"If an agreement could be reached with Japan through diplomatic channels, whereby the exclusion of laborers could be brought about I presume this would be satisfactory to the League. I appreciate however, that no agreement will be satisfactory that does not bring about complete exclusion—exclusion such as would be obtained by the passage of an exclusion law.

"Trusting these answers are satisfactory, I remain,

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "J. R. KNOWLAND."

Fourth Congressional District.

"San Francisco, September 18, 1908.

"A. E. Yoell, Sec'y-Treas. Asiatic Exclusion League, Metropolis Bank Building, City:

"Dear Sir:—In regard to your letter of recent date, I desire to say that I have always opposed the immigration of Asiatic coolies into the United States and its possessions. I have always contended that where an Asiatic comes into the United States under the guise of merchant, student, or traveler, and subsequently he is found performing labor, he should be deported. So long as I remain in Congress I shall continue to vote for such laws as will safeguard the interests of the Pacific Coast, and, indeed, of all the people of the United States, by fighting for the exclusion of Asiatics except certificated merchants, students and travelers, whether I am a member of the majority or the minority. If any President were to veto such a measure, I would exert every effort to pass the bill over such veto.

"Believe me,

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "JULIUS KAHN."

Fifth Congressional District.

"San Jose, Cal., September 17, 1908.

"The Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Gentlemen:—Answering your favor of the 10th inst. I have to say in reply to your questions that I answer them all most emphatically in the affirmative. Since I have been a member of Congress I have worked unceasingly for the passage of a law that will effectually exclude all Asiatic laborers, and I shall continue to work and vote if I have the opportunity for such law as long as I am a member of Congress, and it will not matter by whom the law is advocated. I shall be glad to work with the minority or the majority in the House to that end. Should the President veto any law passed by Congress excluding Asiatics I shall not only work and vote to pass it over such veto, but I shall be glad to use any honorable means to write such a law into the statutes of the United States.

"If in any way I can be of service to the cause please always call on me.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "E. A. HAYES."

Sixth Congressional District.

"Modesto, Cal., September 2, 1908.

"A. E. Yoell, Esq., Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Dear Sir:—I have your letter of August 28th and have delayed answering the same for the reason that I desired to look more carefully into the law of our State, which prohibits candidates for legislative offices from pledging themselves to vote for or against any specific measure.

"This matter was taken up once before in one of my campaigns and the legal committee of my State Central Committee gave an opinion that a candidate for Congress was prohibited from answering such questions as you propound.

"You will note from Section 55A of the Political Code found on page 643 of the Statutes of California, 1905, that it is made unlawful, not only for a candidate to answer such questions as you propound, but also unlawful to propound such questions.

"Personally, I have no objections to answering the questions, but I do not care to violate the law, and I do not suppose that your organization desires to violate the law either. I will therefore refrain from answering your specific questions for the present. If I conclude that I can answer the same without violating the law, will be pleased to do so.

"I am,

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) "J. C. NEEDHAM."

Seventh Congressional District.

"Pasadena, Cal., August 27, 1908.

"Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe, Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Dear Sir:—Yours of the 17th inst. was duly received. I have read the same carefully, and I am enclosing you a speech that I delivered last February at a banquet given at the City of Ithaca, New York, my old home.

It gives my personal views on the subject treated in your last communication.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "JAS. McLACHLAN."

Eighth Congressional District.

"Bakersfield, Cal., August 29, 1908.

"Asiatic Exclusion League, Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your letter of August 21, requesting my answer on certain questions concerning legislation for the exclusion of Asiatics from this country. In reply thereto I beg to say that my answer to the first and second questions is in the affirmative. As to third—overriding the President's veto of such legislation—I consider that contingency so remote that I hardly think it calls for an answer at this time. I do not believe that either President Roosevelt or anyone who is now a candidate for President would veto a properly drawn bill on that subject. If he did so, it would be for what appeared to him to be very substantial reasons for so doing, and in advance of hearing those reasons I would not care to pledge myself to any definite action.

"Having thus answered your inquiries frankly, may I turn interrogator and propound a question to your organization. What is to be the attitude of your organization in the coming election on the subject of excluding from this country the products of Oriental labor in its native country? Aside from the racial question involved, which is very important, the question of competition with our labor is of deep concern to all good Americans, and this competition may come either from Orientals here or from their industries at home. Shall we freely admit such competition in either case is a question which is to be decided to a considerable extent in the coming election. All information at hand indicates that both the Japanese and Chinese are making great progress in the manufacture of fabrics, leather, wooden and metal goods, and that they are rapidly imitating the products of this country. That they can produce the articles which we consume and at prices that would prove ruinous to our laborers is beyond dispute. Does your organization favor the free admission, or the admission at low rates of duty of such goods into this country?

"Hoping your votes will be cast for the protection of American laborers in every particular, I beg to remain,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "S. C. SMITH, M. C."

Thirty-ninth Assembly District, California.

"San Francisco, September 19, 1908.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League, City:

"Dear Sir:—As the choice of the Democratic District Convention, 39th Assembly District, I think it is hardly necessary for me at this time to assure you of my fealty to the cause of the League; my long record as a member of the Carpenters' Union No. 1082 and as a delegate to your body from the Iroquois Club, are both well known to the League, and if elected my voice and vote will always be at the disposal of the Asiatic Exclusion League for the advancement of its objects and principles.

"Hoping that I can be of some service to the cause of your honorable organization, I beg to remain,

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "HARRY C. BOCCHIO."

A letter from Mr. Andrea Sbarboro, expressing his regrets for being unable to address the meeting on account of a sudden call East in behalf of the grape growers of the country, and enclosing a digest of "The Japanese as a Menace to Our Country," was received and read, and the enclosure, on motion, was ordered spread in full upon the record.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

In compliance with instructions, your Executive Board immediately took up the matter of the Leslie Salt Refining Company, and beg to report as follows:

The works are situated about two miles below San Mateo. Capacity of plant, 12 to 15,000 tons of salt per annum. Help, when running full handed, about 50, of which 46 are Japanese, and 4 whites.

Occupations (Whites).

Superintendent	1
Assistant Superintendent	1
Lady bookkeeper	1
Timekeeper (whose business it is to watch the Japs and tally the work of those who work by contract)	1

Occupations (Japanese).

Gardener	1
Handy man (acts in capacity of Machinist, carpenter and electrician, but most of his time is occupied doing the work of a fireman).....	1
Teamster	1
Timekeeper (who keeps the time of the Jap, and stands by the side of white timekeeper and tallies loads of contract workers).....	1

Laborers (Japanese).

Filling salt bags.....	1
Drying salt	3
Sterilizing	3
Packing, labeling, making pressed brick for cattle licks and boxes for same..	7
Lifting (contract work) according to season 12 to.....	30

In reply to a question relative to the reliability and competency of the Oriental, the Superintendent, said:

"The Jap is very unreliable—never stays at work any length of time, leaves without ceremony, and must be watched continuously, as he will not do a reasonable amount of work unless paid by contract."

"White help," stated the gentleman, "was entirely satisfactory, but when pay day came around the men were conspicuous by their absence, while those that did show up were not in a condition to do a fair day's work, and since the men resolved themselves into a labor union they became unreasonable in their demands, which made it impossible to run the plant on a fair profit."

The superintendent showed your committee every courtesy, explaining the industry from the beginning, taking us over a large portion of 2000 acres of salt fields and through the plant, giving us samples of salt from the crude

to the article that is ready for consumption. The gentleman also assisted in photographing the workmen (Japanese) while at work, pictures of which are on file at your office.

Organization.

Since our last meeting Mr. F. W. Tucker, of Richmond, called at your office and left a petition signed by 250 citizens of that city. Mr. Tucker was furnished the necessary literature and given instructions to form a branch League in that locality.

While there have been no additional organizations since our last meeting, the membership has shown an increase. This is due to your committee on organization, who are continuing their visits to non-affiliated bodies, requesting their co-operation and assistance.

Correspondence.

As reported at previous meetings, your office is in constant receipt of hundreds of letters requesting information and opinions on the question of Oriental immigration and exclusion.

A letter was received from Mr. F. J. McNulty, Grand President International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, advising of having begun a series of articles on the Asiatic question, which are being published in the official organ of that body ("The Electrical Worker"), which has a large circulation throughout the United States and Canada.

A letter was received from Mr. A. S. Alexander, State Organizer for the Foresters of America, giving information relative to Japanese who were caught surreptitiously entering this country via the Mexican border line. Mr. Alexander states that these violators of the law, when taken into custody, are housed at the Hotel Coronada View, given first-class accommodations, and while awaiting the arrival of deportation papers are afforded every opportunity by their friends already in the United States to learn our language, being well supplied with books and literature, until they are finally sent back to their own country.

On the 19th ultimo the President of the League called the attention of United States Attorney Robert T. Devlin to the fact that our National emblem was being used as a cheap advertising dodger, with the words "Japan tea" printed on the center of the flag, by Japanese in the Golden Gate Park tea garden.

In acknowledging receipt of the same Mr. Devlin replied that there was no statute in the United States upon the subject prohibiting this act, but that there was a State law, approved in 1889, prohibiting the desecration of the American flag, and that it was a matter for the State authorities, advising that for any breach of this law application should be made to the proper officials of the City and County of San Francisco.

Your President then enclosed a copy of United States Attorney Devlin's letter to the District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, respectfully calling it to his attention.

Subsequently a letter was received from Mr. William H. Langdon, District Attorney, stating that the Vice Consul of Japan, S. Takahashi, called at his office and stated that he had directed the proprietors of the Japanese tea garden to discontinue the use of the American flag for advertising purposes, the proprietors, in turn, declaring that they did not know that they had been violating the law and destroyed the advertising flags in their possession.

Mr. Langdon further stated that as action had been taken by the Vice Consul of Japan, and assurances had been given that the offense would not again be repeated, he considered the incident closed.

This correspondence is further proof of what has been previously stated before this League, that the Japanese are allowed more privileges, and given more immunity for offenses, than are persons of other nationalities, or Americans themselves.

If this were the only occasion upon which the Nipponese have shown their contempt, it might, perhaps, be attributed to the action of the few. Such is not the case, however; they have shown their vindictive hatred of the emblem of American sovereignty in too many instances and at widely divergent places.

In 1904, when the Russian cruiser Variag and her consort were treacherously attacked in neutral waters (Chemulpo) by a Japanese squadron, many of the Russians found refuge upon the United States gunboat Vicksburg, whose officers, very properly, refused to surrender them to the Japanese. So bitter became the feeling against the United States on the part of the Japanese, that the proprietors of shooting galleries in the Oriental quarters of San Francisco used the American flag as a special target for the Japanese to shoot at. When discovered by the police the practice was stopped, but there were no prosecutions.

At the time of the San Francisco school imbroglio a Japanese shooting gallery in Los Angeles had the American flag painted on a board, for a swinging target, and the center star in the "Jack" was marked California, the hitting of which was a bullseye and called for a special prize. This too was stopped, but without any prosecutions.

In January, 1907, a crowd of Japanese laborers, 40 in number, working upon the tracks of the S. P. R. R. near Porterville, started a riot by resisting arrest for assaulting their white foreman. During the fracas they raised the Japanese flag and defied the authorities.

This trouble had its origin in the strong feeling growing out of the San Francisco school question, and the anti-Jap sentiment in the communities of Porterville and Visalia.

On February 11, 1907, the "Japanese Daily New World" on Geary street hoisted the American flag, Union down. This incident nearly precipitated a bloody riot, and it took all the tact of the police at hand to prevent summary punishment being inflicted upon the offenders.

In November, 1907, at Olangapo, a Jap and negro fought over the right of the former to hoist the Jap flag higher than the American flag. The Jap went to the hospital—the darky went to prison.

At Chico, January, 1908, a Jap boardinghouse displayed a large Jap ensign as a kind of challenge to the whites, who were, however, equal to the occasion; the banner of the Rising Sun came down.

The Suisun Courier, February 13, 1908, says that while celebrating the New Year at Manka the Japs carried their flag in procession unaccompanied by the Stars and Stripes. The Japs, not desiring to carry the American flag, were prevented from displaying their own.

During the month of June, 1908, an incident occurred in Oroville which also shows the animus of the Jap. A little Chinese girl was walking down Myers street waving a small American flag. A Jap pulled it out of her hand and threw it in the gutter. No sooner had he done so than a young American gave the Jap a blow under the jaw, knocking him into the street.

The incidents submitted here are but a few of the many on record in your office, and indicates that the influence of the administration is power-

ful enough to prevent the infliction of adequate punishment upon Japanese violators of our laws.

Publicity and Statistics.

Many inquiries having been received concerning race disturbances throughout the United States and Canada, the following list of the principal occurrences are submitted for the information of the League:

Canada.

September 7, 1907, Vancouver, B. C.—This date marked the enactment of one of the most bitter race riots that ever took place upon the North American continent. A mob of more than 1000 (some said 10,000) men swept through the Oriental quarter, breaking windows and inflicting other damage amounting to thousands of dollars.

The Vancouver Exclusion League, formed some time previous to this occurrence, was blamed for the outbreak, but with as much justice as if the difficulties in San Francisco, Australia and the Transvaal were attributed to the same source. Wherever the white and yellow races come in contact discord and disturbances are the rule. It requires no League to foment the trouble; the causes are inherent in the races themselves.

To prevent a repetition of the trouble, the Chief of Police swore in 100 special constables, and the Mayor was prepared to call in the aid of the militia, yet the Japanese, in defiance, deliberately armed themselves, barricaded the Oriental quarter, and virtually placed themselves in the position of an armed alien force upon British soil. It was said that the trouble was precipitated by Exclusionists from Seattle and Bellingham, but the fact is that those who were most prominent in the riot, and in consequence were arrested, were all residents of Vancouver, B. C.

A peculiar feature of this disturbance was that in Japan it caused very little comment, and though the damage in Vancouver exceeded that in San Francisco by some \$20,000, the attitude of the Japanese was meekness in comparison. In London and other parts of the British empire the comments of the press indicated that all classes of people were awakening to the seriousness of the Asiatic problem. Attention was called to the determination of California, British Columbia, Australia, Cape Colony and the Transvaal to restrict Asiatic immigration.

In Washington the news was received with a grin, because of previous European comment concerning the inability of the United States to control its mobs, and even Boston, and other Eastern papers who considered that opposition to Oriental immigration was sporadic and localized in "hoodlum" infested cities, were sobered by Vancouver's experience, and admitted that the coming of Asiatics was a grave problem.

The Japanese, through their representatives, demanded \$13,500 damages, but when an agent of the Dominion Government came to Vancouver and took the testimony in the premises the amount was scaled to \$1,775, which was gladly received, and that incident was closed.

On January 1, 1908, three city firemen, Frost, Anderson and McDonald, were set upon by a mob of knife-wielding Japanese and left for dead in the street. The men were clothed in their distinctive uniform, and for that reason the attack was more serious.

By accident, Frost fell against the window of a Japanese store and smashed the glass. In an instant the street was filled with a gang of blood-thirsty Japs and the three men overpowered and badly slashed. Four Japanese were arrested but by some peculiar procedure escaped punishment.

December, 1907, Lethbridge, Alberta, N. W. T., a mob of 1500 persons destroyed Oriental laundries and restaurants. The attack was made on the supposition that a well known rancher had been murdered in a Chinese restaurant, when the fact was that he had not been injured.

Swift Current, B. C., date about January 19. A Chinaman was hanged for marrying a white woman after the town clerk had refused to authorize the marriage.

United States.

December, 1906—At Alder, Washington, about a dozen Japanese, in leaving a train, were set upon by a crowd, badly beaten, driven down the track and told not to return.

February 25, 1907—At two performances in the Star Theater, Seattle, when an international character dancer displayed the flag of Japan it was roundly hissed. The hisses were long, loud and insistent.

September 4, 1907—Bellingham, Wash., a dispatch informed us that 6 Hindoos and 400 Sikhs were being guarded in the City Hall, and that somewhere between Bellingham and the British Columbia border there were 750 more badly-frightened, beaten, hungry and half-clad men, making their way to Canadian territory. These poor wretches had been hired at starvation wages by the mill owners and loggers for the purpose of bringing their white employees to their knees. But these men, justly incensed, arose in their might and the Hindoos and Sikhs were compelled to flee.

September 10, 1907—A small riot occurred in Portland (Or.) harbor between French sailors and Japanese. The fight lasted one hour and resulted in a victory for the French.

September 15, 1907, Seattle, Wash.—A mob of 100 Hindoos, reinforced by as many more, attacked some 20 Swedish longshoremen. Owing to the Hindoos being armed with knives the Swedes used discretion and retreated. The Hindoos were from Bellingham.

September 21, 1907, Skagway, Alaska.—Fifty-seven Japanese miners who arrived in the Atlin District for winter mining were escorted to the steamer "Gleaner" by 300 British miners and told to "git." They did.

October 3, 1907, Spokane, Wash.—A riot occurred at Danville, Wash., on the 2nd, when a crowd of Hindoos, who had come from Canada, were driven back into that territory.

November 2, 1907.—Five hundred white men of Everett, Wash., rounded up all the Hindoos living on the waterfront of that city; they were taken to the City Hall for protection. The next day the Hindoos packed up and left.

The foregoing items are but a few of the many on file relative to race disturbances, but innumerable squabbles, which cannot be dignified by the term "riots" have taken place in many parts of the United States, particularly Utah and Texas. In California the insolence and presumption of Japanese, and the immodest and filthy habits of the Hindoos are continually involving them in trouble, beatings and otherwise, and invariably the Japanese howl and make as much of the incident as they possibly can. In all these cases we may say with truth, the Oriental is at fault.

Your committee has communicated with the various county officers of the State, soliciting information as to the number of Japanese and Chinese in the respective counties. Replies have been received thus far from thirty-five out of fifty-seven counties; the information obtained is being compiled and will be placed side by side with statistics taken at previous dates and the last Census reports, and the same will be complete in time for the next general meeting.

Lecture Bureau.

For the benefit of organizations and associations desiring to bring the subject of immigration before their members, the League has thus far secured the services of the following well-known public men interested in this work of education, who have placed their time and talents at the disposal of organizations and societies, without price or remuneration to themselves or to the League:

Hon. Frank McGowan, ex-California State Senator.

Hon. E. A. Hayes, Congressman, Fifth District.

O. A. Tveitmoe, president Asiatic Exclusion League.

Hon. A. Sbarboro, president Italian-American Bank.

P. H. McCarthy, president State Building Trades Council.

A. Camminetti, California State Senator.

Andrew Furuseth, secretary Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary San Francisco Labor Council.

Hon. J. G. Maguire, ex-Congressman, Fourth District.

Hon. P. A. Bergerot, attorney-at-law.

Hon. Julius Kahn, Congressman, Fourth District.

Walter Macarthur, editor Coast Seamen's Journal.

W. A. Cole, president District Council of Carpenters.

Hon. Frank P. Devlin, attorney-at-law.

N. J. Manson, attorney-at-law.

G. B. Benham, chairman Committee Publicity and Statistics, Asiatic Exclusion League.

E. B. Carr, vice-president Asiatic Exclusion League.

Executive Board of Asiatic Exclusion League—F. C. Pattison, A. E. Yoell, Jas. D. Grahame, Chas. F. Knight, J. O. Walsh, J. J. Field, Jas. Bowlan.

Any of the above-named gentlemen will speak upon the question of Asiatic Immigration and Exclusion in the City of San Francisco upon proper notice from any society, without cost to the organization making the request, or will go to any locality within a reasonable distance of San Francisco on the guarantee to the League of transportation and necessary expenses. In order to be sure of no disappointment, we suggest that in making a choice of a speaker add one or more names from the list so that another may be sent in case for any reason the first be not available.

Respectfully submitted,

Executive Board Asiatic Exclusion League,

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

By motion, the report was received and unanimously adopted.

Recommendations.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Board, it was agreed to send two fraternal delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor, which is to be held in San Jose, October 5, 1908.

Nominations and Elections.

Delegates Frank McGowan and G. B. Benham were nominated as fraternal delegates. On motion the nominations were closed and the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot. President Tveitmoe then declared Messrs. McGowan and Benham duly elected.

Delegate Bowlan—Mr. Chairman, I move you that the Secretary be directed to prepare a list of organizations that are not contributing, and

given to our fraternal delegates so that the same may be brought to the attention of the Federation at its coming convention. Carried.

New Business.

Delegate Gildea—Mr. President, I think this League has arrived at a time when it is necessary to assert itself, and in no uncertain terms, as to where it is going to stand with the hold-over senators and legislators; what are we going to do with such members of the last Legislature—men who betrayed the trust of the people—are we going to place them in the same position they were before so that they can betray us again? I say no, Mr. President and Delegates. I therefore move it be the sense of this League that no member of the last State Legislature receive any of our support in the coming election.

The Chair—Delegate Gildea, do you mean to condemn all the members of the Legislature? If you do, the Chair does not agree with you, as he has had something to do, not in the last days, but early in the session, and there were several bills introduced in which this League was interested. Among them was a bill submitting the question of Asiatic Exclusion for a popular vote to the people of California, also one in relation to aliens (not citizens) from acquiring land in California. A telegram from President Roosevelt to Governor Gillett, stating that we were about to plunge the nation into war, induced the Governor to urge members to stop legislation, and the lid was put on and the bills remained on the files. However, there were some of our legislators who were loyal and did what they could for the movement. Notably among the gentlemen was the Hon. A. Camminetti, Senator from Amador County. (Applause.)

Delegate Summers—I move you, Mr. President, that the Executive Board take the matter up and endeavor to ascertain as soon as possible where the legislators stood, and a report of their investigation be sent out to the voters of the State.

Delegate Beinfeld suggested that as there were to be two conventions meet on the 21st instant, that strong committees should be sent to these gatherings, and a vigorous protest entered against those who were recreant in their duty to the people who elected them, and object to their re-nomination.

Delegate Gildea and Delegate Frederickson supported the suggestion.

An amendment was made by Delegate Gildea that the President, G. B. Benham (chairman of the Publicity Committee) and the Secretary be constituted a committee, and that they attend to the matter.

Delegate Hagerty supported the amendment by stating that in acquiring the data relative to those who were against our movement, publication of these gentlemen should be made for the benefit of the voters of the State, and that it was the proper and safest thing to do.

Delegates Knight, Bowlan and others supported the amendment, which upon being put to vote carried.

Delegate Pinther moved that the League indorse the movement advocating an inland harbor at Islais Creek. President Tveitmoe stated that, while he was personally in favor of the proposition, and believed that all the people of our city should support the movement, the League, however, was organized for a specific purpose and could not constitutionally take up matters that were foreign to it, and therefore declared the motion out of order.

On motion the convention then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL,
Secretary-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League.

THE JAPANESE THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION OF THE DAY. A MENACING DANGER TO OUR COUNTRY.

By A. SBARBORO, President of the Italian Bank.

In 1860 I followed General Winn, a founder of the patriotic Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, from door to door for the purpose of organizing "Anti-Chinese Clubs." This was the first strong movement taken in the matter in California, and I assure you that it was up-hill work. Meetings were held, speeches were made, strong resolutions were adopted, but for many years without success. After a time, however, conventions were held and strong petitions were sent to Washington, praying that California be saved from the threatening inundation of the Chinese coolies.

Our Eastern brethren paid little attention to us. The few Chinamen they saw in their midst were quite a curiosity to them. They did not understand our danger. On the change of every President of the United States new efforts were made by California for relief, and finally the movement became so strong and unanimous that after twenty-five or thirty years of fervent work Congress saw the necessity of passing a Chinese Exclusion Bill. This made the people of California happy—meetings of congratulation were held and salutes were fired; but lo, and behold! the bill which gave so much happiness to the people of California was vetoed by President Hayes.

California is composed of people who do not surrender by defeat. Additional meetings were held, new efforts were made, until finally another Congress again passed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, and this time, fortunately, was signed by the President of the United States.

Although the bill did not exclude, as is proven by the fact that to-day we have nearly as many Chinese in California as we had twenty years ago, still the number of the undesirable race has not been increased.

But now a new danger is threatening us. A race far more dangerous than the Chinese is gradually occupying our fair State. The Japanese who are living in their overcrowded islands find California a paradise, and unless some measure be speedily taken they will come by thousands and tens of thousands to our shores.

Whilst the Chinaman is an undesirable person because he never changes his habits or garments, the Japanese, although he does change his garments, is a far more dangerous acquisition to our State.

Contracts made with Chinamen are generally observed, whilst it is a well-known fact that the Japanese are entirely unreliable with their agreements. Many farmers know this to their sorrow.

Some few years ago the crop of the vineyard of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Madera was so large that extra pickers had to be found. White people could not be had, so Mr. P. C. Rossi, president of the Colony, hired a company of Japanese to pick grapes, at the high price of \$1.50 per ton. They worked for a few days, when they suddenly quit, without notice, and left for another place where, we were informed afterwards, they obtained a little more. This naturally occasioned a great loss to our Colony, as we expected that the Japanese would finish the picking of the grapes, and consequently had made no other provisions for the work.

It is a well-known fact that the Japanese, neither as a farmer or as a servant, is reliable. He will as soon leave his mistress on the eve of a dinner which she has prepared for a large number of guests, as he will leave the farmer during harvest time. The Japanese is, however, enterprising, and a great adept in imitating.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California some time ago received astonishing information from a traveler in Japan. He stated that a manufacturer of dental instruments in London had sent a traveling agent to Japan to sell some of his instruments at \$50 per set, which cost \$40 to make in England. The salesman, on offering them to a Japanese artisan, was shown by the Japanese an identical set of instruments with the London maker's own name, which the Japanese were selling in Japan for \$14 per set.

Several Japanese firms have already engaged in fruit raising in California. It is useless to say that they can not only compete but drive away every one of our fruit-growers out of the State, if they are permitted to embark in large numbers in this industry. They will also learn to manufacture everything that we can make, and will soon drive our manufacturers and mechanics out of business by their unprecedented facilities of cheap living and long, patient working.

I do verily believe that if the Japanese should be permitted to come to this country in unlimited numbers, they would in a few years, by their thrift, enterprise and frugality of living, transform California into a Japanese colony.

It will, therefore, be seen what a great necessity there is for our Government to take prompt action in closing the doors to these undesirable people. If we allow them to gain a strong foothold here, it will be a very difficult matter to get rid of them.

The Japanese are not as peaceable or inoffensive as the Chinese. They have shown that they make as good soldiers as any in the world, and if our Government should disagree with the Mikado it might not take long for him to land half a million Japanese in Manila, and with their formidable navy and torpedo boats, manned by their life-despising and reckless men, give a hard tussle to our own navy at a long distance from home. Before any occasion for this unpleasant situation arises, let us by all means make a treaty with Japan excluding the Japanese laborers from coming to our shores.

The sparsely settled, broad acres of California, and the Western States do require immigration, but that immigration must be of the right kind, composed of the Caucasian race which soon assimilate with us. We can welcome the German, the French, the Italian, the Swiss, the English, the Slavs, and even the Turks, for although on their arrival they are generally uncouth and sometimes unclean, they in a few years pick up the American ideas and adopt American customs. Their children born in this country soon forget their ancestors' mother language and become some of the best citizens, always ready to serve their country with their lives when in need.

It is this kind of immigration which has in one hundred years transformed the deserts of America into the most prosperous, energetic and richest country on the face of the earth. These people must we continue to welcome with open arms, but if we want happiness and prosperity to be maintained in this fair country and handed down to our posterity, we must keep out of it the people of the Mongolian race.

The reading of Mr. Sbarboro's address was heartily received.

Note—For information or literature apply, or write, to Asiatic Exclusion League, Rooms 812-815 Metropolis Bldg., San Francisco.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONFERENCE
HOLDING
AT THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

OCTOBER, 1908



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Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316—14th St., San Francisco, Oct. 18, 1908.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date, and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and by motion adopted as printed, same having been sent to all affiliated organizations and in the hands of delegates present.

Credentials.

From Amalgamated Society Carpenters, Branch 6, for G. Baines and J. Cass.

Milk Wagon Drivers, for F. J. McGovern and M. E. Decker.

Carpenters, 1640, for C. M. Joyce and Thos. McElwain.

Carpenters, 422, for A. Johannsen.

Asiatic Exclusion League of Santa Clara County, for W. A. Page, vice F. W. Brandis.

District Managing Committee Amalgamated Society Carpenters, for Kenneth McLean.

Journeymen Tailors No. 2, for Geo. Braun.

Carpenters, 1667, for R. M. Dickey, A. B. Leur and C. C. Myers.

Housemovers of Oakland, for J. C. Flaherty, C. Johnson and E. L. McAdams.

U. S. Grant Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., for A. Gifford, A. E. Sollers, vice G. M. Fisk, and J. W. Rodgers.

Starr King Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., for J. D. Grahame, C. H. Tubbs and S. P. Priest.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Board, the above named delegates were, on motion, received and seated.

Communications.

The secretary read a large number of communications from various candidates for seats in Congress and the State Legislature, which were received, and by motion of Delegate Benham it was unanimously agreed that the answers of the candidates to the League's questions be tabulated, included in the Executive Board's report, given to the press and spread in full upon the record.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

Republicans.

District.	Name.	Party.
1st.	W. F. Englebright	Republican
2nd.	D. E. McKinlay	Republican
3rd.	J. R. Knowland	Republican
4th.	Julius Kahn	Republican
5th.	E. A. Hayes	Republican
6th.	J. C. Needham	Republican
7th.	Jas. McLachlan	Republican
8th.	S. C. Smith	Republican

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Democrats.

1st.	E. R. Holland	Democrat
2nd.	W. K. Hays	Democrat
3rd.	Geo. W. Peckham	Democrat
4th.	Jas. G. Maguire	Democrat
6th.	F. P. Feliz	Democrat
7th.	Jud R. Rush	Democrat
8th.	W. E. Sheppard	Democrat

Independence League.

3rd.	J. A. Sands	Independence League
5th.	George A. Tracy	Independence League
7th.	Fred G. Hentig	Independence League

Socialists.

2nd.	A. J. Gaylord	Socialist
4th.	E. J. Doyle	Socialist
5th.	E. H. Misner	Socialist
6th.	Wm. Pattison	Socialist
7th.	A. R. Holston	Socialist
8th.	N. A. Richardson	Socialist

Prohibition.

4th.	Wm. N. Meserve	Prohibition
6th.	Jas. U. Webb	Prohibition

LEGISLATURE.**Senatorial Nominees (Republicans).**

District.	Name.
1st.	C. P. Cotton, Eureka.
3rd.	E. S. Birdsall, Auburn.
7th.	Chas. B. Ellis, Sacramento.
17th.	Thos. F. Finn, San Francisco.
19th.	Richard J. Welch, San Francisco.
21st.	Edward I. Wolfe, San Francisco.
23rd.	John A. McGee, San Francisco.
25th.	Lester G. Burnett, San Francisco.

Assembly Nominees (Republicans).

1st.	C. H. Newell, Weaverville.
3rd.	J. W. McClellan, Bridgeville.
6th.	F. C. Handy, Ukiah.
9th.	F. M. Rutherford, Truckee.
10th.	C. H. Dunton, Slatington.
13th.	W. B. Whitney, Healdsburg.
16th.	B. B. Tuttle, Davis.
18th.	E. L. Hawk, Sacramento.
19th.	W. W. Greer.
22nd.	T. D. Johnston, Richmond.

- 26th. C. M. C. Peters, Jamestown.
- 28th. Walter H. McCauley, San Francisco.
- 30th. Thomas F. Roberts, San Francisco.
- 32nd. Chas. A. Nelson, San Francisco.
- 33rd. Paul F. Fratessa, San Francisco.
- 34th. David Girdwood, San Francisco.
- 35th. Fred C. Gerdes, San Francisco.
- 36th. Henry N. Beatty, San Francisco.
- 40th. Milton L. Schmitt, San Francisco.
- 37th. J. J. McManus, San Francisco.
- 42nd. George W. Lewis, San Francisco.
- 44th. George M. Perrine, San Francisco.
- 54th. W. V. Lucas, Santa Cruz.
- 55th. R. L. Telfer, San Jose.
- 59th. John J. Wyatt, Salinas.
- 61st. A. M. Drew, Fresno.
- 62nd. H. P. Brown, Hanford.
- 63rd. L. F. Sinsheimer, San Luis Obispo.
- 69th. H. C. Barndollar, Long Beach.
- 70th. Walter Leeds, Los Angeles.
- 72nd. N. O. Rech, Los Angeles.
- 76th. J. Wesley, Flavelle.
- 78th. E. B. Collier, Corona.

Senatorial Nominees (Democrats).

- 3rd. M. H. Mead, Sierra City.
- 9th. J. E. Lewis, Kentfield.
- 11th. W. C. Wall, Stockton.
- 13th. Thos. J. Power, Irvington.
- 15th. J. Llewellyn, Oakland.
- 17th. Patrick Purcell, San Francisco.
- 19th. Wm. P. Connor, San Francisco.
- 21st. R. Cadwallader, San Francisco.
- 23rd. John P. Hare, San Francisco.
- 25th. Irving C. Ackermann, San Francisco.
- 29th. James B. Holohan, Watsonville.
- 33rd. Edward S. Thacher, Nordhoff.
- 35th. Frank P. Firey.

Assembly Nominees (Democrats).

- 1st. Kenneth C. Gillis.
- 3rd. M. C. Poyfaire.
- 5th. Harry Polsley, Red Bluff.
- 7th. John W. Cavitt, Chico.
- 8th. Halsey H. Dunning, Marysville.
- 12th. J. L. Mendenhall, Williams.
- 13th. D. W. Ravenscroft, Petaluma.
- 14th. L. W. Juillard, Santa Rosa.
- 15th. J. M. Palmer, Napa.
- 16th. Lawrence H. Wilson, Winters.
- 17th. Silas Penry, Sacramento.

- 18th. Chas. Cunningham, Sacramento.
- 20th. George A. Arnold.
- 23rd. Raymond S. Miller, Stockton.
- 25th. J. R. Richardson, Madera.
- 28th. John F. Feehan, San Francisco.
- 29th. Chas. H. McGreevey, San Francisco.
- 34th. Florence J. O'Neill, San Francisco.
- 35th. James H. Robertson, San Francisco.
- 36th. George Dawson, San Francisco.
- 37th. Frank I. Butler, San Francisco.
- 38th. Herman M. Levy, San Francisco.
- 39th. Harry C. Bocchio, San Francisco.
- 41st. Harry W. Smith, San Francisco.
- 42nd. Albert P. Wheelan, San Francisco.
- 44th. Frank A. Schivo, San Francisco.
- 45th. Chas. Lightner, San Francisco.
- 48th. Thos. A. Sexton, Oakland.
- 49th. R. P. Gale, Oakland.
- 50th. James P. Montgomery, Oakland.
- 52nd. H. W. Brunk, Berkeley.
- 53rd. J. B. Falvey.
- 56th. J. M. Meyers, San Jose.
- 60th. Wm. R. Odon, Fresno.
- 61st. H. M. Behyoner, Clovis.
- 71st. George C. Martin.
- 73rd. B. F. Hard, Los Angeles.
- 74th. M. S. Yoakum, Los Angeles.

Union Labor (Assembly).

All Union Labor candidates, as heretofore mentioned, have expressed themselves heartily in favor of the work of the League and pledged themselves to that end.

25th Assembly, Chas. L. McLean.

33rd Assembly, Thomas A. Casserly.

Independence League.

A. S. Lillie, 35th Assembly District: "I heartily endorse all your demands, and, if elected, will use my voice and vote to that end."

Comment.

In all the League's correspondence with the different candidates throughout the State, we find but one nominee, Mr. Sydney M. Cuthbertson, Democratic candidate for the 57th Assembly District, who has expressed himself as being indifferent respecting Japanese in the grammar and primary school grades, and sees no danger in the intermarriage of whites with Japs.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Organization.

Since the last meeting the League has gained two organizations, making a total of 234 bodies affiliated with the League, and segregated as follows:

Labor organizations.....	197
Fraternal organizations.....	18
Civic bodies.....	12
Benevolent societies.....	3
Political organizations.....	3
Military organizations.....	1

Total	234
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International Conventions.

Delegate P. H. McCarthy, who represented the League at a recent convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the City of Salt Lake, reported that resolutions relative to Asiatic immigration and exclusion received the unanimous approval of that body, with instructions to its general officers that the same be presented to the coming session of Congress. The delegate further reported that the representatives to this convention were requested to bring the question before their respective local organizations throughout the country and urge that similar action be taken.

Delegate J. C. Williams reported that at a convention of the Longshore Lumbermen of the Pacific Coast, held in the City of Portland, the League's resolutions were also received with unanimous approval, and copies sent to all affiliated organizations of the Pacific Coast, including Alaska, with a request that they be forwarded to the Congressmen of their respective districts.

Finances.

As previously reported, the work of the League has become so extensive that your Executive Board again urges such organizations who are not contributing to call the matter to the attention of their respective bodies, and urge them to give the League the financial assistance and attention that it deserves.

Publicity and Statistics.

Mr. Takahashi, Vice-Consul of Japan at San Francisco, submitted in the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 9, 1908, some interesting figures concerning Japanese immigration to the United States, and also emigration therefrom. This, he states, is for the purpose of allaying the uneasiness upon the subject, felt by a certain section of the American people. The Consul's figures, when tabulated beside those of the U. S. Bureau of Immigration, make an interesting study, and throw a side-light upon the manner that figures are distorted for the purpose of deceiving the pro-Asiatic element among us. It is seen that, according to his figures, the departures since January 1, 1908, to August 31, 1908, equal the arrivals, while the figures of the Bureau of Immigration are more than double those submitted by the Mikado's representative.

The arrivals of Japanese for the months of April, May and June, after deducting the departures, show a net increase of 1885, and had we the complete Bureau figures for the other months of this year, it is safe to assume that the net increase, of Japanese, would exceed 6,000.

A Comparison of Figures of Japanese Vice-Consul and U. S. Bureau of Immigration January 1, 1908, to August 31, 1908.

Statement of Jap. Vice Consul			Report of U. S. Bureau of Immigration						
Arrivals		Depart- ures	Arrivals			Departures			
			Immi- grants	Non- immi- grants	Total	Immi- grants	Non- immi- grants	Total	In- crease
Jan. ..	413	442	971		971				
Feb. . .	469	528	1,232		1,232				
Mar. . .	540	325	1,202		1,202				
Apr. . .	627	373	938	83	1,021	228	209	437	584
May . .	426	323	888	56	944	228	108	336	608
June . .	316	288	960	35	995	185	147	332	663
July ..	281	512	558		558				
Aug. . .	163	537	386		386				
	3,235	3,328	7,135	174	7,309	641	464	1,105	1,855

Mr. W. R. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who was in San Francisco during the sessions of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, also called attention to the decreasing numbers of Japanese, and ridiculed certain statements that had been made in the press relative to the numbers of Japanese and Chinese entering the United States illegally. Mr. Marcus Braun, a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt, and an official of unswerving courage and integrity, states at page 74, Report of Bureau of Immigration, 1907, that 8,000 Japanese and 5,000 Chinese had illegally entered the United States from Mexico in the eighteen months preceding his report, and there is no lack of evidence to prove that the same condition prevailed along that border up to the recent shake-up of the immigration service on this coast. A brief analysis of the figures above show that the departures of Japanese averaged 416 per month, January to August, both inclusive, while the surreptitious entries via the Mexican border, as per figures of Mr. Braun, averaged 444 per month for eighteen months. Adding to these figures the illegal entries via British Columbia, 100 per month, we may well ask where is the decrease?

Japanese in California by Counties.

During the month of July a circular letter was addressed to all the County Assessors in California, requesting the following information:

1. Number of Japanese in your county.
2. Number of Chinese in your county.
3. Number of Japanese on the assessment roll.
4. Number of Chinese on the assessment roll.
5. Number of Japanese who pay poll tax.
6. Number of Chinese who pay poll tax.
7. Occupations, etc.

The information thus acquired is submitted in the following tabulations. The table relative to the Japanese in California shows the rapid increase, and also indicates that notwithstanding all that is said about the decrease in our Japanese population, the statements are not warranted by the figures. The

columns marked 1880, 1890 and 1900 were taken from the U. S. Census Reports. Those marked 1905, 1907, 1908 are compiled from the county reports. In 1906 reports from 36 counties gave an approximation of 34,901, upon which the Exclusion League based its estimate of 65,000 for the whole State. The 1907 column shows 25,445 Japanese, and is compiled from the reports of 29 counties, some of which had no Japanese within their borders. The column for 1908 is based upon 35 county reports, and four arbitrary estimates—Alameda, San Francisco, Contra Costa and Los Angeles, which will be alluded to later.

Japanese in California.

Counties.	1908.	1907.	1905.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alameda	7,000	.....	4,000	1,149	184	16
Alpine	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte	*	.....	500	365	3	.....
Calaveras	40	.....	35	4	3	.....
Colusa	300	.....	250	53	5	.....
Contra Costa	2,500	.....	500	276	11	.....
Del Norte	†	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
El Dorado	25	.....	30	2	5	.....
Fresno	*	.....	1,200	598	12	1
Glenn	*	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Humboldt	*	2	60	.....	.....	.....
Imperial	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inyo	†	.....	20	.....	1	.....
Kern	*	.....	750	48	3	.....
Kings	*	.....	500	156	.....	.....
Lake	55	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Lassen	50	12	.....	2	.....	.....
Los Angeles	16,000	10,000	3,500	204	36	1
Madera	*	.....	40	17	.....	.....
Mariposa	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marin	125	100	300	52	24	7
Mendocino	100	25	125	23	1	.....
Merced	*	.....	250	43	.....	.....
Modoc	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mono	*	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Monterey	300	176	1,000	710	1	.....
Napa	450	.....	350	6	6	.....
Nevada	15	.....	.....	15	5	2
Orange	500	300	.....	3	.....	.....
Placer	1,000	.....	500	13	6	.....
Plumas	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverside	750	.....	200	97	.....	.....
Sacramento	1,500	.....	2,000	1,209	51	1
San Benito	300	500	.....	15	.....	.....
San Bernardino	*	.....	300	148	2	.....
San Diego	*	.....	.....	25	13	.....
San Francisco	13,685	10,000	8,000	1,781	590	45
San Joaquin	1,285	348	800	313	10	.....
San Luis Obispo	*	.....	.....	16	2	.....
San Mateo	*	20	5,000	46	9	.....

Santa Barbara	800	.....	250	114	5	.....
Santa Clara	900(?)	3,000	2,000	284	27	.....
Santa Cruz	500	.....	2,500	235	19	.....
Shasta	100	.....	.....	20	2	1
Sierra	6	.....	10	1	.....	.....
Siskiyou .....	†	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Solano	700	.....	2,000	870	26	2
Sonoma	300	200	300	148	74	.....
Stanislaus .....	*	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Sutter .....	*	.....	400	155	.....	.....
Tehama	600	.....	150	143	.....	.....
Trinity .....	†	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tulare	*	2	.....	48	2	2
Tuolumne	15	.....	8	2	.....	.....
Ventura	1,300	.....	.....	94	1	.....
Yolo	*	160	800	410	5	.....
Yuba .....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....
Totals	50,581	25,445	34,901	10,151	1,145	86

†Have no Japanese in the county.

*Gave no information relative to numbers.

In explanation of the arbitrary estimates for several counties, we submit the following:

Alameda.—In 1905 Alameda had 4,000 Japanese population, which was greatly increased by the influx after the fire, and a careful estimate based upon personal observation throughout Oakland and the farming districts of Alameda convinces us that 7,000 is not an over estimate. It is to be regretted that since the League was organized it has been impossible to obtain any information in Alameda through an official source.

Contra Costa.—This estimate is based upon a statement of Consul General Koike, who said that 2,500 Japanese made Walnut Grove their headquarters for gambling and drinking.

San Francisco.—In December, 1906, Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, informed a staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune that there were 10,000 Japanese in this city. Subsequently, information (also from a Japanese source—the "Asahi") increased the number to 13,885, and taking into consideration the great numbers employed as domestics, in laundries, restaurants, housecleaning, etc., as indicated by the table compiled from the assessor's figures, there can be no reason for doubting the accuracy of the figures.

Los Angeles.—This county also has seen fit to refuse any information to the League, either as to numbers, occupations or land holdings. Various estimates have been made from time to time, the most reliable of which appears to be that submitted to the Los Angeles "Examiner," January 20, 1908. It was then stated that there were 10,000 in and around Los Angeles City, which number, added to those scattered throughout the country, must surely reach a total of 16,000. The Examiner further said that beyond doubt there were 30,000 Japanese in that part of California south of Tehachapi.

Among the counties giving no information as to the numbers of Japanese, etc., we find Fresno, Glenn, Madera, San Bernardino, San Diego, Sutter and Tulare, all of which employ large numbers, especially Fresno and San Bernardino. In view of the facts presented here, can we believe that the Japanese are decreasing, or that our estimate of 70,000 Japanese in California is excessive?

The following tabulation from the reports previously quoted, though

very incomplete, shows conclusively the slippery nature of the people with whom our County Assessors have to deal. One of them said that "he would sooner collect taxes from 50 white men than from one Japanese." It is apparent that the "little brown man" is an adept in evading his obligations to the State, though ever ready to claim all, and even more, that is due him under the law.

Land Occupation and Taxes.

County	On the assessment roll		Chinese			Japanese			Poll taxes collected	
	Chi- nese	Jap- anese	Own	Lease	Rent	Own	Rent	Lease	Chi- nese	Jap- anese
Alameda			No	Information					4	3
Alpine			7	11						
Amador			No	Information						
Butte										
Calaveras	12	2							50	2
Colusa	21	2	5		10				75	120
Contra Costa			No	Information						
Del Norte			No	Information						
El Dorado	4								10	15
Fresno			No	Information						
Glenn			No	Information						
Humboldt			No	Japanese or	Chinese	Chinese				
Inyo			No	Japanese or	Chinese	Chinese				
Imperial			No	information						
Kern			39		29	2			279	
Kings			No	Information						
Lake	4								50	
Lassen			No	Information						
Los Angeles			No	Information						
Madera			No	Information						
Mariposa	6								30	16
Marin	12	2							15	60
Mendocino			No	Information						
Modoc			No	Information						
Mono			No	Information						
Monterey	56	44							220	230
Napa			1					many		
Nevada	60	2	3	10		2			132	15
Orange			4	14		15	100			
Placer	75	46							400	400
Plumas			No	Information						
Riverside	15	20	15			20			130	634
Sacramento		100	23			17				1000
San Benito					6					
San Bernardino			No	Information						
San Diego			No	Information						
San Francisco	434	457							(3345)	
San Joaquin	85	62							700	585
San Luis Obispo			No	Information						
San Mateo						2				
Santa Barbara			13			2				
Santa Clara			3	3		4	4		375	450
Santa Cruz	12	16							220	345
Shasta	6	1								
Sierra	10	1								
Siskiyou			No	Information						
Solano	39	29							100	500
Sonoma	16	10	1			2			106	267
Stanislaus			No	Information						
Sutter			No	Information						
Tehama	34	3	26	15					100	200
Trinity	14		23	10					22	
Tulare			No	Information						
Tuolumne	20	1							20	8
Ventura	23	10							71	897
Yolo			No	Information						
Yuba			No	Information						
	1030	807	277	68	45	75	104		5006	12494
	1837			390			179		17,500	

Summarizing the above, we find 807 Japanese on the various assessment rolls,—457 of them on the San Francisco roll alone,—75 owning land and 104 leasing. This discloses a very peculiar state of affairs, because Los Angeles has as many Japanese business men as San Francisco, while Sacramento, Vacaville, Fresno and Watsonville have each a large number. In 1906 a Japanese gentleman, Mr. Kawakami, writing of his countrymen who were farming in California, said:

“Classifying the farms cultivated by Japanese according to their size, we find eight farms of over 400 acres each; 14 of over 300 acres; 75 of over 200, 204 of over 100 acres; 123 of over 50 acres; 235 of over 20 acres, and 341 under 20 acres each—a total of 989 farms with an aggregate of 61,859 acres.”

How much of this land was owned, leased or rented this League has endeavored to ascertain, with the result as shown in the above table. The past year has seen a large increase in Japanese land holdings, among which we call particular attention to the lease of the Los Angeles sewer farm, some 250 acres; the acquisition of 600 acres and establishment of a Japanese town near Burbank, Los Angeles county; 400 acres near Bakersfield in Kern county; 200 acres near Biggs; a number of orchards near Loomis; many purchases and leases in the Pajaro Valley,—one, an orchard of 50 acres, leased for 15 years, and many small parcels, by purchase, lease and rent, too numerous to mention. It would appear that the Japanese question now confronts the farmer and fruitgrowers. Will they rise to the occasion?

In submitting the following report from the Assessor of San Francisco, attention is directed to the fact that the list in no wise exhausts all the occupations in which the Japanese are engaged, nor does it include all those who should be on the assessment roll.

Asiatics on Assessment Roll of San Francisco, 1908:

Occupations	Chinese	Occupations	Japanese
Associations	5	Art Goods, Repairing.....	2
Butchers	9	Associations	2
Broom Factories.....	3	Barbers	13
Barbers	2	Book Stores	3
Boots and Shoes.....	1	Billiard Parlors	13
Carpenters	2	Butcher	1
Cigar Factories	20	Bamboo Furniture	7
Cobblers	4	Bath Houses	9
Dry Goods.....	26	Bankers	2
Druggists	14	Brewery	1
Dentists	2	Banks	4
Doctors	1	Bakery	1
Express	13	Cobblers	38
Fish Dealers.....	4	Clothing Renovatory	4
Fruit Markets	12	Carpenters	3
Fruits and Cigars.....	10	Cabinet Maker	1
Groceries	37	Candy Stores	5
Hardware	6	Contractors	2
Hotels	40	Cigar Factory.....	1
Jewelers	12	Druggist	1
Junk Dealers	2	Doctors	6
Lodging House	1	Dentists	3
Laundries	100	Employment Agencies	9
Liquor Dealers	10	Express	4
Merchandise	61	Embroidery	1

Occupations	Chinese	Occupations	Japanese
Notions	3	Fruit Stands	6
Newspapers	2	Florists	5
Overall Factories	5	Fish Dealers	2
Photograph Studios	2	Groceries	20
Painters	2	Hotels	35
Poultry Markets	4	House Cleaning	71
Printing Shops	1	Jewelers	6
Pawn Brokers	1	Liquor Dealers	1
Restaurants	18	Laundries	17
Shooting Gallery	1	Merchants	57
Shoe Factory	1	Missionaries	1
Tailors	6	Matting	2
Tinware	2	Notions	9
		Newspapers	5
		Printers	5
		Picture Framing	1
		Real Estate	5
		Restaurants	50
		Studios	6
		Shirt Factory	1
		Tailors	14
Total	445	Total	435

Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

On motion, and unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

Fraternal Delegates.

Delegate G. B. Benham reported that on the 9th inst. he attended the Federation of Labor Convention in San Jose, and was greeted in a very fraternal and courteous manner, for which he extended the thanks and greetings of the Asiatic Exclusion League. The delegate stated that he explained the intents of the Exclusion movement as outlined by the League, and urged a more thorough support of its efforts. He called attention to the fact that though many efforts had been made to divert the League's energies into other work, it had, and was adhering steadfastly to its original plan, namely, the advancement of **National Legislation to exclude all Asiatics**. He said that the Asiatic Exclusion League had been attacked and denounced as an organization of alarmists and agitators, and it would be well for organizations, as well as for individuals, to judge by the character and work of the League and not by the abuse and misrepresentations of its enemies. He also called the Federation's attention to the literature which was circulated by the League throughout the white man's world, how our arguments were placed in the hands of debaters in collegiate, inter-collegiate, inter-state and tri-state debates; how it had won for the Exclusion cause the decision of the most discriminating judges, while the opposition had never yet gained a decision.

The delegate also reported that he had appealed to the representatives of the various affiliated organizations for financial assistance, and had received much encouragement, to the extent that strong resolutions were adopted urgently requesting organizations who were not contributing and not affiliated to join hands with the League and give it the financial and moral support that it deserves. (Applause).

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the League, Delegate Ben-

ham was given a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he represented the League at the convention.

Fraternal Delegate Furuseth said in part:

"Inasmuch as you kindly gave me credentials from this League to the Transport Workers Congress at Vienna, held in the month of August, and to the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, held at Nottingham in the month of September, 1908, I have to report that the question of Asiatic Immigration in European countries is becoming very much of a live question. There are already a very large number of Chinese sailing in German vessels, and there has been serious discussion about importing them as agricultural workers for the eastern part of Prussia. The opposition to this movement, on the part of the German people is, however, so strong that it is not likely that it will take place. The Germans and other Europeans base their objection to the Mongolians on the ground of a race. They maintain that the social, political and religious development of the Mongolian is so distinct and antagonistic to our conceptions as Caucasians, that any amalgamation or living together in the same territory will prove impossible. They further claim, with Herbert Spencer, that intermarriage between the races would be a misfortune for both. This feeling has grown so strong in Europe that it has modified the position heretofore taken by the Socialists.

A foreign syndicate has obtained a concession to develop extensive copper properties in Norway, and when, finding difficulty in obtaining natives in that country to do the work at the prices they were willing to pay, they thought of importing Chinese, they raised a storm of disapproval and protests.

In England the last general election was fought on two issues: the importation of Mongolians in the Rand District of South Africa, and for the Diamond Fields of South Africa, and the position taken by the Judiciary on some very important industrial questions. The pre-election discussion on the question of Mongolian immigration into British territory was searching, and went into every phase of the problem, with the result that the Conservatives who were responsible for the position, were swept out of power. After election, not only was action taken to stop the further importation, but to deport gradually the Mongolians from South Africa.

Owing to a special expression in the Maritime Legislation exempting subjects of the Empire from the Longwich Test before they could be shipped in British vessels. British ship owners imported a large number of Chinese who shipped out of England, claiming that they were subjects of Great Britain by having been born in Hong Kong. As the number of them grew larger and larger, the matter was taken up in Parliament, and Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, issued instructions that after a specific date no Chinese unable to speak English should be shipped in any British vessel unless they had absolute and indisputable proof of being natives of Hong Kong.

The British press is in sympathy with the position taken by Australia and British Columbia against Asiatic importation, claiming that the white people are right in their position that the two cannot live together, and that if the Asiatics are permitted to come these countries will be overrun with them, and will be lost to the white race.

You will see from what I have stated that the question of Asiatic Exclusion from the white man's territory is becoming a live question indeed; as it becomes better understood the position against the Asiatics becomes more determined, and it is mainly based upon the ground of racial antagonism and racial difference. The question is not so much of one race be-

ing better than the other, as of the fact that the two are distinctly different from each other, and that any admixture of them produces a hybrid that has the worst qualities of both and the good qualities of neither." (Applause.)

On motion, the delegate was extended the thanks of the League for his interest and work while attending the Workers Congress in Vienna, and the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain.

Delegate Furuseth suggested that Senator Camminetti be granted the privilege of the floor, stating that the gentleman would give the convention a history of Asiatic Immigration and the efforts for Exclusion made in California from the early days to the present.

Delegate Benham: I move you Mr. President that Mr. Camminetti be given the floor.

The motion carried.

President Tveitmoe introduced Mr. Camminetti to the League, and he was given a hearty reception. The Senator thanked the organization for the courtesy extended, and addressed the League at length.

At the conclusion of Mr. Camminetti's remarks, several delegates questioned him on the correctness of his information relative to his attack upon men who had been friendly and assisted the League, but Mr. Camminetti replied with answers not germane to the questions propounded.

Delegate Furuseth thereupon introduced the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

"WHEREAS, The Republicans in Congress have, during the last four years, favored the amending of the Chinese Exclusion Law so as to admit more Chinese and sell more oil and calico, in place of extending it to the other races of Asia; and

WHEREAS, The Republican convention at Chicago refused our request to put a strong Exclusion plank in its platform; and

WHEREAS, We can only understand this action in the light of the Republican party having surrendered to the pro-Asiatics of the East and the corporations, which, like President Roosevelt, and Mr. Taft, would make the Japanese citizens of this country—therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Asiatic Exclusion League urgently urge upon the people of this Coast and elsewhere to vote in this election for the Democratic nominees for President, Congress and the Legislature, to the end that we may thus prove to the East that we are Exclusionists first, and members of any political party next."

Delegate Benham, in opposition to the resolution, vigorously denounced the methods of Mr. Camminetti and Delegate Furuseth, in concocting a plan to convert the meeting of the League into a Democratic propaganda, occupying almost the entire afternoon to the exclusion of all other business. He severely rebuked both gentlemen and refuted every assertion made, by citing facts and records and showing that their statements were not correct. He asked for a fair and calm consideration of the resolution at a meeting at which a full delegation would be present. (Applause.)

Delegate Tubbs: Mr. Chairman, I have been a member of the Asiatic Exclusion League since its inception, representing one of the large fraternal societies of this State and city, whose members are Exclusionists first, last and all the time. Thus far, as I have seen it, this League is a non-partisan institution, organized with but one specific purpose, namely, the enlargement of the present Chinese Exclusion Act so as to include all Asiatic peoples, and in lieu of that fact, this resolution is most flagrant in its nature and has no place here; I don't believe it was introduced with good

intentions. Consideration of such a resolution would practically mean the destruction of this League. I therefore move you, Mr. Chairman, that the resolution lie on the table. (Applause.)

President Tveitmoe advised calm consideration of the resolution, and stated that, in his opinion there were not a sufficient number of delegates to pass upon the measure; he suggested an adjourned meeting set for a near date, when all the representatives of the League and friends for and against the resolution could be invited to be present and discuss the matter thoroughly. (Applause.)

A motion to lay the matter on the table was then put to the house and lost.

Several delegates then desired the floor at the same time, the Chair recognizing Delegate Gallagher,—Mr. Gallagher giving way to Delegate Gildea, who thereupon presented a substitute resolution, which was read by the Secretary.

Delegate Johannsen stated that he had listened attentively to the purport of the first resolution, likewise the one presented by Delegate Gildea, and the contents of both were of such a sweeping character, and embraced so many interests, that he believed it would be better and fairer to the many delegates not present, as well as for the League, to defer action, and in accordance with the suggestion of the President, moved an adjournment until next Sunday at 2 p. m., and that a large and suitable hall be procured so as to accommodate the large number of delegates, as well as the public. The motion was seconded by several delegates, and when put was unanimously carried.

It was then unanimously agreed that the Auditorium of the Building Trades Temple be selected for the meeting of Sunday, the 25th inst., and that the Secretary be directed to invite the different candidates for seats in Congress, and such other prominent gentlemen interested in the movement, to address the meeting.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Auditorium Hall, Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets, October 25, 1908.

President O. A. Tveitmoe called the meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League to order at the above date and place at 2:30 P. M., and appointed Delegates O. Fredrickson and P. J. O'Shea, assistant sergeants-at-arms.

President: In accordance with the constitution, it will be necessary to elect an Auditing Committee of seven members for the purpose of going over the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and your Executive Board. The following gentlemen were elected, and by motion the Secretary cast the ballot, the President announcing: Mr. B. F. Wise, Jas. D. Campbell, Edward Rivers, J. H. Smallbone, J. Hortsman, W. Flagler and Thomas Doyle as the duly elected Auditing Committee, and advised the Secretary to set a date for their meeting.

Communications.

From G. A. Tracy, Independence League Candidate, Fifth Congressional District; Theodore A. Bell, Thos. J. Geary, A. J. Gaylord, Walter E. Vail, P. S. Teller and General George Stone, advising that owing to other engagements they could not attend the meeting of the League; received, noted and filed.

From the Hon. J. C. Needham, Congressional nominee, Sixth District, expressing his regrets for being unable to attend on account of sickness: received and filed.

From Senator George C. Perkins and Governor Gillett, expressing their regrets for being unable to attend on account of absence from the city; received and filed.

President: Friends and Visitors, Delegates to the League: I wish to announce that this is an adjourned meeting for the purpose of discussing resolutions introduced a week ago by Delegate Furuseth. Representatives of the different political parties have been invited to speak on the subject. I urgently request delegates and speakers to refrain from partisan passion, as it is a question which should not be sacrificed to partisan prejudice. (Applause.) Owing to the large number of speakers present, I would suggest that they make their remarks as brief as possible, and in doing so I am of the belief that the question can be dealt squarely with in about 15 or 20 minutes. As I understand it, the question before the house is, What steps can be taken to bring about, as speedily as possible, Asiatic Exclusion? (Applause.)

President Tveitmoe also briefly spoke on the dangers that were confronting not only the people of the Pacific Coast and the United States, but the white people of all countries by an unlimited immigration of the peoples of Asia. The President also dwelt on the economic and patriotic viewpoints of the question, and received hearty applause.

The Chair then called upon the Secretary to read the resolution that was before the house.

Delegate Gildea: Mr. Chairman, I desire to withdraw the resolution which I presented last Sunday as a substitute for the resolution introduced by Mr. Furuseth.

The Chair: Do I hear any objections? Hearing of none, it is so ordered, and the Secretary will please make a notation of the same.

The Secretary then read Delegate Furuseth's resolution, and Mr. Furuseth was given the floor.

Mr. Furuseth, in taking the floor, read an extract of the League's constitution, and then requested the Secretary to read the platforms of the two great parties, the telegram received by the League from the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and also an extract of President Roosevelt's message of February 3, 1906.

The delegate spoke earnestly in support of his resolution, declaring that the Republican party was silent on the Exclusion question. He recited the plank of the Democratic platform, and speeches of Mr. Bryan on the subject, reviewing Congressional legislation on exclusion, and declaring that he was for congressmen while congressmen were loyal. (Applause.)

The delegate in further discussing his resolution said that the League was organized for the exclusion of Asiatic races, and the East and the rest

of the Pacific Coast were looking to it for guidance. He claimed the League had nothing to do with party politics, excepting where it referred to exclusion.

The question then was, What is the attitude of the two political parties on Exclusion? He said the Exclusion Plank was granted by the Democrats, and denied by the Republicans in the National platform. He requested the Secretary to read an extract from Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance, which was as follows: •

"In the matter of putting limitations upon Asiatic immigration, referred to in the Democratic platform, it is sufficient to say that the present Republican party shows itself able to minimize the evils suggested, and the subsequent Republican administration can be counted upon to continue the same policy."

Mr. Furuseth, in reading from Mr. Bryan's acceptance speech, quoted an expression of opinion that an Exclusion act was necessary. The delegate then gave a short and brief history of the present Exclusion Act, citing where the bill was introduced in the House in 1902. Mr. Furuseth admitted that in the next Congress when the Foster bill for modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act was introduced, Representatives Hayes and McKinlay were strong opponents of the measure before the Committee on Foreign Relations. At the conclusion of Mr. Furuseth's remarks he was long and loudly applauded.

The Chair: Delegates, Friends and Visitors: It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. Julius Kahn, Congressman from the Fourth District. (Applause.)

Mr. Kahn addressed the meeting principally upon his record in Congress. The gentleman spoke with great difficulty on account of interruptions. He said that his position on Exclusion was well known to Mr. Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, who had on one occasion referred a gentleman to him for information relative to Asiatic immigration. Mr. Kahn added that his position was well known all over the world, and that he was interviewed in Berlin, New York, Washington and other cities on Asiatic Exclusion, and had delivered speeches in several of the large Eastern centers.

In reviewing the history of the Bill of 1902, Mr. Kahn said that it was drawn up by a Democrat, Mr. Campbell, and Jas. R. Dunn, of the Immigration Bureau. He introduced it in the House, and after he and other Representatives had fought for it inch by inch, it came from the Committee mutilated, but he decided to fight it out on the floor. The gentleman further stated that the first person to suggest a modification of the bill was Senator Patterson, of Colorado, a Democrat, and he quoted from the Record where Congressman Livernash favored changes in the bill "to make it liberal without being dangerously lax." He claimed that the bone of contention was the Seaman's clause in the bill, which would prevent employing

Chinese on American ships, and on this Kahn said: "I favored it and fought for it earnestly and conscientiously, and I found points in it that other people interested in it did not see."

The law went into effect, and the next Congress amended it, and it is the best Exclusion Law ever in effect in the United States. (Applause.)

Mr. Kahn remarked that Taft could have revoked the Military Exclusion Law in the Philippines, but he did not and it still remains in force.

In conclusion, Mr. Kahn said that the law of 1902 is now the law of the land, written on the statute books by a Republican Congress. The question was not a party one, and the cause of Exclusion must have friends in all parties. (Applause.)

Delegate Gallagher: Mr. President, I would suggest that our speakers make their remarks as brief. While we are all much interested in this great question, I feel that the greater number of delegates have their minds made up as to how they are going to vote on the resolution.

The Chair: The suggestion has already been made, Delegate Gallagher, and I think that our speakers will heed the request.

The Chair: Delegates, I desire to introduce to you the Hon. John A. Sands, Independence League Candidate, 3rd Congressional District.

Mr. Sands thanked the League for the courtesy extended, and said: "I would ask the Secretary to read the Independence Party platform, demanding the passage of an absolute Exclusion Act." The Secretary read, and Mr. Sands said, "I stand squarely on that platform. It is not necessary to say any more than that in regard to my party, but I oppose Mr. Furuseth's resolution because it is trying to inject the Asiatic Exclusion League into party politics. You cannot accomplish anything progressive if you waste your time in political arguments, trying to make Democrats out of Republicans and Independents." (Applause.)

"What you really need is not a party that is split in twain on Exclusion, like the two old line parties are, and I refer you to my own party, which stands wholly for Exclusion without division." (Prolonged Applause.)

Mr. K. J. Doyle, Socialist candidate, 4th Congressional District, said: "I am opposed to Furuseth's resolution because I have been a Democrat, I am now a revised, or revolutionized Democrat, whatever you may like to call it. I don't see any difference between the two old parties and that is why I became a Socialist. I am an Exclusionist, too." (Applause.)

The Chair introduced Congressman E. A. Hayes, who was received with long and hearty applause.

Mr. Hayes said that the question was greater than any political party, so great that it surprised him that any delegate to the League should bring in partisan politics. He advocated getting all parties into the League, and would not advocate the interest of any one party. He hoped that the resolution would not be adopted, and that the League would not insult its Re-

publican friends on the other side of the Rockies, for they will need Republican friends a great deal more than Democratic ones.

Mr. Hayes briefly reviewed his well known record on Exclusion, and added that it was an untruth, and an injustice what was said about him at the former meeting,—that he remained silent and did not defend Exclusion in the school matter. The gentleman again pledged himself to work and vote and fight, whether in Congress or out of Congress, for Asiatic Exclusion by statute. Mr. Hayes was greeted with great applause.

Delegate Frank McGowan: Mr. McGowan eloquently counseled calm and non-partisan consideration of the resolution, stating that it was Mr. Kahn who got the Chinese sailors off the U. S. Transport Hancock, and he would trust either Mr. Kahn or Mr. Maguire with Exclusion. "My friend Furuseth," he stated, "is like Roosevelt in that he is sincere and honest, and is most dangerous when he is honestly wrong." (Loud applause.)

"As I understand it, his resolution is condemning the Republican party. What has State and partisan resolutions to do with such a question as this? Let us be dignified, and stand for the Caucasian, and not for political partisanship. You do not want to engender a feeling that never existed in this League before. You are trying to tell Republicans, Independents and Socialists that they have no place in this League. Discard all passion; we cannot afford to be divided. Let not politics destroy us." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Hugh McIsaac, Independent League candidate, Senator Caminetti and Hon. James Maguire spoke.

Delegate Johannsen: I feel that my patience has been tested to its full limit, and by looking into the countenances of my co-delegates, I believe that they will agree with me, that it is time that we took a vote upon this question; therefore, Mr. President, I desire to introduce the following resolution:

Secretary reads:

"WHEREAS, the present National administration at Washington has pursued an experimental policy in dealing with the important question of Asiatic Exclusion, contending that the exclusion of Japanese immigrants could be most easily attained through diplomatic channels and treaty negotiations; and

WHEREAS, We know by experience that Exclusion by treaty or diplomatic arrangement is an impossibility as well as a surrender of our rights as a sovereign nation to legislate for the protection of its people; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we reiterate our demand for the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a law extending the provisions of the existing Chinese Exclusion Act so as to exclude all Asiatic immigrants, whose presence among us would constitute an injury to our people and a danger to the existence of the Republic; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the voters of California and the electors of every State in the Union, to support only such candidates for Congress at the coming general election on November 3rd, as have demonstrated by their records that they are unequivocally in favor of Asiatic Exclusion by Act of Congress, or who are pledged by their party platform to the support of such legislation."

Delegate Gallagher: Mr. President, I take almost a similar position as Delegate Johansen. I think it unwise to adopt Delegate Furuseth's resolution. I think it is unwise for this League to indulge in partisanship, and I therefore desire to substitute all previous resolutions with the following:

"RESOLVED, That this League hereby re-affirms its non-partisan political policy; and leaves to the discretion of its members the support of that political party which in their judgment will best guard the interests of the Caucasian race, and preserve the Western part of this continent a white man's country." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Furuseth was allowed to close the final argument, and offered various other reasons why his resolution should carry.

Delegate Maxwell: Mr. President, I move you the previous question.

The Chair: The previous question has been called for. What is the pleasure of the meeting. Those in favor of the previous question will signify by saying aye.

The Chair then announced that all debate was closed, and the original question was called for.

On a demand for a roll call vote, the Secretary requested the appointment of tellers to note the vote, and the Chair appointed Mr. Thos. Keough and W. R. Hagerty. The roll being called, the Chair requested the Secretary to announce the vote, which was as follows:

Favoring the substitute resolution of Delegate Gallagher, 98.

Against the substitute resolution of Delegate Gallagher, 14.

The Chair then announced that the resolution offered by Delegate Gallagher carried, and all other resolutions lost. (Prolonged and loud applause.)

The President thanked the speakers and visitors for their attendance, and announced that the meetings of the League take place the third Sunday of each month, in Council Hall, 316-14th street, and invited all visitors and their friends to attend. The meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Sect'y Treas.





PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

JANUARY, 1909

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

San Francisco, Jan. 17, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League took place in Council Hall, 316—14th St., at the above date, and in the absence of President O. A. Tveitmoe, was called to order by Vice-President E. B. Carr at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The minutes of the previous meeting, Dec. 20, 1908, were, by motion, adopted as printed.

Credentials and Communications.

From Upholsterers of North America, submitting credentials for B. B. Rosenthal, Thomas Ehlers and R. R. Pearsons; received and delegates seated.

From Photo Engravers No. 8, for M. Cohen, R. McCabe and Harry Lange; received and delegates seated.

From Sailors Union of the Pacific, submitting credentials for A. Furuseth, Paul Sharrenberg and Ed. Anderson; received and delegates seated.

From Gas Workers Union, submitting credentials for R. V. Kearns and Philip Knell; received and delegates seated.

From Laundry Wagon Drivers, submitting credentials for E. A. Sprague, O. Amderson and A. Bonner; received and delegates seated.

From State Senator E. I. Wolf, replying to the League's favor of the 12th inst. with reference to the interference of the Japanese Consul in the matter of legislation for the protection of our citizens against the Japanese, assuring the League that should there be any recurrence of this interference he would prepare a joint resolution and introduce the same to the Senate; received, noted and acknowledged.

From Senators Marc Anthony, Sanford and Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson, submitting bills relative to Asiatic legislation; received, and the same referred to a committee consisting of President Tveitmoe, G. B. Benham and Frank McGowan, the League's counsel, with a request that the bills be analyzed and the committee's findings submitted to the Executive Board for immediate action.

From John I. Nolan, Legislative Agent for the San Francisco Labor Council, enclosing copies of bills from State Legislature and offering his assistance in furthering Asiatic legislation; received, and the secretary directed to express the thanks and appreciation of the League for his kind offer.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates:—At the last monthly meeting of the League the President of this organization, its Secretary and the Chairman of the Committee on Publicity and Statistics were directed to consider various matters and with the Executive Board, take action on same for the League. A measure which passed the House of Representatives on December 12, known as the Aliens Conspiracy Bill, was one of the matters thus referred.

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We found on analyzing the bill that it was fully as obnoxious as it was at the time believed to be. The entire text of the bill is contained in about five lines of printed matter, but the penalties imposed upon those who infringe upon it are severe. If it should pass the Senate, all connected with this League are possibly within the limits of this law. If there should be a similar occurrence to the affair in San Francisco when the windows were broken in a Japanese restaurant by a number of persons, it would seem the white persons engaged in the brawl would be likely to come within the limits of that law, and if so, be indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, and if found guilty the extreme penalty would be a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for 10 years, or both.

This is the bill which passed the House of Representatives, 201 members voting, 101 for and 100 against it. The California delegation voted as follows: Against the bill: Kahn, Hayes, Knowland, Englebright, Needham.

For: McLachlan.

Not voting: McKinley and Smith.

Letters from Congressmen Hayes and Kahn indicate that the bill was given a very decided rush through the House. It is to be regretted that action, or lack of action, on the part of any of the California Congressmen should be the means of making it harder for the white people on this Coast and elsewhere in this country to combat the Asiatics.

In the matter relative to the recommendations of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus, concerning the Chinese, your Executive Board beg to report that we are going thoroughly into the matter, and shall, at the next meeting, make an exhaustive report. We have already discovered an astonishing state of affairs in the operation of our Chinese exclusion laws. The report of the 12th census gives the number of Chinese in the United States (mainland), 89,863, but in reviewing the testimony of a trusted official of the Treasury Department, who formerly had charge of Chinese affairs in San Francisco we find the claim made that there were no less than 300,000 Chinese in the United States in 1902, and the testimony of this official is partly corroborated by that of the late Frank P. Sargent, in 1906, who was then Commissioner-General of Immigration, and of Mr. Campbell, the legal adviser of that bureau.

Correspondence.

We beg to report that the letters received in your office have been very numerous. Replies to the League's request for the introduction of our petition concerning Asiatic immigration legislation have been received from the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, Pattern Makers League of North America, International Brotherhood of Leather Workers, International Association Steam Engineers, International Window Glass Workers, Retail Clerks Protective Association, United Garment Workers of America and the National Association of Post Office Clerks. These organizations, which represent thousands of our citizens, have advised that your petitions have been sent to the Congressmen of their respective districts, and they have pledged themselves to continue their moral support until a law excluding Asiatics is written upon the statute books. These petitions by the thousands have appeared upon the Daily Record.

A letter was received from His Honor, Lewis Hall, Mayor of Victoria, B. C., enclosing copy of a resolution requesting the Dominion Government to abrogate the treaty with Japan, and pass such legislation as will effect the total exclusion of all Asiatics. This gentleman presided at a mass meeting in the above named city, which was attended by thousands of the citizens of Victoria, and at which time these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A request for information and all printed matter on Japanese immigration was received from the Hon. M. Burrell, a Member of Parliament, Dominion of Canada, who was elected to that high office principally for the position that he assumed on the Asiatic question.

We have also been in receipt of bound volumes, Congressional Record of 1st session of 60th Congress, from the Hon. E. A. Hayes and Julius Kahn, together with the Report of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

A large number of replies were received from different Congressmen and United States Senators in reference to our petitions, but in the main their answers were evasive, and simply advise that the same will receive careful consideration.

Upon our request, the Anti-Jap Laundry League has furnished for the files of the League copies of all printed matter issued by that body, and pledged their continued support to our movement.

Organization.

We beg to report that the Independent Laundry Association, the Eagle Laundry and the Sanitary Laundry Company have pledged themselves to give their financial and moral support to the movement and we desire to express our sincere appreciation and thanks for the keen interest they are taking in this all important question.

PUBLICITY AND STATISTICS.

At our last general meeting, December 20, 1908, tabulations were submitted showing a discrepancy between the figures in the alleged report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and those in the monthly reports of the Bureau of Immigration. Since then we have received an official copy of Mr. Straus' report, and a close scrutiny of the same shows no reason why our figures should be corrected.

The report specifically states that 9,554 Japanese laborers came to the mainland during the fiscal year 1908, while the report of your committee says 15,803 for the United States, which, of course, includes Hawaii. We are in duty bound to include Hawaii because that territory is now an integral part of the United States, represented in the National Legislature by duly accredited representatives, and a strict construction of the Federal statutes would give the Japanese domiciled in the Islands an undoubted right to transfer their residence to the mainland of the United States.

At page 12 of Mr. Straus' report, he says that in June, 1908, only 781 Japanese were admitted to the United States (446 to the mainland and 335 to Hawaii). The report of the Bureau of Immigration for that month says that 960 Japanese laborers, and 35 who were not laborers, were admitted. Of the 446 admitted to the mainland June, 1908, it is said that 263 were engaged in **non-laboring** pursuits, and only 183 in laboring occupations. The report further says that of the 9,554 who were admitted to the mainland 5,503, or over one-half, were non-laborers.

We would call particular attention to the foregoing, and ask in all sincerity whether the figures are not such as to emphasize the assertion that the exclusion of Asiatics does not concern labor alone. The Department appears to take great pleasure in calling attention to the fact that many of the immigrants during 1908 were former residents, and parents, wives or children of former residents already here.

Other evidence is also at hand to show the unreliability of the report quoted. An Examiner dispatch dated "Washington, Jan. 13th," purports to give the latest figures of the Bureau of Immigration, which show a greater disparity between those of Mr. Straus than between those of your committee and of the Hon. Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

This latest report asserts that during the twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1908, the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland was 6,017, and the number that departed was 5,583, leaving an increase in the Japanese population of 185.

The total number of Japanese admitted to the United States and Hawaii during the same period was 12,903; departures, 7,084, the net increase being 5,000. These figures differ very materially from those contained in the report of Mr. Straus.

The Washington correspondent of the Chronicle, under same date (Jan. 13), declares that for the past few months the figures of the Bureau of Immigration show an actual decrease in the number of Japanese in this country. It would seem that these statements are made with the deliberate purpose of misleading the people as to the actual facts. Your committee has repeatedly acknowledged that Japanese immigration for 1908 decreased 50% from that of 1907, but we dissent most emphatically from the assertions that the Japanese population of either the United States or Hawaii is decreasing.

Again referring to the reports of the Bureau of Immigration, we find the following net monthly increases of Japanese, commencing April, 1908:

April, 584; May, 608; June, 663; July, 263; August, 40; September, 76;—a total net increase during those six months of 2,234.

The departures for the last three months of 1908 have not been received, but should they show a decrease which would entirely nullify the increase shown from April to September, there is plenty of testimony to show that the surreptitious entries via Mexico would more than offset them.

It is impossible within the limits of this report to analyze the figures month by month, as was done in October and December of last year, or it could be shown convincingly and conclusively that the tendency of the administration is to placate the Japanese at the expense of the white citizens of this State; and while we do not claim that our figures are absolutely accurate, we are constrained, through the continued assertions that the Japanese populations of the United States and Hawaii are decreasing, to submit the following report relative to the Island Territory:

Japanese in Hawaii.

For several years past the opponents of Asiatic Exclusion have been flooding the press with argumentative articles to show that the number of Asiatics in the United States—including Hawaii—were decreasing, and your committee, in its investigations, has paid more than passing attention to those assertions. According to the figures just issued in the report of Gov. Frear of Hawaii for 1908, it appears that though the population of the Hawaiian Islands has increased less than 16,000 during the past eight years, 11,000 of them are Japanese.

The population of Hawaii in 1900 was 154,000, of whom 61,111 were Japanese, consequently the present report brings the Japanese population up to 72,000 out of a total of 170,000.

Exclusive of Chinese and Koreans, the Japanese now number practically as many as all the other races in Hawaii combined, while the proportion to whites, including Portuguese, Spaniards, British, German and Americans is as two to one.

The figures of the report are: Japanese, 72,000; Hawaiians, 35,000; Chinese, 18,000; Koreans, 5,000; Portuguese, 2,300; Spaniards, 2,000; Porto Ricans, 2,000; and all others, including Americans and Europeans, 12,000.

It is expected that the stationing in Honolulu of several thousand soldiers, and the increase of whites through the coming of the families of officers will adjust the balance of power nationally and racially in Hawaii. The evidence is to the contrary; at the first municipal election in Hawaii

(1908), every man having Chinese or Japanese blood in his veins was arrayed, politically, against the whites and Kanakas with white blood in their veins.

This action is natural, and is but a replica of what is occurring upon the mainland of the United States in those sections having a large colored population.

California Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Biennial Report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics places the number of Japanese in this State at **not less** than 45,000. This estimate is far below that of this League and also far below the number indicated by the figures contained in previous reports from the same bureau. That part of the report which deals with the subject of Oriental population is apparently based upon information derived from Japanese sources. It says that there are 12,000 Japanese in San Francisco and vicinity, including Alameda, Oakland and Berkeley; Los Angeles, 6,000; Sacramento, 6,000; Fresno, 3,000, and the rest of the State, 18,000.

We have no desire to adversely criticize the Report of the Commissioner of Labor, knowing as we do his lack of facility for acquiring the necessary information, which, together with the parsimonious appropriations made for the support of his bureau, is a hardship upon its usefulness, not alone in the investigation of Orientals, but in every other direction.

In our October, 1908, report, we submitted returns from 29 counties, together with an arbitrary estimate of 4 others, which gave a total of 50,581 Japanese in California. The bureau paid attention to that number, but apparently did not take into consideration the many counties from whom we received no information. Notwithstanding the figures of the Labor Commissioner, we still maintain that the Japanese population of the State of California is not less than 65,000.

In the report referred to, we call attention to several tabulations relative to Orientals, which are of great value. They show the hours of labor and rate of wages for the establishments investigated, which are, of course, but a small proportion of the total number. There are also several pages of comment from farmers in various localities, giving their opinions concerning the value of and necessity for Asiatic labor.

The Press on Exclusion.

In line with the foregoing, news comes from Washington that no bill providing for Exclusion can pass Congress because the Administration has the most absolute confidence in the good faith of Japan. The San Francisco "Chronicle," Jan. 9, commenting editorially on that dispatch, said: "No Exclusion bill can be passed for the reason that Oriental immigration has virtually ceased, and the Japanese Government is evidently able to prevent, and in good faith will prevent, the emigration of Japanese coolies to any United States possession which our Government desires they shall not enter.

What those who are continually stirring up this subject can do, and what if they are not careful they will do, is to arouse a feeling against us which will result in the repeal of such Exclusion Acts as we have."

The San Francisco "Call" (Dec. 18), said: "It is announced that the Japanese Government has decided to prohibit all emigration to the United States after a given date. . . . That is to say, the emigration question is treated by Japan as a domestic matter, and this, of course, is the logic of the situation. That is the plan or basis on which this country has handled such questions, by exclusion or restriction laws. **The promised decree of the Japanese Government is merely an inverted Exclusion Law, but coming from the other side it avoids invidious imputations that might offend national sensibilities.**"

It is, therefore, seen that while Japan may consider the emigration question a domestic problem, the United States must defer the solution of its immigration problem to Japan, for fear of offending the susceptibilities of our little brown friends.

It was not always so. On Feb. 16, 1907, the San Francisco "Call" said, editorially: "What the Pacific Coast wants is exclusion that will exclude—exclusion by law and not by treaty; exclusion clothed with the force of a Federal statute, and not a mere regulation dependent upon the judgment of any man, wise or unwise, President or plain citizen."

The "Chronicle" was still more explicit in its utterances, as the following editorial excerpts from that paper will testify:

"Control over its own soil is not only a right inherent in every nation, but one which each should most scrupulously guard. . . . The Chronicle has urged that the present Legislature (1907) pass a general law enacting that no alien should hereafter acquire title, in fee simple, to land. . . . None but American citizens should acquire ownership in American soil, and no treaty hereafter made should give, or seek to acquire that right."—(Feb. 3, 1907.)

"There will never be permanent, friendly international relations until it is fully conceded that all nations have exclusive jurisdiction within their territorial limits, and that no exercise of national authority within those limits is to be construed by any other nation as an unfriendly act. . . . The problem still unsettled, however, is even more important, for its solution will indicate whether the trend of modern thought is toward nationality or cosmopolitanism—whether this planet is to be occupied by independent but friendly nations, or governed as to matters of vital internal concern by international authority. If the former, we shall exclude Asiatics **by virtue of our own statute laws**, leaving Asiatics equally free to exclude us; if the latter, exclusion will be by treaty, thus implying that the Japanese have some voice in determining the internal policies of this country, and we equal voice in respect to the internal policies of Japan."—(Feb. 19, 1907.)

"Japanese exclusion is a subject whose earnest discussion no man can stop. The workingmen have a moral right to demand of their countrymen protection from any form of Asiatic labor. The Japanese who come here remain Japanese. Their loyalty is to the Japanese Emperor. Every one of them, so far as his service is desired, is a Japanese spy."—(Nov. 14, 1907.)

"Japan cannot, either by domestic law or by treaty with us, prevent the immigration of coolies in very large numbers, unless at the same time they are excluded from Hawaii, Canada, Mexico and Central America. That will not be done. The coolies are desired in Mexico. If they get to Mexico they will come here. **They can only be kept out of the United States by a law of the United States**, and for that reason, and with all kindly feeling to the Japanese people, that is what we want and must have."—(Dec. 2, 1907.)

These opinions were undoubtedly based upon the mature judgment of men capable of and accustomed to discussing such measures. May we not, with some reason, ask why such a "change has come o'er the sweet spirit of their dreams?" That there is a reason, we are sure; whether it be a mercenary one or not we are unwilling to say.

Conclusions.

While admitting that the number of Japanese immigrants decreased from 30,226 in 1907 to 15,803 in 1908; and that the indications are for a proportionate decrease in 1909, we emphatically dispute all statements to the effect that our Japanese population has decreased or is decreasing. **There are too many Japanese going to Mexico, for us to place any credence in such reports.**

Petitions to Congress for Exclusion of Asiatics.

Since the opening of the second session of the Sixtieth Congress the House has been deluged with petitions from all parts of the United States—from Maine to Mississippi, from California to New York.

Some little difficulty was encountered by our representatives in having the petitions submitted to the proper committee, the Speaker sending them to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in place of sending to that on Foreign Relations, but finally his objections were overcome and they now take the course desired.

The following is a list of petitions presented favoring more stringent exclusion laws relative to objectionable Asiatic immigrants:

- December 9, 1908—Mr. Hayes. Petition of Jer. M. Mobely.
- December 10—Mr. Kahn. Asiatic Exclusion League of North America.
- December 11—Mr. Hayes. A. E. Yoell.
- Mr. Kahn. F. K. Teele and T. H. Wiltz.
- December 12—Mr. Hayes. C. H. Parker.
- Mr. Howell. Asiatic Exclusion League.
- December 14—Mr. Draper. A. E. Yoell.
- Mr. Fitzgerald. Asiatic Exclusion League.
- Mr. Hayes. R. W. Fuller and 47 others of Stockton, Cal.
- Mr. Howell. Asiatic Exclusion League.
- Mr. Kahn. Frank Thole and 47 other residents of Richmond, Cal.
- Dec. 15, 1908—Mr. Burnett. Petition for legislation against Asiatics.
- Mr. Hayes. C. A. Guman and 47 others of Seattle, Washington.
- Mr. Kahn. E. Henrick and 35 residents of Alameda, Cal.
- Mr. Ryan. Asiatic Exclusion League.
- Dec. 16, 1908—Mr. Graham. Asiatic Exclusion League.
- Mr. Calder. Id.
- Mr. Hayes. Fred C. Mack and Chas. W. Meyer, Machinists, No 68.
- Mr. Kahn. International Association of Machinists, No. 68; Frank Stockton and 48 residents of Stockton, Cal.
- Dec. 17, 1908—The Speaker. Asiatic Exclusion League.
- Mr. Hayes. H. Tomrose and 142 others; J. C. Arthur and 97 others; Chas. McLean and 47 others; George Manchen and 48 others, and Thomas Moore and 47 others, all citizens of the State of California. E. H. Misner of San Francisco.
- Mr. Kahn. Frank E. Rose and 47 citizens of Sonoma County, Cal; Peter J. Smith and 26 others; M. W. McDonald and 14 other residents of Stockton, Cal., and H. N. Williams and others.
- Dec. 18, 1908—Mr. Kahn. F. Hearne and 46 others; C. F. Fleishman, Charles Kimball, Martin Eagan and 47 others, all citizens of San Francisco.
- Jan. 4, 1909—Mr. Kahn. Sundry citizens of California.
- Jan. 5, 1909—Mr. Hayes. American Brotherhood Cement Workers and thousands of citizens of sundry towns in California.
- Mr. Kahn. Olaf Nelson and many other residents of California; T. T. Frank and 41 other residents of the State of Maryland; L. H. Lee and 31 citizens of North Carolina.
- Mr. Hayes. W. A. Linville and 40 other citizens of Kernesville, N. C.; August Welch and 75 other citizens of San Francisco, Cal; W. H. Martin and 71 other citizens of Gold Hill, N. C.; R. L. Glover and 25 other citizens of Hurlock, Md.; Wm. B. Gerken and 47 other citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. J. Hertzberger and 48 other citizens of Evansville, Ind.; J. A. Rettew and 18 other residents of Wilmington, Del.; J. Sheehy and 108 other citizens of San Francisco, Cal.; N. H. Allen and 163 other citizens of San Jose, Cal.; Lester Follett and 96 other citizens of Richmond, Ind.; Charles A. Cessua

and 120 other citizens of San Francisco, Cal.; Frederick T. Rasmuson and 125 other citizens of San Francisco; John P. Brewer and 48 other citizens of Williamsport, Cal.; James P. White and 153 other citizens of San Francisco, Cal., and William Thomas and 190 other citizens of San Jose, Cal.

Mr. Kahn. W. J. Shroads and 25 other residents of Sacramento; Charles E. Helmig and other residents of Eureka; Robert Probst and 46 other residents of Trinidad; George W. Hinds and 144 other residents of San Jose and Santa Clara; C. H. Fincent and 46 other residents of San Diego; N. E. McLean and 149 other residents of San Francisco; John Maurice and 185 other residents of San Francisco, and J. A. Hubert and 9 others, all of the State of California.

Jan. 7, 1909—Mr. Mann. Asiatic Exclusion League of North America.

Mr. Hayes. James Devery and 143 other citizens of Santa Clara, Cal.; Jules M. Sahlein and 208 other citizens of San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Turpe and 97 other residents of Richmond, Cal.; L. Mathis and 59 other citizens of Monterey, Cal.; J. McKay and 29 other citizens of Eureka, Cal.; G. Merla and 12 other citizens of Mellita, Cal.; George Little and 8 other citizens of Oakland, Md.; Walter Beck and 103 other citizens of Picture Rocks, Pa.; Nick Costello and 212 other citizens of San Jose, Cal.; Frank E. Barrington and 49 other citizens of Baltimore, Md.; Charles Woodbridge and other citizens of San Jose, Cal., as follows: W. P. Carey, F. T. Wright, Herman W. Buhry, P. D. Culbertson, W. R. Lipsett, Frank Peris, George A. Davis, Ralph Harper, J. A. Magistuth, C. Crowder, Frederick Hernandey, W. F. Carroll, P. T. Bayard, Thomas D. Manhire, S. W. Smith, W. A. Salesbury, R. M. Squire, L. G. Sonthurst, Frank Spizelle, J. E. Beyers, J. W. Trousdell, R. W. Craig, F. J. Hepp, W. T. Murray, Frank Hernandey, C. Shannon, O. H. Carl, H. M. Johnson, A. M. Sallour, S. P. Soberanis, P. McIntyre, Asa G. Davis, F. B. Cavalli, M. Corei, L. Frietsch, R. W. Ebey and Mathew Knoepfel; citizens of Santa Clara, Cal., as follows: John L. Frost, R. B. Jones, C. E. Lear, John Smith and W. C. Carter; A. Mezzoline and E. H. Misner of 51 East Park St., San Francisco; Andy Dunning of Milpitas, Cal., and A. W. Bachannan of Sunnyvale, Cal.

Also petitions of F. B. Ringlop and 124 other citizens of San Jose, Cal.; F. G. Taylor and 24 other citizens of High Point, N. C.; A. E. Bell and 48 other citizens of Mooreville, N. C.; Geo. H. Karns and 47 other citizens of Cumberland, Md.; D. H. Murry and 22 other citizens of Long Corner, Md.; Harry J. Rothrock and 9 others of New Castle, Del.; Citizens of San Jose, Cal., as follows: Louis Lightson, August Rubin, L. R. Bornhardt, E. J. Shook, A. M. Sutton, J. Hannan, Phillip J. Manning, D. H. Goachan, L. R. Nash, L. E. Boardman and S. Coley; Citizens of Milpitas, Cal., as follows: N. H. Whealon, Geo. Shoemaker, John Brown, Thomas F. Brien, James Marrs, John F. Collins, F. A. Brandis, W. F. Snow, J. J. Costigan, James O'Brien, Fred Althouser, J. B. Walters and Chas. W. Gates; John Kelly of San Francisco.

January 8, 1909—Mr. Hayes. Charles A. Manert, Joseph V. Ducoing, E. Calmhardt, R. L. Wirbs, Frank E. Maxwell, Andrew J. Gallagher, H. Sagor, Jacob Bauer, James Burlan, C. W. Peck, Patrick O'Brien, John J. Breslin, John O'Fallon, H. E. Lubden, Chas. L. Schilling, William Doud, S. J. Gardner, J. S. Slattery, Geo. Robertson, L. Strickland, Theodore B. Ketelson, William P. McCabe, John O. Walsh, Oscar H. Hinten, N. L. Hanley, Wm. McIntosh, Anton P. Wohl, F. Q. Jackson, Patrick Carroll, F. W. Zimmerman, A. J. Beck and John Wagner, all of San Francisco; Fred W. Brandis and J. J. Mullaly of San Jose, Cal.; T. Harton, Dennis Coffee, Walter Dalton, Thomas Mason, W. Pence and Thomas Lord; Frank Zeigler and 22 other citizens of Sacramento, Cal.; J. R. Bowden and 95 other citizens of San Jose, Cal.; L. M. Mullinix and 46 other citizens of Louin, Mississippi.

Mr. Kahn. W. H. Smith and 95 other citizens of Sparks and Reno, Nev.; O. B. Anderson and 115 other residents of Seattle, Wash.; M. Garfinkle and 149 other residents of San Francisco, Cal.; and J. A. Sopp and 143 other residents of San Francisco.

Respectfully submitted.

Executive Board, Asiatic Exclusion League.

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

Reports of Fraternal Delegates.

Delegate Benham said in part:

"On behalf of your delegation to the convention of the State Building Trades Council at Santa Rosa, it may be said that at no place or on no occasion could more courtesy or more friendship have been given to representatives.

"We arrived at Santa Rosa on Tuesday and were present at the last meeting held on that evening. I was introduced to the audience as representing the League, and made a speech favorable to our cause.

"On Wednesday morning your delegates were present at the convention. Delegate Yoell presented and read his report, which was received with evidences of appreciation. I addressed the convention upon the subject of Asiatic Exclusion, as did also Delegate Steckmest.

"On Thursday evening, at the banquet given to the delegates of the convention, your representatives, Yoell and Benham, were present, and upheld the cause of Exclusion in reply to the toasts suggested by the toastmaster.

"Taken as a whole, the visit of your representatives to the convention was an enjoyable affair from a personal standpoint, and from the renewed activities promised and appreciation shown by the convention and its delegates, we may hope for some very excellent results. I know that I reflect the sentiments of all your representatives when I thank you for the honor conferred upon us."

President Tveitmoe submitted the report made by him to the State Building Trades Council at Santa Rosa.

Immigration and Naturalization

The question of immigration and naturalization are subjects that the trade-unionists ought to study thoroughly and give more careful attention in the future than they have in the past. If the boon of American citizenship is worth anything at all it is certainly worth a few paltry dollars and the price of average intelligence and honesty.

The great trouble seems to be that American citizenship has been so easily attained that it is not properly appreciated. As trade-unionists we should endeavor to raise the standard of citizenship. To accomplish this the naturalization laws and immigration laws must be made more strict and perfect. An accurate system of registration of all aliens now in the country, or who may come in the future, should be provided through an amendment to the general immigration laws.

The question of Oriental immigration is as far from a satisfactory solution as ever, and it will never be settled satisfactorily to the American people until the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act are extended to all the Asiatic races. All efforts to adjust this problem through diplomatic arrangements and treaty negotiations has proved futile in spite of assurances from the high authorities in Washington and Tokio.

The little brown men from the land of the Rising Sun are still invading our shores in droves of thousands, and the advance army is being followed fast by a motley multitude of Hindoos, Koreans, Manchurians, Mongolians and Malays.

But the audacity and effrontery presented by the Japanese surpasses everything else. Here we have Takahashi, the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, a representative of the Mikado's government, interviewing the Governor of the State and requesting legislation favoring the Japanese aliens in California. This diplomatic Nipponese lobbyist who has seen fit to interfere in the domestic affairs of California should be given to understand by the State Legislature where his proper sphere of usefulness begins and ends.

Foreign ministers and diplomats were given their passports and sent home under arms during the early history of the United States for acts similar to the one Consul-General Takahashi is guilty of.

While we, who have been placed as sentinels and guardians of the Caucasian civilization on the west coast of America, at times become apathetic and indifferent to our task, the brown and yellow races are coming like a swarm of maggots, worming and burrowing and eating the substance out of the land. They conquer by the spade and the hoe and tap the country annually for more than thirty millions of dollars.

Some of the local Councils have been lax in their support of the Asiatic Exclusion movement. In fact it seems as if the entire burden has fallen upon the Building Trades Council of San Francisco. This is not right; every patriotic union man ought to give his mite to this cause.

Something ought also to be done in order to wake up the miscellaneous trades to a realization of their duty in this regard. They are the first and worst sufferers of Asiatic competition, and very often the last who come to the front and assist in checking the oncoming coolie floods from the Orient.

I desire again to call it to your attention that if you do not wish to surrender your San Francisco and other cities in California to the Chinese and Japanese in the same manner as they have occupied Honolulu, and if you do not desire to see the Pacific Coast

more yellow and brown than the South is now black, you had better redouble your efforts both financially and morally in behalf of Asiatic exclusion.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Several events have occurred during the past year which ought to serve as danger signals to the American people and particularly to the residents of the Pacific Coast States. The generous welcome extended to our fleet by the leading cities in Japan and the gallant reception accorded to our so-called Commercial Commissioners, ought to be worthy of your closest attention. It is an historical fact that the Asiatic nations, and especially the Nipponese, when they wanted to conquer a foreign power or annihilate a competitor, they always baited him by politeness and hospitality and then dispatched him along the tortuous route of Celestial oblivion.

It is announced simultaneously from Tokio and Washington that the Japanese immigration problem is settled through an edict issued by the Mikado and his Government prohibiting the Japanese coolies from immigrating into the territory of the United States or any of our insular possessions. This is nothing new. History in this matter is certainly repeating itself. In 1900 we received from the same source and high authorities the very same profuse, polite and prolific protection. What was the result? Industrial conquest of the Hawaiian islands and ruthless invasion of the Pacific Coast by the coolie hordes of the mongolized mongrels who breed, breathe and bask in the sun of the god-grown magnificent Mikado. Now we have again Japanese exclusion by Nipponese imperial edict. Are we too weak, too indolent, too cowardly, too servile, to legislate for our own protection and welfare?

Are we sane, liberty-loving Americans unable to guard the precious treasures bequeathed to us by the Caucasian race and the Christian civilizations? Must we go to the Japanese government and ask it to pass laws and regulations that the Congress of the United States should enact?

These are danger signals that you cannot fail to see and heed.

While Japan is usurping the rights and duties of Congress, China sends her greatest diplomats and statesmen on a mission of gratitude and hope—thankfulness for the remitted Boxer indemnity and vicious visions of an open door to America for the four hundred million half starved coolies who fight desperately for an existence in the twilight zone of the yellow dragon.

It must be apparent to all wide-awake, intelligent citizens that there is a determined effort to break down the Chinese Exclusion Act. It seems as if many of our captains of industry, princes of

finance and kings of commerce are anxious and willing to sacrifice the entire country and its people on the altar of commercialism. There seems to be a well determined effort to swap American institutions, tradition and liberty for the price of a few bolts of calico and a number of bales of cotton.

The law that passed the House of Representatives last month by the vote of the Speaker on a recapitulation ought to open the eyes even of the blind. If this beautiful piece of legislation had been enacted prior to the Chinese agitation, all the people of Humboldt county and nearly all of the citizens of the State would now be in prison.

This bill is now in the United States Senate, where it has passed the two readings and been referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It has been called a law for the protection of the aliens. It is properly named, but incomplete. The author ought to have added to its title, "Law for the Persecution and Oppression of the Natives."

In about a half dozen lines this obnoxious measure provides ten years' imprisonment and five thousand dollars fine if you offend the dignity or injure the feelings of any foreigner. If the United States Senate concurs with the House and the President approves this law the members of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, the Asiatic Exclusion League, the Industrial, Commercial and Mercantile bodies, our fraternal orders and labor unions will all have to meet within prison walls. If you do not look pleasant upon the strutting, arrogant, honorable Mr. Japanese it is "bansai" and the dungeon for you. If you do not allow the dapper brown gentleman to sit next to your little girl in school or spit shamelessly in the face of your daughter whose work he has stolen, both you and your loved ones will, under this law "for the protection of aliens," be indicted by a Federal grand jury and led off by a United States deputy marshal to some bullpen more filthy than Andersonville and more horrible than Coeur d'Alene. The laws that are good enough for our citizens ought to furnish adequate protection for the aliens. You should protest most emphatically to Washington against this un-American law and petition for legislation that will prevent the countless hordes from coming here and force millions of our own people into idleness and starvation.

The Secretary reported having addressed the Building Trades convention at Santa Rosa, reviewing briefly what the League had accomplished since its existence; also dealing with the many misstatements emanating from Japanese consulates, which were being circulated throughout the country by an unfriendly press, showing the clever manner in which many of our friends were led to believe that we were losing our Japanese population, and called attention of the delegates to the monthly reports of the Bureau of Immi-

gration, which show an increase, instead of a decrease, in Japanese immigration from April 1 to August 31, 1908.

Attention was directed to the discrepancies between statements in the report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the past year and others in the latest issue of the Report of the Bureau of Immigration.

The delegates were informed that one of the most important functions of the League was the acquiring, analyzing and correcting of misleading statements.

The Secretary further stated that he gave a brief review of the increase of Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii between the years 1900 and 1908 (see correspondence with State Legislature, Jan., 1909), saying in particular that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the total number of births in Hawaii was 4,593, THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE BABIES BEING 2,545, OVER 50 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, OR MORE THAN ALL OTHER NATIONALITIES COMBINED, the native Hawaiians ranking second with 647 births; Chinese third, with 388, and AMERICAN CHILDREN, BORN IN AN AMERICAN TERRITORY, NUMBERING ONLY 126.

In California during 1908 the births were: Japanese, 222; Negro, 179; Chinese, 155, and Indian, 28, showing that the births of Japanese children exceeded those of all other races excepting whites.

He had also addressed the convention at length as to the manner in which Mongolians had invaded industries represented by the building trades, his remarks receiving the closest attention and at the close receiving many requests for that part of the report, together with assurances of greater effort and more financial support.

Good of the League.

Delegate Crawford, representing the Typographical Union of San Francisco, spoke at length on the subject of the retail business of San Francisco, stating that through personal investigations he had found that conditions were getting worse, particularly in the shoe and jewelry lines. The delegate stated that he had received reliable information from an employee of a local wholesale jewelry house that 4 or 5 years ago Japanese in that particular industry were an unknown quantity, but since that time the trade had grown to an alarming condition, particularly in the sale of watches and implements for the repair of same; that the greater portion of these goods were being sold and consumed in San Francisco and other Bay cities. Further investigation showed that white women were the patrons of these Japanese jewelry establishments.

The delegate reported that he would take up the matter more fully and report at the next regular meeting, and requested the delegates present to assist in the investigation, disseminate their findings amongst their friends, and urge them to protest in every way possible against the incursions of these people upon the gainful occupations of white workers. (Applause.)

Delegate Benham spoke as follows:

"Recent articles in San Francisco papers indicate that there will be some administrative opposition to the passage of Anti-Asiatic legislation in the California Legislature. At the session of the Legislature two years ago a number of bills were introduced favorable to white people as against Asiatics. At that time President Roosevelt indicated to the Legislature of this State that he believed Legislative action at that time was likely to give rise to complication between this country and Japan. The California Legislature, it will be remembered, acquiesced in the President's opinion and the bills were never passed.

"In this session of the Legislature similar bills are now pending, and if the theory advanced by Immigration Commissioner Straus has a good foundation, these bills are also out of place. From the statements made by Commissioner Straus regarding the present Chinese Exclusion Law, it is a bad thing. It is stated that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people are aggrieved because of it, and for that reason the matter of Chinese Immigration should be included in general immigration laws. Mr. Straus is quoted as offering the opinion that more Chinese would be kept out under general immigration laws than by a continuation of the present exclusion laws. Just how we are to reconcile these two statements Mr. Straus does not say. How a law which would exclude more Chinese than are now excluded would be more satisfactory to the Chinese or assuage their grief in the matter is a question which has not yet been fully explained. (Applause.) There seems to be a belief on the part of the National Administration that so far as the Japanese are concerned the immigration question is absolutely settled"—

A voice—"But not with the people." (Applause.)

"In addition to this, there seems to be a lurking belief that the San Francisco School Board and some unnamed public officials in the State of California have bargained, contracted and agreed with the National Administration that there will be no further efforts on the part of the people of California to restrict Asiatic immigration. It has not been stated upon what authority the people of the State of California were thus limited, but judging from recent statements in the press, we may expect a considerable addition to the number of administratively alleged prevaricators. During the past few years President Roosevelt has systematically assigned a considerable number of men of both high and low station to his Ananias Club. Whether, on viewing the introduction of bills opposed to Asiatics in the California Legislature this session, the President shall feel it his duty to increase the membership in that club, remains to be seen. (Laughter.) But, notwithstanding his strenuous and successful efforts along those lines in the past, he will probably have some difficulty in making a successful assignment of all the people in the State of California to the club in which he has relegated a great number of whom have in the past been so lacking in respect to the Chief Magistrate as to disagree with him." (Applause.)

Delegate French spoke on the effort of certain interests to introduce East Indians into the State of Louisiana.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Since adjournment the following circular letters were addressed to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators and Assemblymen, the Legislature of California now being in session:

San Francisco, Cal., January 19, 1909.

Dear Sir: According to press dispatches, it appears that powerful influences from Washington and Tokio are again being brought to bear upon the California Legislature in the interest of Asiatic aliens and against the welfare of the resident citizens of the State.

Are the chosen representatives of the people of a sovereign State to bow their heads meekly in submission to the will of the Mikado as the Imperial edicts are transmitted from the Nipponese government through diplomatic channels, and hurled at the Capitol in Sacramento by our Presidential Vesuvius in Washington?

Are the legislators of this great commonwealth so incompetent, servile and weak that they must bend the pregnant hinges of their knees before a dictator and hide their faces in shame before their constituency?

Will they tolerate the unwarranted, illegal interference in the domestic affairs of California from a Nipponese lobbyist, such as is presented by Vice-Consul Takahashi's insidious visit to the Governor?

We firmly believe that the members of the present California Legislature, both in the Assembly and in the Senate, will remain true to their pledges made to the voters prior to the election of last November; but we deem it necessary at this time to call it to your attention, that said pledges, which were so freely given at the time, over the signatures of aspiring candidates, are all on file in the archives of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and will be given due and proper consideration when the account is rendered to the people of the State of the measures that are now pending before the Legislature, or which may hereafter be introduced, that seem to agitate so greatly our friends in Tokio and Washington.

The patience of the people of California is as great as is their generous hospitality, but it has a limit.

In the last Legislature the bills and resolutions introduced for the protection of California citizens against the Asiatic invasion were hermetically sealed through a process of intimidation, threats and promises. It appears that the methods which worked so well in the interest of the Oriental coolie hordes, to the detriment of our white population, and to the disgrace of our State, are again to be repeated, only in a more aggravated and obnoxious form.

But we believe that you will be men enough to stand up like true American patriots for the rights of the people whom you represent, and discharge your sworn duty as legislators for their welfare and protection, regardless of whatever ax may be swung over your heads, whether it be in the hands of the Japanese assassins from Oakland, or wielded by the patronage autocrats in Sacramento and Washington.

In conclusion, permit us to remind you that the electors have sent you to the State Capital at Sacramento to legislate for the welfare and happiness of the people of California, and not on a mission—as our anxious national statesmen would seem to believe—to enact laws for the protection of aliens and for the oppression and persecution of the natives.

By order of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Yours very respectfully,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

San Francisco, Cal., January 20, 1909.

Dear Sir: In the press dispatches of present date there are several assertions purporting to emanate from the President, which, if permitted to pass unchallenged, may lay the people of California open to the indictment of being unfair and unreasonable.

California is accused by innuendo of breaking faith. With whom have the people of California broken faith? With the President or Japan?

At no time has California or her people been a part to any agreement for the control of immigration, but has at all times demanded the passage of an Exclusion Act.

The assertion that the number of Japanese in the United States is decreasing is not warranted by the facts presented by the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for 1908. We have frequently admitted the decrease in the number of laborers to the United States, 31,226 in 1907 against 15,803 in 1908, but the evidence of the bureau is that the total number admitted in 1907, including non-immigrants, was 30,645, against 18,238 in 1908.

It is pointed out that during the past six months 2,000 more Japanese have departed than were admitted. This we cannot absolutely deny, because the monthly reports since November are withheld from us; but the following figures will show that the President's statement relative to the decrease of Japanese for the six months ending October 31, 1908, is far from being accurate:

1908.	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase.
May	944	336	608
June	995	332	663
July	588	325	263
August	414	374	40
September	330	254	76
October	249	—No report yet—	
Total increase.....			1650

It is worthy of note that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has failed up to the present date to explain the discrepancy in his annual report as to the addition of the Japanese population in the United States and the statements contained in his monthly report; nor is the claim of Japan as to "their good" and "our bad" faith to be regarded as anything but a subterfuge. California has already had one experience, and "a burnt child dreads the fire."

In 1900, at the request of Governor Henry T. Gage, the California Legislature adopted a joint resolution memorializing Congress to adopt measures for the restriction of Japanese immigration; this led to the following action on the part of the Japanese Government:

"Department of Foreign Affairs,

"Tokio, August 2, 1900.

"To the Governor of Prefectures:

"You are hereby instructed to prohibit entirely, for the time being, the emigration of Japanese laborers for the Dominion of Canada or for the United States.

"VISCOUNT AOKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The promulgation of this edict caused a feeling of jubilation in California and British Columbia, and was the cause of self-glorification on the part of the Washington authorities, which was not justified by subsequent events.

The message of Governor Gage was caused by an increase of Japanese immigration from 2,844 in 1899, to 12,365 in 1900. The edict of the Japanese Government caused a falling off to 5,296 in 1901, and when agitation in California ceased, the figures immediately increased, with the following results:

1902	14,270
1903	19,968
1904	14,382
1905	11,021
1906	14,243
1907	30,226
1908	18,238
122,348	

These figures, excepting for 1908, relate entirely to the immigrant class. Those for 1908 include the non-immigrant class. To-day we have no guarantee that Japan will keep her agreement one moment after it suits her pur-

pose to violate it, and the longer the solution of this momentous question is delayed, the more difficult of solution will it become.

By order of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Very truly yours,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

San Francisco, Jan. 30, 1909.

Dear Sir:—Press dispatches of January 28 quote Mr. Straus as saying that for the twelve months commencing November, 1907, and ending October, 1908, 6,017 Japanese arrived and 5,832 departed, leaving a net increase of 185.

It is evident that Mr. Straus is getting into deeper water with every letter he writes, as is clearly shown by the following table compiled from the monthly reports of the Bureau of Immigration on file in this office and open to inspection by the public.

1907.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Increase or Decrease.
November	1492	...	...
December	1670	...	...
1908.			
January	971	...	...
February	1232	...	...
March	1202	...	...
April	1021	437	+ 584
May	944	336	+ 608
June	995	332	+ 663
July	588	325	+ 263
August	414	374	+ 40
September	330	254	+ 76
October	247	841	— 594
Totals	11,106	2,899	+ 1640

The monthly reports quoted do not give the number of departures previous to April, but even if they did, and in the same ratio as the months submitted, there would still be a larger discrepancy between the total and the 185 of Mr. Straus. You will see that for the six months ending September there was a net increase of 2,234, there being no decrease until October which month shows a net decrease of 594, leaving for the seven months ending October 31 a total net increase of 1,640. We have not yet received the reports giving the number of departures for November and December but the President is quoted as saying there was a net decrease of 814 for the latter month; be it so, it would make no difference in the figures given by Mr. Straus in his letter to Senator Flint.

It is further said that beginning with June, 1908, and ending with October the Japanese departures exceeded the arrivals by 1,542 and there a comparison is drawn between corresponding months of 1907 and 1908.

We freely admit the decrease of Japanese immigration in 1908 against that of 1907—18,238 to 30,226—but we disagree with the statement referring to the five months including June and October.

1908.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Increase or Decrease.
June	995	332	+ 663
July	588	325	+ 263
August	414	374	+ 40
September	330	254	+ 76
October	247	841	— 594
Totals	2,574	2,126	+ 448

These figures speak for themselves, and unfortunately for Mr. Straus, as they are taken from the reports of a bureau of his department.

It is further stated in the dispatches that the surreptitious entries of Japanese via the Mexican border is inconsequential, but the report made by a special agent of the Bureau of Immigration in 1907, leads to a different conclusion. In the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, 1907, this special agent (Marcus Braun) under date of February 12, 1907, says:

"During the last year and a half 8,000 Japanese have entered the Mexican Republic; to-day there are not 2,000 Japanese in all Mexico." Page 74.

Under date of June 10, 1907, Mr. Braun further says:

"From now till the end of the year probably from 6,000 to 8,000 Japanese will be brought to Mexico; in all over 10,000 have been brought here in less than two years. At the present moment about 1000 can be found in the Republic of Mexico."

In summing up his conclusion, Mr. Braun said:

"The Japanese know their coming to the United States with passports for Mexico or Canada, or the Hawaiian Islands, is prohibited; yet they also know that if they succeed in entering the United States without passing an inspection, they have 99 chances out of 100 in their favor to remain in the country." Page 74.

Previous to the receipt of Mr. Braun's report, this office was aware of the Mexican border situation, and endeavored to verify our information by correspondence with Mr. Frank P. Sargent. From him we learned that during ten months, September 8, 1906, to June 15, 1907, Japanese coming to the United States via Mexico numbered 1,548; but he could furnish no information regarding those who entered via Mexico in transit to Canada, nor concerning the transportation lines over which Japanese arrived in the United States.

It is not possible to treat fully of this question within the limits of a letter, but we trust, no matter the fate of the pending bills, you will, whenever convenient, visit this office and familiarize yourself with the data at hand.

By order of the Asiatic Exclusion League,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

March, 1909



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th St.

San Francisco, March 21, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The Secretary called the roll and made notation of absent members.

The minutes of the previous meeting—February 21, 1909—were, upon motion, adopted as printed, the same having been distributed and in the hands of delegates.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League. Delegates:

Since the last meeting the League has made a gain of three organizations, making a total of 238 as against 235 reported at a previous meeting; 136 of these bodies contribute regularly to the support of the League, and are segregated as follows:

Labor Organizations (68 B. T. C.; 37 L. C.).....	105
Fraternal Organizations	3
Civic Organizations	2
Country Organizations	15
Business Institutions and Individuals	11
Total	136

In this connection, your Executive Board desires to again call attention to the necessity for greater activity by non-contributing organizations, and we recommend that this important matter be taken up immediately by such bodies and given serious consideration.

The League has fully demonstrated its necessity and usefulness and conditions now existing in this and neighboring states make it imperative that still greater efforts be made to protect our industries and labor from the incursions and competition of Mongolians.

From this time on, the League must combat any proposed treaty arrangements with Japan. We must educate the public mind against it, and ask and insist that Congress give the matter the fullest consideration by enacting an Exclusion Law with the severest safeguards.

Correspondence.

Your office has been in receipt of many encouraging letters from international bodies, such organizations stating that they will assist in the furtherance of our work and publish the League's literature and also petition Congress to pass favorable legislation towards the protection of our people from an Oriental invasion.

A request from Assemblyman Polsley for information in reference to the intermarriage of Japanese and white women in California was received.

220507

This subject was thoroughly dealt with, but owing to the length of this report, this important matter will be forwarded to the "Clarion" and "Organized Labor" for publication.

Since the recent agitation, the coming year bids fair to excel any previous year of the League's existence in the matter of academic debates and requests for information.

Your office has been in receipt of speeches from the following gentlemen:

Congressman R. P. Hobson, speech on Naval Appropriation Bill.....	50
On Fortification Bill	50
Senator Gary, speech on the Immigration Commission and Immigration Problem	100
Congressman E. A. Hayes, Exclusion of Chinese and other Asiatics..	2,500

Also two printed statements relative to the work and expenditures of the Immigration Commission created under Section 39 of the Immigration Act of February 20, 1907.

These documents are being mailed to students of our question throughout the Eastern States.

As reported at the previous meeting, we now submit to you matter relative to proposed legislation affecting Asiatics, and the action of the different Legislatures on same:

Publicity and Statistics.

Before submitting a review of the measures proposed at the 1909 session of the California Legislature, your committee believes that a summary of proposed legislation at previous sessions will be of service in the formation of a healthy public opinion regarding the Japanese and other Asiatics.

At the session of 1901, in conformity with a special message from Governor Henry T. Gage, the Legislature adopted a resolution and memorial to Congress, praying for restriction of Japanese immigration, and the Legislature of Nevada adopted similar resolutions with the result that Japanese immigration in 1901 dwindled to 5,296, though in 1902 it increased to 14,270, and has steadily increased until the last few months of 1908.

At the session of 1905, the Legislature again took action, adopting resolutions of which the following are some of the principal objections against the Japanese to which the attention of Congress was called:

- "(1) Disgusting habits, mode of living and general characteristics.
- (2) Possessing no regard for republican institutions, they maintain an intense loyalty to the Mikado.
- (3) That as a class (with few exceptions) they are contract laborers and are furnished at rates which do not supply a white man with the common necessities of life, much less enable him to maintain and educate a family.
- (4) That Japanese will, within a brief period, cause great distress and misery to white labor.
- (5) That they contribute nothing to the growth of the State, but are a blight on its prosperity."

At the session of 1907, the following measures were presented to the Legislature:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1. Relative to the "Japanese Question" and condemning the proposition to extend the Elective Franchise to alien born Asiatics.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2. Relating to the exclusion from

this country of objectionable Asiatics, and urging Congress to act in said matter.

ASSEMBLY BILL 1032. To provide for ascertaining and expressing the will of the people of the State of California upon the subject of Asiatic immigration.

SENATE BILL 930. The same as Assembly Bill 1032.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 6. Protesting against unwarranted interference with Constitutional rights of the State and requesting the Governor and Attorney General to do all things necessary to protect the said rights.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 11. Protesting against making or ratification of any Treaty with Japan unless it shall contain an express proviso: "That nothing in such treaty shall ever be held or construed to annul, affect or impair any law of any State relating to the subject of education, marriage, suffrage or eligibility to hold office or the exercise of police powers by the State."

SENATE BILL 460. To amend Section 1662 of the Political Code, fixing the age at which children may be admitted to Primary Schools. Amended in the Senate March 7, 1907, and again amended in the Senate, same date, but failed of passage.

The following action was taken on the foregoing measures: Senate Bill 930 passed the Senate, went to the Assembly and was referred to the Committee on Labor, Capital and Immigration, where it died. Senate Bill 1 was killed in Committee on Federal Relations. Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 went from Committee on Municipal Corporations with recommendation "do pass", but failed to do so. Senate Bill 11 died in Committee on Federal Relations. Assembly Bill 1032 went to Committee on Federal Relations, where it was strangled.

The foregoing was brought about by correspondence between Governor Gillett and the President, which was submitted to both branches of the Legislature. In his letter to the Governor the President said: "The assumption of power by the voters of California to settle this question, if assented to by the National Government, would immediately end all my negotiations with Japan for friendly adjustment, because to negotiate settlement we must have power to settle. While, on the other hand, California cannot negotiate a treaty under the constitution.

"It is, however, perfectly clear that under the constitution only the National Government can settle the question of exclusion, and such a vote of California as is proposed would have to be treated as entirely nugatory, while it would probably be regarded by those opposed to exclusion as a threat to ignore the constitutional power of the United States and exclude Japanese in defiance of their treaty rights to come in."

The wilfully misleading statements contained in the preceding paragraphs were seized upon as a pretext to quash all proposed anti-Asiatic legislation. It will be seen, however, from the titles of the bills that California did not and does not arrogate to herself the right or authority to exclude Japanese, but because it was, and is still, said that only a "Corporal's guard" of Californians desire exclusion, it was proposed to obtain a referendum, as was done in 1879, and as at that time there were 153,000 votes against 883 in favor of Chinese immigration, so are we sure that if a vote were taken, we would have a similar preponderating majority against Japanese and other Asiatics.

But the President and other lovers of Japanese were afraid to obtain an expression from the people because of the tremendous influence the result would have upon Congressional action. The other measures were all within

the police powers of the State, and had no bearing upon constitutional or treaty rights governing aliens except as seen through the distorted vision of the President and his adherents in and out of Congress.

During the past two years the widespread publicity given the movement through the circulation of the League's literature has created a deep interest, and in consequence thereof, the people, through their representatives, in various parts of the United States are demanding that measures be adopted against all Asiatics, but especially the Japanese.

Besides California, the following State Legislatures have considered measures affecting Japanese: Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Nevada, Oregon and Washington,—which shows very clearly that the agitation is not confined to San Francisco "sand-lotters" and their "demagogue" friends, as is claimed by the advocates of Japanese immigration.

Hawaii.

That the people of Hawaii have not been entirely quiescent during the peaceful conquest of that territory by Japanese, will be seen from the following summary of measures proposed in the Hawaiian Legislature:

In 1903 a law was passed providing that "no person shall be employed as a mechanic or laborer upon any public work carried on by this territory, or by any political subdivision thereof, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise, unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or eligible to become a citizen." This left the field open to all whites and natives, excluding practically only the Orientals. The "big stick," however, was brought into action, and under date of August 7, 1905, a Japanese paper of Honolulu published a signed opinion by the United States District Attorney that this act was unconstitutional, being a contravention both of the Constitution of the United States and of the treaty between the United States and Japan. It is needless to say that since then the law has been "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

Numerous efforts at legislation intended, directly or indirectly, to favor white and citizen labor in the contest, with the Orientals were evident during the Legislative session of 1905. Acts providing for stringent tenement-house and building regulations were introduced. These looked primarily to the general welfare, but they nevertheless received the main part of their support from those whose first object was to limit the field of employment of unskilled Orientals and incompetent Asiatics contractors in the building trades, and to compel conditions of living in Honolulu and other towns that would make the price of house accommodations for the Japanese and Chinese approach the cost of such homes as are demanded by white workmen.

Efforts at still more drastic legislation were made in a bill introduced in the Territorial House of Representatives in April 1905, and entitled "An Act to regulate the following trades, viz: blacksmith, carpenter, electrician, engineer, harnessmaker and saddler, machinist, mason, painter, plumber and tailor, and to license persons to carry on the same so as to secure greater efficiency in said trades and protect the public from imposition by reason of the inefficiency of persons engaged therein." The Act created a board of ten citizen journeymen to act as a Board of Examiners for applicants for license in each of the above trades. The board was authorized to prescribe regulations for carrying on each of the trades and an annual license fee was fixed at \$2 for a journeyman and \$1 for an apprentice, with the further provision that "if the applicant be an alien ineligible for citizenship, the license fee for a journeyman shall be \$20, and for an apprentice \$10." This bill failed of passage.

Another bill introduced on the same day provided a double license fee, and in some cases more than double the regular license fee, for persons ineligible to citizenship engaged in any of the following pursuits: Sale of methylated spirits and alcohol, conducting billiard, ball or bowling alley, plying boats for hire, keeping livery stable, sale of poisonous drugs, acting as boatman, sale of tobacco and cigarettes, for freight vehicles and for driving licensed vehicles. This bill also failed.

A bill introduced earlier in the same session forbade the purchase of materials and supplies by the Government of the Territory from any person not a citizen of the United States. This bill also failed of passage.

These bills, although they were not enacted into law, indicate strongly one phase of the feeling in the Territory on the subject of Asiatic competition.

At the present session of the Legislature, 1909, the following measures have been introduced: Senate Bill to prohibit aliens from fishing in Hawaiian waters—was passed by a vote of 10 to 5 at its second reading.

Another bill makes it a misdemeanor for Orientals to organize into companies for drill, to take part in any military drill, or to belong to a society or school organized for the purpose of instructions in drills, without the written consent of the Governor. This bill supplements one passed at a previous session of the Legislature forbidding the ownership or possession of arms of any description, or of ammunition unless the same is reported to the various clerks of the different counties.

Another bill, introduced on behalf of the Hawaiian Medical Society, is aimed at Japanese physicians. The measure requires Japanese doctors to pass an examination given by the Territorial Medical Examiners in the English language.

Another measure proposes a tax of \$2 per year on all male residents of the Territory more than 23 years of age, who are unmarried. This bill would particularly affect the Japanese because of the 70,000 persons of that race in Hawaii, only about 25,000 are women and children, which would leave at least 60 per cent. of the males unmarried.

Of the ultimate fate of these measures we are not advised, though it is safe to assume that they met the same fate as the ones in California.

In view of the action contemplated by the Farmers' Union of this State, it may not be amiss to call attention to a method of resistance adopted by the Federated Trades of Hilo, Hawaii. This Federation had a membership of 594 and was restricted to whites and native Hawaiians, and although it was called a "Federation of Allied Trades," it embraced not only every class of skilled and unskilled laborers, but also clerks, plantation overseers, policemen, farmers, farm hands and small merchants. The Federation was not a trade organization, as we understand it. It was an association whose main purpose was to resist the encroachments of Orientals in any form of labor or mercantile pursuits, and its method was to use discriminating legislation and also to withhold the patronage of its members from those employing Asiatics or trading with Asiatics or with the employers of Asiatics. The organization did not maintain itself and met with little practical success owing to lack of financial support.

Montana.

Mr. Norton of Silver Bow introduced a School Segregation measure patterned after Section 1662 of the California Political Code. The same member also introduced a joint memorial calling for the enforcement of the present Chinese Exclusion Laws and urging their extension so as to include all Asiatics, particularly Japanese. In presenting these measures, Mr.

Norton disclaimed any intention of arousing the ire of the President, and said that the best interests of Montana could be safeguarded only by the adoption of such measures.

Speaker McDowell, in his zeal to kill the segregation measure, referred it to the committee on military affairs, instead of the committee on education, consequently the bill was reported unfavorably. The memorial relating to exclusion was reported favorably. Afterwards all matters relating to Japanese were smothered in Committee.

Nebraska.

Representative Howard of South Omaha introduced a bill providing that Chinese and Japanese must not be employed with white persons, and making it a misdemeanor for any contractor to do so. Mr. Howard said that the bill was aimed to meet conditions prevailing in the local packing houses, where the Japanese are permitted to work beside Americans, to whom they have become offensive, especially in the departments where young women are employed.

New York.

A resolution was introduced in the Assembly which declared the contemplated Acts of California to be inadvisable. This was followed by an Assembly Bill calling for the creation of a State Commissioner authorized to confer with co-ordinate bodies from other States regarding the advisability of enacting a general exclusion law affecting all Japanese. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

The same day a resolution was introduced in the New York Board of Trade for the purpose of rebuking California and Nevada for their attitude toward the Japanese. Discussion waged several hours, but in the end the sympathizers with California proved so strong that the vitriolic denunciation of the Western Anti-Japanese sentiment was cut out. A few days later Colvin Brown, correspondent of the Sacramento Bee, presided as toastmaster at a banquet of the California Society of New York, and during the evening said: "I am glad that the Legislature of California considered these bills for which the rest of the country cursed it. I am glad of it because it served to show the rest of the country the real sentiment of 90 per cent of the citizens upon this question."

Nevada.

Strong anti-Japanese resolutions introduced by Speaker Giffens were reported favorably in the House by the Committee of the Whole, February 1st. They were very long. Commending the Johnson and Drew Bills, pending in the California Legislature, they characterized the Japanese as "parasites of the world," and censured the President for "his uncalled for interference in attempting to coerce and intimidate legislation in California." On the 3rd, after the elimination of the paragraph censuring the President, the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 44 to 1, together with another asking that a fleet of warships be kept on the Pacific Coast because of the menace of Asiatic Immigration. On the 5th the House passed a bill permitting aliens, excepting Chinese and Japanese, to own land, but owing to messages from Senators Newland and Nixon the movement was checked in the Senate where the call for battleships was laid on the table and the Giffen resolution sent to Committee, where it was killed.

It must not be inferred, however, from the attitude of Nevada's

senators that they are hostile to the exclusion movement. On the contrary, the letters of both gentlemen show that they are unequivocally on the side of the exclusionists; the letter of Senator Newlands being worthy of a place among the anti-Asiatic speeches of our great champions.

All that Nevada received for her effort to back up California was contempt and condemnation from the Middle West and East with derisive reference to her small population. The President contemptuously referred to the call of Nevada for troops to keep the peace in the mining region, ignoring the fact that it was not the "people" of Nevada who asked for troops, but the "vested interests" who are opposed to American workmen and seek the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics. The East forgets that Nevada is twice the size of New York, and exceeded in area only by Texas, Montana and California. That since 1900 Nevada has produced \$50,000,000 in gold and more than \$20,000,000 in silver. It is also forgotten that in 1864 the political situation made it necessary to obtain two more Republican Senators, whereupon Nevada, with only 6,857 of population in 1860, was railroaded into the Union. Without Nevada the XV Amendment to the Federal constitution would not have been adopted and the Republican party would not have perpetuated its power by means of the colored vote.

Oregon.

Senator Bailey, one of the Portland leaders of the Senate, introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to maintain the Chinese Exclusion Act, and requesting that the present laws be broadened so as to include all Asiatics, including Japanese and Hindoos. This resolution was killed by a vote of 22 to 5. The protests against its adoption came chiefly from personal friends of the President, and from Japanese Vice Consuls throughout the Pacific Coast, but the sentiment of nearly all classes is in favor of discouraging the immigration of Japanese to this country. As in the case of Nevada, so with Oregon. United States Senator Bourne sent a telegram to the Legislature requesting that they keep their hands off the Japanese question. This communication did not receive the respect that was accorded to that of Senator Newlands to the Governor of Nevada. It was greeted with derisive guffaws, one member suggesting that it be referred to the sterilizing committee, another wanted it referred to the committee on Indian affairs; a third suggested that Senator Bourne go to South Africa and leave the people of the Pacific Coast to manage their own affairs; and a fourth moved as a substitute for all motions previously made, that Governor Chamberlain be requested to wire Senator Bourne a reply similar to that sent to President Cleveland by Governor Pennoyer when the National Executive requested that the Oregon Legislature take no action relative to Chinese Exclusion: "Let the eminent gentleman be informed," said the member, "that if he will attend to his own business as United States Senator, we will attend to ours as members of the Oregon Legislature."

Washington.

Feb. 10. Acting upon a telegram from Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, Acting Governor Hay sent a message to the House calling for all information upon proposed anti-Japanese measures. This started a discussion, and a resolution was submitted, and unanimously adopted, declaring that no discriminating legislation directed particularly against Japanese should be passed or considered. Notwithstanding this declaration, House Bill 130 was submitted providing that aliens who have not declared their

intentions to become citizens shall not be employed upon public works except under emergencies. An effort to indefinitely postpone was defeated, 62 members, most of whom spoke in favor of the bill voting against postponement, while 25 voted in favor of that action. The bill was passed to third reading.

California.

The measures proposed at this (1909) session of the Legislature and aimed at Asiatics, particularly Japanese, comprise a variety of subjects, as follows:

January 8—Assembly Bill 14. (Mr. Johnson of Sacramento)—To amend Section 1662 of the Political Code by inserting the word "Japanese." This is the School Segregation Bill.

January 8—Assembly Bill 15. (Mr. Johnson of Sacramento)—To amend Section 302 of the Civil Code, affecting directors of Corporations, by inserting the words "no alien can be a director."

January 8—Assembly Bill 32. (Mr. Johnson of Sacramento)—To confer power upon municipalities to protect the health, morals and peace of their inhabitants by restricting undesirable, improper and unhealthy persons whose practices are dangerous to public morals and health and peace, to certain prescribed limits, and prescribing a punishment for a violation of this Act.

Assembly Bill 78. (Mr. Drew)—To regulate the ownership of land by aliens.

January 8—Senate Bill 229. (Senator Anthony)—To establish and support a Bureau of Immigration. The purpose of this bill is to induce the immigration of white farmers and farm laborers into California, to the end that Mongolian labor may be eliminated.

January 14—Senate Joint Resolution No. 6. (Senator Anthony)—Relative to illegal extermination of Alaskan fur seals, menace of Japanese Immigration, new Pacific frontier of the United States, and stationing battleship fleet in the Pacific.

January 19—Senate Bill 492. (Senator Anthony)—To provide for ascertaining and expressing the will of the people of the State of California upon the subject of Asiatic immigration.

January 20—Senate Joint Resolution No. 7. (Mr. Caminetti)—Relative to Asiatic Immigration, etc.

January 20—Mr. Drew's Amendment to Assembly Bill 78—The alien land bill.

January 22—Assembly Bill 688 (Mr. Sackett)—To amend section 1662 of the Political Code by determining the years of instruction in the day and evening elementary schools, determining the age of admission to the day and evening elementary schools, and providing for separate schools for Indian, Mongolian and Chinese children, and authorizing the exclusion of children of filthy or vicious habits.

Amended in Assembly, Feb. 16, 1909.

Amended in Assembly, Feb. 24, 1909.

Amended in Senate, March 12, 1909.

Amended in Senate, March 17, 1909.

During the third reading of the bill in the Assembly, March 3rd, Mr. Polsley moved that the Speaker appoint a select committee of one to amend the bill as follows: After the word "advisable" in line 14, page 2 of the printed bill, add the words "Provided that Chinese, Japanese, Hindoo, Malay or Asiatic children over the age of sixteen years shall be admitted to any school."

Roll call was demanded, and the motion to amend lost by a vote of ayes 27, noes 38, among the latter being some of the traitors endorsed by Union Labor from San Francisco—Callan, Coghlan, Gerdes, Griffiths, Perrine and Feely of Alameda. The bill was then read the third time, and passed by 60 ayes, noes 0. and ordered transmitted to the Senate.

January 27—Senate Joint Resolution 11—(Mr. Anthony)—Relative to Japanese Consul at San Francisco attempting to prevent legislation by the California Legislature.

January 28—Senate Bill 460, (Mr. Wolfe)—To amend section 1662 of the Political Code, fixing the age at which children may be admitted to primary schools.

January 28—Assembly Bill 848—(Mr. Stanton, the Speaker)—To provide for the gathering, compiling, printing and distribution of statistics and information regarding the Japanese of the State, and making an appropriation therefor.

January 28—Senate Bill 711, (Mr. Leavitt)—Same as preceding Assembly Bill 848.

February 23—Assembly Bill 1424, (Mr. Transue)—To aid in the carrying out of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the gathering, compiling, printing and distribution of statistics and information regarding the Japanese of the State, and making an appropriation therefor," making it the duty of certain officers to keep certain records and furnish such statistics and information.

February 25—Committee substitute for Senate Joint Resolutions Nos. 6, 7, 11 and 17. Assembly Resolution (Mr. Transue) relative to the Johnson School Segregation law, and assuming to define the position of the Assembly and its members in accordance with the mandates of the president, and in clause 8 declaring, "While we recognize that Assembly Bill No. 14. is drawn and could be passed by the Legislature of this state in full conformity with the powers reserved to the State, and vouchsafed to it by the Federal constitution, we are unwilling to do aught which may disturb the relations between this government and a friendly power. and for this reason alone, we recommend that Assembly Bill No. 14 be reconsidered and withdrawn."

This was done, and an American Legislative body placed itself on record as being afraid to enact that which under the law they claimed a perfect right to do.

Mr. Polsley offered an amendment to the law relative to the marriage of whites, with Chinese and Mongolians, by specifically mentioning Japanese and other Asiatics, and, wonderful to relate, it passed the Assembly by a good majority, even the Speaker, Mr. Stanton, voting in favor of its passage.

The greatest interest of the session centered upon the Johnson segregation measure and the Drew alien Land Bill. This latter, after a seven hours' debate, was rejected by a vote of 28 to 48, and the prediction was made that all other pending anti-Jap measures would be defeated by about the same majority, and the opponents of the Johnson bills were much encouraged. On the 4th the Johnson bills were taken up. The one forbidding Japanese to be corporation directors was lost, 15 to 54; by a tie, 37 to 37, the one empowering towns to confine Asiatics within specified limits, was rejected. Unexpectedly, however, the bill excluding Japanese from public schools was passed by a decisive vote 48 to 26. Then the "Big Stick" began to wave and a motion to reconsider having been made, Speaker Stanton, by an earnest personal appeal containing allusions to some pending catastrophe, procured unanimous consent for a postponement of further consideration for a week. Upon final passage the bill was defeated by a vote of 41 to 37.

The methods used to obtain such a change in the vote on this bill will not remain a mystery forever, nor will the treachery of the men elected to office by the aid of labor votes be forgotten. Had the following named gentlemen remained true to their ante-election pledges, the result would have been different, and a rebuke would have been given the meddlers in the domestic affairs of our State:

NATHAN C. COGHLAN, Republican, Union Labor, 41st District, San Francisco.

THOS. H. SILVER, Republican, Union Labor, 42nd District, Alameda County.

DOMINICK J. BEBAN, Republican, Union Labor, 43rd District, San Francisco.

GEO. M. PERRINE, Republican, Union Labor, 44th District, San Francisco.

JAS. T. FEELEY, Republican, Union Labor, 48th District, Alameda County.

These gentlemen will not be forgotten by those who believe that Asiatics are not entitled to special privileges. There are others beside those named whose records are on file in your office and their names will be presented to the voters at the proper time and place.

The only measures permitted to pass were the stereotyped resolutions substituted by the Senate Judiciary Committee for Senate Joint Resolutions Nos. 6, 7, 11 and 17, and a bill for taking a census of the Japanese in California. This bill, from which its author and advocates expect great results will, so far as the enumeration of Japanese is concerned, prove a dismal failure. The Japanese, from consul to scullion, have an ingrained consciousness that their only safeguard in the United States lies in their ability to show an appearance of a steadily diminishing population, and those conversant with the characteristics of that people have no doubt of their ability to do so.

Take, for instance, the case of San Francisco's Jap town. Hundreds of Japanese domestics (students) sleep there at night, but are not found there during the day. A census enumerator or agent of the Labor Bureau going into the Japanese lodging houses where so many sleep would find but a few in those establishments, and not any of the few willing to disclose the truth about those habitually sleeping there. Should a house to house canvas be made—which will be impossible with only \$10,000—it is safe to say that 75 per cent., at least, of those employing Japanese would deny or conceal the fact.

In concluding this review, it is hardly necessary to state that the remedial measures before our legislature were strongly opposed by the mercantile associations of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and especially by the San Francisco members of the Committee on Commercial Relations who recently visited Japan.

In the anti-Japanese agitation at Sacramento there are two or three incidents worthy of more than a passing notice, the attitude of the national administration being the most conspicuous. Assembly Bill No. 78, introduced by Mr. Drew and aimed to prevent the acquisition of our fertile valleys by Asiatics, met with the disapproval of the President, who informed Mr. Drew that if he would amend it so as to include all aliens, his objection would be withdrawn. This was done, and the amended bill was framed upon the Oklahoma Land Law, but as no protests came from the representatives of European Governments, as was expected, the President's objections were not withdrawn, which shows very clearly that Mr. Drew was buncoed and the legislature was hoodwinked by a gigantic bluff. There is

also another phase of the same incident. Senator Sanford declared that the President wished all aliens included in the measure so that he might have a pretext to again recommend the naturalization of Japanese. Comment is unnecessary. but these things should be kept in mind so that two years hence, when choosing members for the next legislature, we get men of unquestioned honesty and courage.

The Japanese Ananias Club.

The Japanese, especially their diplomatic representatives, have proven themselves past masters in the art of falsification and misrepresentation, outdoing both Ananias and Munchausen; and in this they have been materially aided by the press of the Pacific Coast and elsewhere. The Japanese Consul at Portland, Oregon, gave out a tabulation which for the first ten months of 1908 showed a net decrease of 2,646 Japanese, as follows:

TABLE I.

Report of Consul Numano of Portland, Oregon.

Month—	Admitted	Departed	Net Decrease
January	119	442	323
February	148	528	380
March	157	325	168
April	259	372	113
May	225	326	101
June	145	288	143
July	148	512	364
August	58	357	299
September	73	302	229
October	75	601	526
	1,407	4,053	2,646

Against the above we place in evidence the figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Immigration and which are the basis of the computations of this League, without distortions or juggling in the manner done during January and February by some of our servants at Washington:

TABLE II.

Report of Bureau of Immigration 1908.

1908—	Admitted	Departed	Increase
January	1,419	305	*1,114
February	1,324	368	*956
March	877	503	*374
April	1,021	437	*584
May	944	336	*608
June	995	332	*663
July	588	325	*263
August	414	374	* 40
September	330	254	* 76
October	247	841	—594
	8,159	4,075	*4,084

* indicates increase; — decrease.

The Japanese Consul at San Francisco also submitted figures purporting to emanate direct from the Japanese Foreign Office. These were in tabulated form and covered the year 1908.

TABLE III.

Official Statement of Consul Takahashi at San Francisco, Cal.

1908—	Arrivals	Departures
January	413	442
February	469	528
March	540	325
April	627	372
May	426	326
June	310	288
July	281	512
August	163	357
September	176	302
October	151	601
November	143	628
December	129	312
	3,828	5,493

Showing an excess of departures over arrivals of 1,667.

Mr. Numano, Consul at Portland, Oregon, also claimed to have obtained his figures from the Foreign Office, but by placing his tabulation beside that of Mr. Takahashi, a considerable discrepancy is shown, not only in the monthly figures, but in the totals.

By turning to Table II, it is seen that the figures of the Bureau of Immigration for the first ten months of 1908 were:

1908—	Admitted	Departed
January to October.....	8,159	4,075
November	265	500
December	259	594
	8,683	5,169
Net increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908.....		3,414

Showing that during the year there was a net increase of 3,414, instead of a decrease of 1,667, as stated by Mr. Takahashi.

These and other Japanese statements, with refutations by your office, were submitted to our legislators at Sacramento, but in only one instance were they used, and that was by Mr. Drew in his speech on the Alien Land Bill.

Early in February the "New York World" devoted half of its editorial page to an article written by Editor Kaju Nakamura of the "Japanese American Commercial Weekly." In this article Mr. Nakamura admits the presence of 40,000 Japanese in California and 2,000 in New York City. The article as a whole is the best presentation of the question from the Japanese point of view that has yet appeared in print, but the correctness of his argument and conclusions are best shown by the following excerpt:

"Cold, indisputable facts, however, answer most effectively all arguments. The reports of the port of San Francisco, moreover, show that almost as many Japanese return to Japan each year as come to this country.

In fact, the figures from 1904, for instance, show that 2,447 Japanese sailed away, against 1,426 who arrived in this country."

The entire article, which is full of misstatements not only had the publicity given by the great circulation of the New York "World," but the San Francisco "Globe" reprinted and sent it into many thousands of California homes, where undoubtedly it was accepted as truth.

In refutation of the figures given, we again have recourse to the Report of the Bureau of Immigration. At pages 16-17, Report of 1904, the year quoted by Mr. Nakamura, we find the following figures showing the number of Japanese admitted to the United States and the State of final destination:

TABLE IV.

Japanese Admitted in 1904.

Alaska, 16	Arizona, 4	California, 4003	Connecticut, 4
Illinois, 47	Idaho, 6	Hawaii, 6590	Dist. of Col., 10
Indiana, 1	Kansas, 2	Louisiana, 2	Maine, 1
Maryland, 3	Massachusetts, 34	Michigan, 6	Minnesota, 1
Missouri, 518	Montana, 10	Nebraska, 3	New Hampshire, 1
New Jersey, 5	New Mexico, 4	New York, 247	North Dakota, 1
Ohio, 8	Oregon, 318	Porto Rico, 1	Pennsylvania, 16
Tennessee, 2	Texas, 50	Utah, 8	Virginia, 2
Washington, 2446	Wisconsin, 4	Wyoming, 4	Tourists, 4

Total, 14,382.

A comparison of these figures with those given by Mr. Nakamura indicates that Japanese officials will do everything to convince the unthinking and non reading part of our population that the Japanese problem is not dangerous and is easy to solve.

Under date of March 6, the New York Journal of Commerce published the returns of the Japanese Foreign Office, which says that 1345 Japanese left the Empire for the United States between June and December, 1908, while 3500 returned from the United States in the same period. If those figures were correct, it would mean that during the last seven months of 1908 there was a net decrease of 2146 Japanese, but the following table will show the falsity of the Japanese statement:

TABLE V.

Japanese admitted and departed, June to December, 1908, both months inclusive—Monthly Reports, Bureau of Immigration.

1908.	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase or Decrease.
June	995	332	+663
July	588	325	+263
August	414	374	+ 40
September	330	254	+ 76
October	247	841	—594
November	265	500	—235
December	259	594	—313
	3098	3220	—142

A net decrease of 142, while statements have been made that there was a decrease of over 2000.

If the papers which published these juggled Japanese statistics would afford this League an opportunity to reply and expose these gross misstatements, we would quickly convince American citizens that they are being bluffed by the little brown men. Unfortunately, we are unable to present our side of the case except through the medium of our published reports.

At pages 90-91, Report of Bureau of Immigration, for the fiscal year 1908, we find that the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland of the United States between July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1908, was 9544, and the number of departures was 5718, leaving a net gain of 3826. For the Territory of Hawaii, an integral part of the United States, there were 8694 arrivals and 1058 departures, a gain of 7636, making a total gain for the whole area of 11,460. This does not look as if there were a very large decrease in the Japanese element during that year, though the American people have been led to believe that the decrease amounted to many thousands.

It will be seen from the tables submitted in this and previous reports that October, 1908, was the first month showing that the departures of Japanese exceeded the arrivals. This was expected because each time that Japanese agitation became intense the same method was pursued, and a decrease in Japanese immigration shown. In this manner the people of California and the Pacific Coast have been lulled into security, and the National Administration bluffed into the belief that the Japanese are the most desirable people upon the earth, and those who oppose them are "alien sand-lotters and demagogues."

Nor is it alone the Japanese who distort and juggle figures. Assemblyman Melrose of Anaheim, while speaking in opposition to the Drew bill, said that the number of Asiatic landowners in California was insignificant, being estimated at 75 by this League. This was wilful misrepresentation, because Mr. Melrose was in possession of our proceedings for October containing at page 11 a tabulation concerning land occupation by Asiatics, a scrutiny of which will show that in thirteen of the counties submitting information there are 277 Chinese landowners, in six there are 68 leasing, and in three others there are 45 Chinese renting. Although only fourteen counties gave any information relative to the Chinese.

Concerning land occupation by Japanese, only nine counties replied to our request for information, and these gave the number of owners at 75—and two of those nine gave the number leasing land as 104. The utter absurdity of Mr. Melrose's statement, not to call it by a harsher name, should have subjected him to the ridicule of the Assembly had the members taken the trouble to read and inform themselves upon the subject at issue, because if to the figures given we apply the rules of simple proportion, we would find 475 Japanese landowners and nearly 3000 who lease and rent. In this approximation we expect to be supported by the next report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, because an amendment to the Stanton Census Bill makes it mandatory on county officers to furnish the bureau with that particular information.

Mr. Melrose also declared that there are not more than 25,000 Japanese in the State and no one disputed him, though it is on record that Consul Takahashi admits 35,000, the Labor Commissioner, 45,000; Mr. Kawasaki, of the Japanese Association, 50,000, and a former Labor Commissioner said, "possibly 55,000," while our estimate is 65,000, and then we are not taking into consideration the number of Japanese born in this State, which last year was 455, against 227 Chinese, 180 Negro and 19 Indians.

Clipping Bureau.

The length of this report prohibits a review at this time of the commercial phase of the Japanese question, or a presentation of the many favorable editorials concerning the attempted legislation, but the editor of "Organized Labor" has kindly consented to publish each week two or three of these editorials which will, in this manner, reach some 60,000 readers and will undoubtedly have a great influence in developing anti-Japanese sentiment during the next two years.

Petitions for Asiatic Exclusion.

February 15, 1909—Mr. Hayes—Petitions of Arthur Duckworth and 47 others of Syracuse, Ohio; Walter Webster and 32 others of Philadelphia, Pa.; and H. H. Smith and 47 others of Tallahoussa, Tenn.

Mr. Kahn—Petitions of A. L. Burgess and 48 other residents of Stockdale, Ohio; G. E. Martin and 47 others of Vaughn, W. Va.; W. H. McCoy and 18 other residents of Gem, W. Va.; F. C. Thompson and 27 other residents of Coatesville, Pa.; J. J. Kemp and 29 other residents of Middlesex, N. C.; Robert J. Rhein and 32 other residents of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Wm. E. Eaton and 95 other residents of Seattle, Wash.

February 16—Senator Perkins—Petitions of sundry citizens of San Jose.

February 18—Mr. Hayes—Petitions of J. Wolff, J. C. Hayes, Samuel Wilson, Henry O'Dair, Billy Sullivan, Bert Setrini, George McDonald, J. J. Fleck, Billy Hassett, Jac. T. Noss, R. Zotta, M. J. Little, A. Maglia, R. Chalmers, W. S. Bradshaw, George McDonald, Frank L. Feist, Jr., R. Berger, S. H. Morrison, Peter A. Maloney, Emil Lucht, W. D. Jones, James Murry, G. Crosetti, Charles Hartell, W. G. Mitchell, E. Gilbert, S. Decosta, Harry Nully, Floyd T. Bingham, J. H. Vunan, H. Bergstedt, James Boile, Roy P. Arnold, G. E. Scott, J. P. Bengard, Jerry Hues, T. Walsh, J. Cole, G. Wilcox, S. Oram, C. E. Colohan, M. C. Silva, W. J. Lewis, R. G. Shaw, J. Boes, L. Gunther, A. Ferioli, T. F. McComas, J. Maginni, J. W. Blanch, C. A. Leddy, R. Verch, H. Gillespie, A. A. Weldung, C. McDoll, G. Edmans, J. W. Peterson, A. Silvey, W. J. Cole, J. K. Shanahan, C. Farrell, Dick Winters and 9 others of San Jose, Cal.

February 19—Mr. Ashbrook—Petition of Coshochton Council No. 65, Junior Order American Mechanics.

February 20—Mr. Hayes—Petition of Abraham Lincoln Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

The Speaker—Memorial of the Williamsburg (Ohio) Council, Order United American Mechanics.

February 23—Mr. Kahn—Petitions of Andy Fisher and 76 other residents of Ironton, Mo.; Ira H. H. Craig and 47 others of Winamic, Pa.; W. A. Bauer and 47 others of Pittsburg, Pa.; J. G. Leith and 138 other residents of the State of Washington; Robert Purtle and 15 other residents of Tacoma, Wash.; James A. Ulrich and 45 other citizens of Middletown, Pa.; Abel Adams and 49 other citizens of Hoquiam, Wash.; Wilbur F. Knapp and 112 other residents of San Francisco; Charles Gildea and 84 other residents of San Francisco; Frank C. Maphet and 46 other residents of Madisonville, Ohio; and A. S. Andrews and 12 other residents of Brockton, Mass.

February 26—Mr. Bannon—Petition of Portsmouth Council 38, Jr. O. U. A. M.

February 27—Mr. Hayes—Petitions of Joseph Maher and 245 others of

Tacoma, Seattle and intervening towns; and J. N. Snodgrass and 367 others of Tacoma, Wash.

March 1—Mr. De Pont—Petition of Industry Council 25, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Mr. Bell—Petition of Jackson A. Watkins and others.

Mr. Longworth—Petition of Montgomery Council, Jr. O. A. M.

Mr. Tou Velle—Petition of G. W. Hirst Council No. 132, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

On motion, and unanimously concurred in by the delegates, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

New Business.

Delegate Misner: Mr. President, I have a resolution protesting against the intermarriage of Americans and Orientals, which I have placed in the hands of the Secretary and ask permission that he may read it.

By order of the Chair the Secretary read as follows:

"Whereas, It has been publicly heralded that a certain young woman, the daughter of a minister of the gospel of California, has announced her intention of marrying a native of Japan; and

"Whereas, The laws of the State of California prohibit marriage between white persons and Orientals; and

"Whereas, The intermarriage of white persons and Orientals is a thing to be deplored; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, in meeting assembled, do express themselves as opposed to the intermarriage of whites and Orientals, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the parties interested and to the press of the country."

Delegate Misner: I move you the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Miller: I second the motion, Mr. President.

The resolution was discussed at length by many members favoring its adoption.

Delegate Gallagher said that he sympathized with the sentiments expressed in the resolution, but thought it would be inadvisable to adopt it. Continuing, the delegate said: "It is a deplorable thing that this young woman should marry a Japanese who, by all accounts, is unworthy of an alliance with her family; but let her marry him if she is so determined, and she will be one of the greatest advocates of exclusion after she has had her experience. I therefore, Mr. President, raise the point of order that this resolution is entirely out of the province of this League."

President Tveitmoe held the delegate's point of order well taken, and refused to entertain the motion to adopt the resolution.

Delegate Crawford, who recently returned from a short visit to Chicago and vicinity, stated that he had talked with many people, among which were those prominent in the labor movement, and found them intensely interested in our question. The delegate also said that in Indiana, and in fact all the Middle West, the people were in sympathy with the Pacific Coast, and the universal sentiment was that the President had no business interfering with the people of California in her demand for legislation protecting her public-school system. "I am pleased to further report," said the delegate, "that every place I visited the people were alive to our movement—that the League was well advertised and well known, and that our propaganda left a general

impression that while the last Congress accomplished nothing, they looked for good results in the next Congress." (Applause.)

The Chair called upon Delegate Cole, a member of the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who said that he had recently arrived from Chicago, Indianapolis and the South by way of New Orleans, and found the sentiment well expressed in favor of California in her fight for exclusion. Mr. Cole said that he took the trouble to ascertain the feeling of the people in the West and the South and found them surprised at the action of our Legislature. Everybody he came in contact with, however, understood that California was facing a problem, which, if not checked in time, would make the Pacific slope as yellow as the South was black. Concluding, Mr. Cole said that from his observations he felt sure that the South would stand with us; that they realized that our question is the most serious confronting the white people to-day and should be treated wholly from the racial viewpoint; that in his opinion, two years hence there would not be a hamlet throughout the entire East but would understand this grave question as well as California; that California should lead the way, principally in electing men to our legislative halls who would not "yield to influence" when measures of such vital importance to the people of our country were before the Senate and the House. (Applause.)

Delegate Misner seconded the sentiment expressed by Delegate Cole.

Delegate Brandis spoke on the conditions in San Jose, stating that the League down there had roused such a sentiment that Japanese in the domestic occupations were almost an unknown quantity; a few were found working in private houses, but altogether Japanese were finding the climate of San Jose very unpleasant.

Delegate McMahon gave a brief outline of the work accomplished by the Anti-Jap Laundry League; how, by necessity, the laundry owners were compelled to organize against the Japanese laundrymen, and that investigations showed that less than one per cent of the working class patronized Asiatic laundries, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The professional men—the small business men," said the delegate, "who were very hard to reach, and who were well able to pay the small difference in price of work, were the chief patrons of these peoples, and since the agitation the laundry business and the employment of idle laundry workers had increased twofold."

Delegate Summers read a digest on the political and industrial phases of the question, which was well received.

The League then adjourned to meet Sunday, April 18, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

PROCEEDING

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

April, 1909



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th street.

San Francisco, April 18, 1909.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was on motion dispensed with, same being printed, sent to affiliated bodies and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

Many credentials were submitted and upon approval by the League delegates were seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:—Delegates:

Pursuant to the general custom of the League, your Executive Board has the honor to present to you observations in reference to the report of the Commercial Commissioners from San Francisco to Japan, together with a part of the field of Japanese competition and commercial enterprises—culled from the United States Consular reports.

Report of the Committee on Commercial Relations.

At Page 43 of the report of the Commercial Commissioners from San Francisco to Japan, is found the following:

"Our observations lead us to conclude that the Japanese are the most united people on the face of the earth. There is an idolatry of their Emperor by all his subjects, an abiding faith in the great destiny of the nation, a loyalty born of the 'Bushido Spirit' and a readiness for self-sacrifice, which augur a measure of success in their undertakings otherwise impossible. The people place the Emperor first in all their calculations, and in return, the Government itself is paternal. . . . She fosters home enterprise and subsidizes her shipping that it may prosper in the face of hard competition or adversity. . . .

"The people are taxed almost to the limit of their ability to pay, because of their present vocations and small remuneration. To be taxed more, the people must earn more. They work hard now and patiently for small wages. How to change this condition has been a problem which has vexed the financiers in the extreme. Two of the most expensive items in manufacturing are power and labor. **These Japan has in abundance ready for the hands of enterprise and capital to call them into action.**

"The water power is at hand to be harnessed. Millions of artisans who through the ages have been using their hands in artful pursuits and have

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thereby become deft with their fingers, and only awaiting the call to the spindle and machine. What they need is capital. . . .

"Japan's unannounced intention is to become a manufacturing nation and present indications point strongly toward the early realization of her ambitions."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the San Francisco merchant readily admits the possibility of Japan's mercantile supremacy, and in acknowledgment of that fact, during the discussion of the Japanese question by the California Legislature, petitioned that body against the passage of any measure hostile to the Japanese, because the Japanese are supplanting American manufacturers in the Orient, and it was supposed that by toadyism that part of the trade might be preserved to San Francisco merchants. The fallacy of that reasoning will be made apparent in the following review of the trade conditions between Japan and the United States.

Shipping.

So recently as March 17th, R. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company declared that in "ten years from now the only steamers from the Orient running in and out of San Francisco's harbor will be those flying the Japanese flag, if Japan continues to encourage, and the United States to discourage their respective merchant marines in the present inverse ratio."

It is the opinion of your Executive Board that if the Pacific Mail Steamship Company would agree to employ white seamen instead of Asiatics, the question of a subsidy would have been settled long ago and the Japanese would not have gained the prominence in maritime affairs now held by them.

It is interesting in this connection to consider the facilities offered for the carrying of commerce between Pacific Coast ports and Shanghai, the emporium of the Orient.

Steamship Lines in Operation.

There are eight steamship lines plying between Shanghai and the Pacific Coast of America. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company operates six vessels, American owned, under the American flag, to San Francisco, as follows: Asia, China, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia.

The Great Northern Steamship Company operates one vessel, the Minnesota, American owned, under the American flag, to Seattle.

The Standard Oil Company operates seven vessels, American owned, under the British flag, to San Francisco: The Ashtabula, Calcutta, Dakota, Seminole, Tonawanda, Tuscarora and Winnebago.

The Robert Dollar Company operate two vessels, American owned, under the British flag, to San Francisco: The M. S. Dollar and Hazel Dollar.

These vessels, owned by Americans, making their money off the American people, all carry Asiatics, to the absolute exclusion of American seamen, and this in view of the fact that the mercantile marine is supposed to be the nursery from which the American Navy would be recruited in time of war.

Beside those companies named there is the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which operates six vessels, Japanese owned, under the Japanese flag, to Seattle: Aki Maru, Iyo Maru, Kaga Maru, Shinano Maru, Tango Maru, and Tosa Maru.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha operates four vessels, Japanese owned, under

the Japanese flag, to San Francisco. America Maru, Hong Kong Maru, Nippon Maru, Tengu Maru. A fifth ship, the Chiyo Maru will shortly take her place in the sailing list.

We are also informed that the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha Company have made arrangements with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the opening during this month, (May) of a line of steamers to run between the Orient and Tacoma. The Osaka Company has in course of construction for this service six steamships of about 6,000 tons each. Pending completion, chartered vessels are to be used.

A French Company operates nine vessels, French owned and under the French flag, to San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. Admiral Duperre, Admiral Etelmans, Admiral Fourichon, Admiral Magon, Admiral Olry, Celan, Malte, Ouessant and Corse.

The C. P. R. R. Company operates six vessels, British owned, under the British flag, to Vancouver, B. C.: Empress of China, Empress of India, Empress of Japan, Monteagle, Glenbarg and Lennox.

None of the vessels operated under the American flag receive assistance in the way of subsidies, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in 1907 received in subsidies the sum of \$2,610,000, its business receipts being \$11,575,000, with a net profit of \$1,219,000.

The American flag plays a small part in the great trade of China. In five years the number of American vessels entered and cleared at Chinese ports dropped from 1,295 to 549. In 1907 not an American vessel entered Whangpoo under sail, yet there are men living who remember seeing a hundred and more sailing ships under the American flag riding in the river at one time.

In 1907 the number of American and Japanese vessels and tonnage entered and cleared was: Japanese vessels, 29,296, with a tonnage of 15,598,213 tons; American vessels, 549, with a tonnage of 1,045,899.

On the Yangtse River, up and down which many thousands of tons of foreign cargoes pass annually, only one vessel flying the American flag is to be seen, a ship of 461 tons, owned and operated by the Standard Oil Company, and which only four times during 1907 carried the flag as far inland as Hankow.

If space permitted, this shipping review might be carried along indefinitely, but your Executive Board cannot close without a reference to the trade of the Philippines. Statistics show that while there was some increase to the credit of the British and German flags, the Japanese flag was the greatest gainer, with 41 vessels and 127,000 registered tons, while in former years it was scarcely represented at all. The American trade with the islands fell off considerably, last year's movements under the flag totaling 94,000 tons. The value of cargoes in British vessels was \$40,000,000—in Spanish vessels \$8,900,000;—German vessels, \$6,300,000, and American vessels \$3,200,000.

It is useless to speculate on the causes, but the facts presented to us in San Francisco are that cargoes to and from Japan, in foreign vessels, are decreasing, while freight for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is increasing. It is known, however, that the Mitsui Company has instructed all its branches to ship freight in Japanese vessels only.

Projected Japanese Steamship Lines.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is nearly ready to place six steamers, each of 8500 tons, in the European run, for which the company will get a bounty of

\$1,050,000. Twelve other vessels owned by them earn a subsidy amounting to \$750,000.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha also contemplates entering New York by way of the Tehautepec Railroad, which crosses Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The question of saving time is not a feature of the plan, but it is intended that New York shall be merely a port of call for Mexicans and Japanese who will go in strongly for the control of the cotton shipments from Galveston, New York, New Orleans and other Gulf ports.

Salina Cruz on the Pacific has accommodations for handling and housing 60,000 tons of freight and Coatzacoalcas on the Gulf side can accommodate 70,000 tons; thus by a slight evasion Japanese merchants will control the Coastwise trade between New York and San Francisco.

Subsidized Merchant Marine.

The subsidizing of Japanese ships has resulted in a great increase in the tonnage of the merchant marine. The amount of such aid by the Central Government has increased from \$1,726,565 in 1898, to \$6,170,566 in 1908, and the budget for 1909 carries the largest amount ever devoted by Japan for this purpose, and additional amounts are being asked for and will probably be forthcoming, as, for example, for the lines to South America, which it is found could not be made a success without State aid. The following table gives in detail the figures for the budget of 1909:

DESCRIPTION	SUBSIDY
Encouragement of Navigation	\$1,735,009
Encouragement of Shipbuilding	993,729
Subsidy to European route	1,331,600
Subsidy to San Francisco route	504,912
Subsidy to Seattle route	325,707
Subsidy to Australian line	212,039
Subsidy to Far Eastern service	263,940
Subsidy to Inland Chinese Navigation	399,400
Training of Mariners	2,490
Lifeboat work	9,460
For calling at Korea and North China Ports	24,900
Coasting service	174,798
Ogasawara service (Bonin Island)	8,466
Islands of Kagoshima	11,354
Oki Islands	2,689
Hokkaido Coasting Service	89,915
Idzu Island Service	3,765
Tairen Service	69,721
Lee Choo Island Service	2,690
Okinawa Islands	4,482
	\$6,171,066

The grants for the European and San Francisco routes expire in 1909, and the shipbuilding aid ceases to be operative after 1911, but these subsidies will undoubtedly be continued until the Japanese mercantile marine controls the carrying trade of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, or until it is checked by the granting of huge subsidies to American vessels.

Japanese Fisheries.

It has been previously stated that the mercantile marine is the nursery of seamen. Can we not say the same of the fisheries? During the Mexican and Civil wars 75 per cent. of the man o' war's men were recruited from the fishing ports of the United States. What then shall be said of Japan, with 5,000,000 of her population engaged in fishing, the value of their product,—sardines, mackerel, salmon and yellow tail being \$50,000,000. Salmon fishing alone gives employment to 500 vessels ranging in size from 60 to 250 tons, the value of the catch being estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Consular agent furnishing this information naively remarks:

"Unfortunately (?) they are ignorant of the manner of curing and packing for the American market."

Another American Consular agent recommends that the Japanese be allowed to catch dog salmon in Alaskan waters, charging a tax for the same. This, the agent says, would cause no trouble, as it is well known that dog salmon run by themselves, and do not mingle with other high grade fish. We would refer that statement to the fishermen of the Pacific Coast and Alaska.

Let us see what the Japanese are doing to the whaling industry. In 1850 there were 543 American vessels engaged in that business, 100 of them fishing on the coast of Japan. In 1894-5 the Japanese Government sent young men to San Francisco and New Bedford, who shipped on American whalers for the usual period (3 years). On their return to Japan, whaling vessels were constructed with Government assistance and the young men mentioned were placed in charge. To-day there are eleven whaling companies in Japan, with a paid up capital of \$1,500,000, who are looking forward to forming a combine which will control all the oil and bone in the market.

This statement on the fisheries is substantiated by Consular Report No. 3435, March 22, 1909, which says: "The average output of Marine products for 1906 was \$16,704,544, in addition to which there is the value of the catches amounting to \$27,177,852. About 15 per cent. of the entire population of Japan is engaged in fishing or in the business of marine products."

Japanese Cotton Industry.

Next, and perhaps the most important of industries, is cotton spinning, which should have a particular interest for this League because the strongest and most noisy of the opponents of exclusion are the cotton growers of the South and the spinners of the New England States. It is true that thousands of bales of raw cotton are shipped to the Orient, but what will that avail the working people of the United States when the manufactured product of those bales are shipped to the United States and sold in competition with the products of our New England mills which employ white labor? Nor must it be understood or admitted that the American cotton planter has a very secure tenure of the Asiatic market for the product of his fields. A recent inquiry developed the fact that of the 100,000 bales in stock at Kobe, less than 10,000 were American. India is the chief source of supply for cotton, and as years roll by the importation of American cotton will become less and less. Even in Korea the growth of cotton is being gradually but surely developed, the crop for 1908 amounting to 67,200,000 pounds, its value, \$7,560,000.

Cotton Mills.

The cotton mills of Japan are well built, well organized and well run. The labor is chiefly women and girls, whose wages rarely exceed 20 cents per day. The profits of these mills are something enormous, and it is within the bounds of reason to believe that the Japanese could afford to be taxed ten times the ordinary tariff and then be able to undersell the product of our domestic mills. In 1905 spinning profits amounted to \$6,500,000. In 1906, \$7,500,000, and in 1907, \$8,000,000. In the first six months of 1908 they paid from 8 per cent to 40 per cent dividend. The Kyoto Cotton Flannel mill in 1905 paid a 40 per cent. dividend and increased its capital stock from \$800,000 to \$2,500,000. In 1908, the Setsu mill paid 40 per cent.; Tukushima, 30 per cent.; Osaka, 20 per cent, and the Amagasaki, 50 per cent. A syndicate of cotton spinners exported to China cotton yarn valued at \$11,495,000, and are sending calicoes and sheeting to Manchuria at the rate of 2,000 bales per month. Perhaps one of the most remarkable achievements was that of the Kanegafuchi Company, which cleared a net profit of \$819,542; paid a dividend of 16 per cent. or \$232,136, put \$500,000 into a special reserve, gave \$25,000 as a bonus to its officers and set aside \$40,000 for the improvement of workmen's homes and other comforts, and still carried forward \$76,654.

Of late years the American cotton spinners have been much in evidence before Congressional Committees seeking the modification or repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, their chief plea being that such action would result in the opening of the Chinese Empire to a sale of American cotton goods. This is a fallacious argument because Japan is determined to control the markets of China, not only in cotton products, but in many other lines.

Japan in 1905 exported to China 780,580 pieces of cotton goods, and in 1908—a period of depression in the cotton world,—840,401 pieces were bought by China. In sheetings alone, China's importations increased from 500 pieces for the 6 months ending June 30, 1906, to 1800 pieces for the six months ending June 30, 1908, an increase of 260 per cent.

At one time the Japanese spinners wanted a reduction of freight rates to China, but finding it impossible to obtain it, they turned to the government for a subsidy of \$300,000 on an annual exportation of 200,000 bales of cotton yarn.

So great has been the expansion of the cotton industry that spinning which has hitherto been centered at Osaka, is being taken up at other places. Very recently a mill was finished at Tokio, containing 200,000 spindles, but which is designed to accommodate 600,000.

Japan's Knitting Industry.

This line of Japanese competition should be of interest at this time because of the clamor made by the ladies over the attempt of Congress to increase the tariff upon hosiery.

In Osaka alone there are 1300 manufacturers and dealers in knitted goods. Of the total importation of knitted goods into India, about 60 per cent. is from Japan. This has greatly alarmed Indian merchants, who are seeking some plan to prevent the Japanese article from entering the markets. The value of hosiery sold by Japan to India increased from \$36,460 in 1903 to \$1,279,743 in 1908. The question arises, how can the United States compete with the cheap labor of Japan.

Skill on the part of the Japanese; cheap but effective machinery; cheap

labor, persevering attention to the Indian market; efficient aid by the Government in advising manufacturers how to get and keep foreign trade tend to make competition unequal.

A special machine has been invented by Japanese manufacturers. At the price of one German machine, five or six Japanese-made machines can be purchased, while the Japanese machine turns out about twice the quantity of work produced by German machines. As to the knitting a Japanese can produce three times the quantity produced by an Indian. One Japanese mill engaged in manufacturing a class of goods largely shipped to India employed 290 hands, nearly all girls, who worked for very small wages. It should be noted, however, that the wages of girls in Japanese mills equal to those paid girls in India mills. The machinery in this particular mill was of Japanese manufacture, patterned after American machinery. In this way the mill was equipped at one-fourth the cost of an Indian mill of the same capacity. The goods for the Japanese market are finished on American sewing machines, while the goods for India are finished on low priced sewing machines made in Germany.

While this mill was making money and selling most of its product to India, a mill manufacturing the same class of goods, located at Bombay, shut down because it could not compete with Japanese prices.

The Japanese now have their eyes directed to Egypt, where raw material is abundant. A trial export, consisting of socks, shirts, etc., has already been made with satisfactory results. At present Japanese dealers see a good opportunity for extending their commercial activity and influence throughout Egypt and the North of Africa.

OTHER JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

Brushes.

The export of brushes from Japan in 1907 was valued at \$553,581. The value of those imported into the United States was \$396,934. The number of brushes exported was 1,298,800 dozen, of which the United States received 851,405 dozen, viz: hair brushes, 34,294 dozen; tooth brushes, 817,111 dozen.

In the manufacturing of tooth brushes the workers,—working eleven hours per day,—are paid as follows: (1 yen equals 49.8 cents.)

Skilled Workmen.

	— yen —
Sawing	1.20 to 1.50
Shaping	.80 to .90
Boring	1.00 to 1.20
Drilling	1.20 to 1.30
Turning	1.20 to 1.50
Unskilled workmen	.55 to .85
Skilled women	.30 to .50
Unskilled women	.16 to .25

In the wood departments, for hair, cloth and nail brushes, workers earn on an average for a day of 11 hours:

Skilled Workmen.

	—yen—
Sawing	.90 to 1.00
Boring	1.10 to 1.20
Drilling	1.00 to 1.70
Finishing	1.40 to 1.70
Women skilled in varnishing and polishing.....	.40
Unskilled women	0.18 to 0.25

These figures are given by a foreign establishment making only high and middle grade goods, but producing something over one-fifth of the entire output of Japan. The output of this company runs to 1,500 or 1,500 gross monthly of tooth brushes, 300 to 400 gross of nail brushes, and 700 to 800 dozen of hair and clothes brushes.

Prices paid by Japanese manufacturers are slightly lower. All the brush manufacturers in Japan have their drawing work, i. e., the insertion of bristles in the holes, done by female labor entirely, in the homes of the operatives in the vicinity of the factory.

Machinery.

The machinery exports of Japan for 1906 were valued at \$1,329,978; for 1907 they were \$1,777,696, an increase of \$447,718, or 61 per cent. In the various lines of exports, we find:

Printing machines to China, Korea, Hongkong and the United States.

Cotton gins to China and British India.

Dynamos and Motors to China and Korea.

Spinning and weaving machinery to China, Korea and British India.

Scientific instruments to China and Korea.

While the manufacture and export of machinery is yet of little importance, the development of the iron mines in Japan will give it an impetus that will be strongly felt in the United States.

Japanese Exports.

The most important of Japan's exports is silk. During 1908 Europe took 33,236 bales and the United States 70,444 bales.

The value of matting exported in one year (1905) was \$2,543,498, of which the United States took 90 per cent. During 1908 the value of the matting taken by the United States was \$2,816,253.

To indicate the vast advance of Japan in the exportation of manufactured articles, the following table is submitted, showing the exports for the first six months of 1906:

Wearing apparel	\$ 1,839,000
Paper and Paperware	1,117,000
Silks	9,555,000
Cotton Goods	3,473,000
Other fabrics	798,000
Tobacco	565,000
Matches	2,652,000
Porcelain and Lacquer	2,196,000
Straw and Braids	798,000
Umbrellas	723,000
Dyes and Paints	2,239,000
Cotton Yarn	8,203,000
	\$34,158,000

Besides these manufactured articles there was an immense amount of raw material exported, chief of which was silk, \$18,781,000; Copper, \$5,353,000; Railway Ties, \$1,184,000. Raw material exports however, do not keep pace with manufactures.

The export of coal for 1907 was 2,922,490 tons valued at \$9,526,000, of which the United States took 150,250 tons at a cost of \$581,000.

It is also apparent that the brewers of the United States and Great Britain must look to their laurels. India, which consumes yearly 11,000,000 gallons, already receives 4,000,000 gallons of it from Japan.

In flour milling also the Japanese are making rapid strides; many mills are being established in Manchuria, while those already built in Japan require 35,000 bushels of wheat daily to keep them running.

In 1906 a tariff of 72½ cents per 133 pounds was placed on flour, and this has caused the rapid development of flour milling. The same law placed a duty on wheat of 28½ cents per 133 lbs. This was intended to give an impetus to wheat growing on the leased lands in Manchuria. The daily output of the mills in the vicinity of Alaska is about 10,000 bags.

Reports of the operation of these mills have been extremely satisfactory. The dividend declared by one flouring mill company for the first half of the year 1907 was at the rate of 23 per cent per annum, and the dividend declared by a Yokohama concern for the last half of that year was at the rate of 25 per cent per annum. The motive of the Japanese Government in providing protection sufficient to establish the flour mill business in Japan was evidently for the purpose of making the country entirely independent in the matter of the food supply of flour.

Nor are the Japanese dependent upon the United States for their supply of wheat; they have a cheaper source from which to draw, in Siberia, Manchuria, China, Korea, Australia and India. What then becomes of the assertion that by maintaining friendly relations with Japan, the United States will have control of her flour supply. Japan will trade where she can buy cheapest, and that is not the United States.

Mineral Resources.

Japan's mineral resources are of far greater value than is supposed by an average American, and they are being developed along modern lines, although the use of machinery in the mines has not yet become extensive, labor being so inexpensive that the cost of labor-saving machinery has deterred its introduction and use. The value of the output of mines in Japan for the 10 years, 1897-1906, is shown as follows:

Copper	\$237,174,492
Sulphur	153,434,298
Manganese	99,076,004
Silver	83,402,958
Iron	44,680,062
Coal	44,500,059
Lead	15,267,186
Petroleum	4,143,360
Gold	3,069,672

The latter item shows the value of the Pacific Coast States as Japanese colonies because a conservative estimate of the gold sent to Japan from the United States by subjects of the Mikado approximates \$250,000,000.

Recent Japanese Enterprises.

It is difficult to state with exactness what new industries have been established within ten years, as many of those mentioned in the following list were established on a small scale prior to 1897. In addition to the following table there are such minor industries, recently established, as the manufacture of lead pencils, automobiles, bicycles, canned goods, condensed milk; electric lamps and wire, rolling stock, glass ware, silver ware, printing ma-

chinery, celluloid, matches, flax and hemp thread, woolen ware, cigars and cigarettes and refining of petroleum. The following table gives the capital of the new and enlarged companies during the period July 1905-1908, the figures being in yen, the yen being valued at 48.9 cents.

Enterprises—	Newly established	Enlarged	Total.
Banking	57,640,000	102,894,410	160,534,410
Spinning	37,603,000	54,605,430	92,208,430
Electric	145,080,000	41,110,250	186,190,250
Mining	93,120,000	21,750,000	114,870,000
Ice Manufacture.....	33,125,000	1,760,000	34,885,000
Railway and Tramway	348,904,000	119,619,800	468,523,800
Manufacturing	383,106,800	130,587,000	513,693,800
Navigation	44,000,000	16,900,000	60,900,000
Insurance	42,600,000	21,650,000	64,250,000
Commerce, etc.	160,853,000	56,653,150	217,506,150
Total in yens	1,346,031,800	567,530,040	1,913,561,840
U. S. Currency	\$670,323,836	\$282,629,960	\$952,953,796

The above table indicates that Japan is aiming to, and will eventually be able to supply its home demand for manufactured goods, and successfully compete with the United States in the markets of China and the Far East in general. It is also within the bounds of probabilities that the indomitable perseverance of the Japanese will enable them to invade the home market for American manufacturers and compel the acceptance by American workmen of a degraded standard of living or the closing of American establishments.

This dangerous phase of the Japanese question has already become the subject of discussion in both houses of Congress, but no remedy was suggested. The imposition of a tariff being governed by the "Favored Nation" clause of treaties, it will be found impossible to keep out goods made by 50 cents per day labor.

The declaration of Marquis Ito to Representative Duncan McKinlay that "You may keep out our laborers, but you cannot keep out the products of their labor from Japan," is being exemplified here in San Francisco. There is scarcely a store but carries a line of Japanese manufactured goods, though the salesman may possibly, and probably is ignorant of the fact. Ladies' wear, brushes, leather goods, cotton goods and dozens of other articles are being sold at the prices charged for the American made article.

The question to be determined by the American workingman—the chief consumer of all these things—is "What is the remedy, and how shall it be applied?"

NOTE: This report covers a small part of the field of Japanese competition and commercial enterprise, but sufficient data is presented to justify our conclusions.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered spread in full upon the record.

New Business.

President Tveitmoe called attention to Section 3, Article VIII of the League's Constitution, relative to election of Auditing and Nominating committees. The Chair stated that the time had now arrived to make such selections and called upon the delegates to make their nominations. The following were nominated and declared elected:

Nominating Committee—Willard J. Flagler, Theodore Weiss, C. H. Tubbs, A. J. Gallagher and Charles Markley.

Auditing Committee—Joseph Guinee, George Krimphoff, Frank Steffens, J. D. Campbell, P. L. Gedney, Patrick Tierney and Charles Nettle.

The Chair instructed the above named Committees to meet the Secretary immediately after adjournment and arrange for their meetings.

Announcement.

Delegate A. S. Edwards of the Marin County Anti-Jap Laundry League announced that under the auspices of the League in Armory Hall, San Rafael, the Merchants, Civic Organizations and Labor Bodies, a mass meeting was to be held on Sunday, April 25th at 2:30 p. m., and extended a cordial invitation to the League and its friends to be in attendance. Mr. Edwards stated that many speakers from the League and representatives from commercial bodies would address the meeting on that occasion, and that extensive preparations have been made in the line of music and entertainment so that a good time is promised to all visiting delegates from San Francisco.

President Tveitmoe instructed the delegates to do all in their power to make the meeting a grand success.

Delegate Hurst, business representative of the Anti-Jap Laundry League of San Francisco, called attention to the convention of all Anti-Jap Laundry Leagues throughout the Coast, which is to be held at 222 Van Ness Avenue on May 9th, and said that invitations would be sent out to all parties interested. Mr. Hurst added that since the agitation in the laundry industry, 1,693 Japanese patrons had been visited, and 1,286 of the same converted, having withdrawn their patronage from the Asiatic and were now having their work done by white laundries.

Good of the League.

President Tveitmoe called on Ex-Senator Frank McGowan, who was given a hearty reception. Mr. McGowan addressed the convention upon the dangers which were menacing American institutions and threatening the industrial masses, and which was already undermining all avenues of commerce and trade. The speaker said that the Yellow Peril could be checked only by proper legislation, and advised that the League, and the people of California, regardless of political or religious affiliations, inform the people of the United States of the situation and make them see the dangers which threaten the whole country, and appeal to Congress for adequate measures of relief. Mr. McGowan called attention to the late School Segregation Bill adopted in the Legislature, and, as a lawyer, said that the State had the ABSOLUTE right, under the treaty of the United States with Japan and decision of the United States Supreme Court, to exclude the Japanese from the public schools. The gentleman also spoke extensively from the racial viewpoint, and eloquently dwelt on the patriotic side of the question, stating that if the people of this country were to pass legislation at the dictates of Japan, the

quicker the conflict would take place for the preservation of our institutions and race the better.

Delegate Furuseth, in answer to the self-imposed query "What are we going to do about it?" advocated the two weapons, industrial boycott and effective legislation—National legislation to shut out Orientals from our shores—and stated that the only chance for success in the work of the league was to convince the East of the real danger which threatens the whole country, and then only could we hope that the National Administration would heed the voice of the people.

Delegate Benham stated that it was our duty to maintain the interests of the white race against those of any other race; that the standard of civilization must be preserved, and the danger averted which threatens the white people from an influx of Orientals, which can only degrade and destroy our civilization. "To exclude the Orientals" stated the delegate "the people of the Pacific Coast must employ the same tactics and measures which proved successful in excluding the Chinese many years ago."

On behalf of the League, President Tveitmoe thanked the above named gentlemen for the manner in which they presented the question to the delegates.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in annual session, May 16, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



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FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

May, 1909



FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316--14th Street, San Francisco, May 16, 1909.

The Fourth Annual meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held at the above date and place, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The roll being called, absentees were recorded. The reading of the minutes of April 18th was dispensed with, and by motion adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials as submitted by the Executive Board were received and the delegates seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League,
Greeting:

We have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in accordance with the general custom of the League, the Fourth Annual Report of your Executive Board, together with such recommendations as seem necessary for the future success of our movement.

Organized as this League was under such favorable auspices, and as was naturally to be expected, it has continued to grow, both in extent and importance.

As your governing body, it has been our constant aim to so administer the work assigned to us so as to afford the greatest amount of assistance, information and guidance to the various affiliated bodies, their members and the general public.

The question has frequently been mooted, and doubtless will continue to be, that the League should take up the proposition of systematically boycotting employers of Asiatics, and such persons who patronize that race.

Since this is a subject which is purely within the purview of the Central Labor Organizations, we deem it not out of place to briefly state that we would regard such action unwise and not advantageous to the objects for which this League is instituted.

Membership.

Our membership has shown an increase since the last yearly meeting, and it gives us pleasure to report that we now have 238 affiliated organizations, segregated as follows:

Labor	202
Fraternal	18
Civic	12
Benevolent Societies	3
Political	2
Military	1
Total	238

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This, however, does not include the twelve Leagues in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado and Nebraska.

At the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in the City of Salt Lake in September of last year, Delegate P. H. McCarthy, Chairman of your Finance Committee, introduced resolutions relative to Asiatic Exclusion and Immigration, which were unanimously adopted, and the delegates to that gathering were requested to petition Congress in accordance with the spirit of those resolutions. The Executive Board of that body have recently advised us that the matter of giving better financial assistance to our movement will be considered at their next general convention.

It may also be mentioned that the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, International Association Steam Engineers, United Butcher Workmen of America and the Pattern Makers have suggested that the League request of their affiliated locals financial assistance.

Delegate J. C. Williams, your Sergeant-at-Arms, reported that at the convention of the Longshoremen of the Pacific Coast and Alaska, held in the City of Portland last September, the League's resolutions were adopted and forwarded to Washington, with a request for their favorable consideration.

Similar action has also been reported by Delegates L. H. Flaherty of the United Brotherhood of Cement Workers of America, William A. Brandon of the International Association of Steam Engineers, and Ernest Pape, representing the International Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of America.

From Delegate A. J. Gallagher we received a telegram notifying us that the International Photo Engravers, in recent convention assembled, adopted strong resolutions on Exclusion, and the same were sent to Congress requesting their adoption.

In compliance with a request of the above named gentleman, all the delegates to that convention have been placed upon our mailing list and are receiving our monthly publications, and doing much good in educating the workers of their respective localities.

The resolutions presented by you have been adopted by the following number of organizations:

International Unions	109
State Federations	37
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	582
City Central bodies.....	591

1319

This, however, does not include the local organizations in California, which number 542. To this may also be added the Junior Order United American Mechanics, consisting of 1600 local councils in the United States.

Miscellaneous organizations (civic, benevolent, military and political) 18, representing in all about two million citizens of this nation who have petitioned for the enlargement of the present Exclusion Law so as to include all Asiatics. This vast army of exclusionists have done much in educating the public mind, and we believe that the time is not far distant when the sentiment will be so strong that Congress will be impelled to pass the much needed legislation for which we have been fighting.

While we have been unable to visit all the localities where branch organizations exist (and we believe there are questions that ought to be discussed and encouragement given, especially in the small towns adjacent to this city), we hope during the coming year to be able to visit all Leagues throughout the State. In this connection we desire to impress upon those

delegates representing cities other than San Francisco, and those who have friends outside of our State, that the question of education is of the utmost importance to the stability and success of this League. Although we congratulate ourselves upon the work already accomplished, it must, nevertheless, be remembered that the preservation of this League and still greater achievement can only be secured through unswerving loyalty and adherence to our well established policy of educating the people on the other side of the Rockies, and insisting that a rigid Exclusion Law be written upon our statute books.

Financial Status.

	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand May 1, 1908.....	\$ 255.52	
May	687.79	\$ 598.20
June	451.24	455.55
July	348.18	330.00
August	709.78	694.65
September	413.44	303.00
October	391.94	728.10
November	350.89	319.80
December	415.72	392.85
1909		
January	395.62	478.65
February	378.58	377.25
March	463.70	434.85
April	340.81	287.05
	\$5,603.21	\$5,399.95
Cash on hand May 1, 1909		\$ 203.26

Expenditures Itemized.

Salaries—Secretary, Statistician, and Stenographer..	\$3,630.00
Printing	342.25
Expended as follows:	
10,000 pamphlets, Meat vs. Rice, 36 pages.....	167.50
4,000 Monthly proceedings, 14-36 pages.....	130.25
2,000 Constitutions	25.00
1,000 Asiatic Problem & American opinions.....	12.50
1,500 Letter heads	2.50
1,500 Second sheets	2.00
1,000 Bill heads	2.00
Book binding	72.00
30 volumes & covers for clipping bureau.	
Postage	414.85

This item of expense was used as follows:
 Postal notices and bills to affiliated organizations and delegates, and acknowledgments for subscriptions..... 8,561
 Minutes for 12 months to affiliated bodies, educational institutions and individuals12,342
 Circulars on "Japanese at home and abroad," pamphlets on comparative number of Japanese in cities of 50,000

inhabitants and over, and publications on "Occupations, Wages, etc." as compiled from Governmental Reports, were sent as follows:

Educational (public, private & society) 5,232
 Educational (private, public & society) 2,960
 Labor bodies 3,598
 Labor bodies, extra copies..... 1,147
 U. S. Senators & Congressmen..... 566

Individual petitions were sent as follows:

Congress of United States..... 476
 Labor organizations outside Calif.... 1,385
 Labor organizations in California..... 552
 Civic and Fraternal Societies..... 1,928
 Individuals 875

General petitions were sent as follows:

Packages containing from 5 to 100 petitions were sent to organizations outside of San Francisco to the number of... 1,650

Speeches of Congressman Hayes on "Treaty Making Power and Exclusion of Asiatics," also speeches of Congressmen Hobson, French, McKinlay, Sherley and Senator Gary..... 5,320

Rent 575.00

This item of expense includes three offices with free telephone service, light and heat, these conveniences being furnished by the State Building Trades Council at a monthly rental of \$50.

Transportation 105.75

This money was expended for railroad and hotel expenses for the transportation of committees selected by the League and your Executive Board to visit the cities of San Jose and Santa Rosa during the sessions of the State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council; also expenses on missions of investigation to San Mateo, San Jose, Stockton and San Rafael.

Donations.

C. A. Shuttleworth 10.00

Sundries.

Stationery, including supplies for mimeograph ribbon and monthly service for typewriter 74.60

Newspaper subscriptions and magazines..... 22.10

1 bookcase 5.00

Carpenter work, shelving, etc..... 19.50

Lumber and hardware for same..... 17.60

Newspaper clippings 81.75

Wells Fargo & Co. (expressage and cartage) ..	7.70
Office expenses	18.00
Sign writing	2.25
Telegrams	2.20

Property of the League.

Furniture and fixtures.....	357.02
One Stearns typewriter	100.00
One Edison mimeograph.....	30.00
One Seal	5.00

Books, Files and Reports.

Bound volumes, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congress.....	26
Directory of Fifty-ninth Congress	1
Bound volumes 12th Census of United States with abstract.....	20
United States Statutes at Large, Fifty-ninth and 60th Congress.....	8
20th and 21st annual report, Commissioner of Labor.....	2
Reports on Hawaii, Commissioner of Labor.....	3
Reports of Commissioner of Immigration, 1903-1908.....	6
Report of Commissioner of Navigation.....	1
Reports of State Labor Commissioner of California.....	4
Volumes newspaper clippings.....	24
Volumes of indexes	3
Letter files containing correspondence properly segregated (local, State, Federal and Foreign, including statistical).....	28

Publications.

Meat vs. Rice	5,000
Hayes' Speeches	2,000
Miscellaneous speeches, including Representatives Sherley, French, McKinlay, Hobson and Senator Gary.....	1,500
S. F. League proceedings, dating from May, '06, to April, '09.....	2,500
Proceedings of League of North America.....	250
Statistical pamphlets	3,500
Comparative Tables	750
Miscellaneous pamphlets	300

Total15,300

At the last Annual Meeting, May, 1908, there were 14,000 copies of pamphlets and speeches on hand, and since then were added 8,750 monthly proceedings, 10,000 copies Meat vs. Rice, and 5,000 speeches (Congressional), making a total of 37,750 pieces of literature, of which 21,450 have been distributed from your office since May 10th last year, or an average of 1787 per month.

In addition to the above, we have been in receipt weekly of 100 copies of Organized Labor, containing our proceedings and monthly reports and many valuable articles concerning the movement. These are sent out weekly to our friends throughout the country, with gratifying results.

Clipping Bureau.

During the past year the additions to your files have averaged about 35 clippings per day, or a total of nearly 13,000. These have been filed and are indexed up to April 30, 1909. The total number of clippings on file approximate 30,000. The value of this part of your work becomes more apparent day by day as the demands increase for information upon subjects

bearing upon the Japanese question, and especially during the recent session of the California Legislature was this fact noticeable. In no case were we unable to comply, quickly, with every request made, nor was the information submitted questioned as to its correctness.

In addition to the great number of clippings concerning the surreptitious entry of Asiatics via the Mexican and Canadian borders, and which have been most effectively used during the past year, there are several phases concerning which (finance permitting, clippings should be collated, written up, published and circulated, viz: Criminal statistics, miscegenation, industrial and commercial competition.

The last was treated of in a superficial manner in the proceedings for April, 1909, while that of land occupations received some attention in the October proceedings; but there is enough data on hand, if treated in a comprehensive manner, to make a pamphlet of 48 pages on each subject specified.

The editorial files show that the feeling against Japanese is becoming acute throughout the State, and that many localities are taking energetic measures to drive them out. In fact, so intense has become the feeling caused, chiefly, by the attitude of the Administration toward the California Legislature, that many hundreds of Japanese are finding their way east of the Rockies. From Chicago there recently came a complaint that 700 "little brown men" arrived in that city during one week, and in consequence the people are awakening and writing for information concerning Japanese encroachments upon American industries. This the Bureau enables your office to do, but each demand only emphasizes the necessity of having the required information printed in pamphlet form for distribution, and this cannot be done without a larger monthly income.

It is also a matter of regret that more members of the League and the general public do not avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the League to inform themselves concerning the momentous question that is agitating the Pacific Coast.

Publicity.

During the last session of the Legislature Assemblyman Polsley introduced a bill prohibiting the intermarriage of whites with Asiatics, including Japanese. In connection therewith, your office received a communication from Mr. Polsley as to the frequency of intermarriages between whites and Japanese. In replying, the letter of Herbert Spencer to Baron Kaneko, respecting the intermarriage of the races, which he said should be positively forbidden, was quoted almost in its entirety in the (proceedings of April, 1908), and the following additional matter submitted for consideration:

The Japanese to-day appear to take an entirely different view of the question of intermarriage with whites. The late Ambassador from Japan, Mr. Aoki, addressing a body of students in the United States, advised them to ingratiate themselves with American women, and, when possible, marry them.

In November, 1907, a matrimonial agency was started in Portland, Oregon, to facilitate the marriage of white girls with Japanese. The following list, taken at random from many hundreds of cases will serve to indicate the trend of the Japanese mind concerning white girls:

In the same month a Japanese induced a 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Annie Williams of Alamo to run away with him. They were afterwards found in Portland, and the girl returned to her parents.

About July, 1907, Mrs. W. N. Tong, formerly Miss Emma House, married a Japanese instructor at the University of California. The marriage

was performed in Colorado, and this was the second marriage of that lady with Orientals.

In February, 1907, it was proposed that the Legislature should enact a law making miscegenation with Japanese a felony.

A Japanese swindler named Kuranaga, who bunkoed five banks in San Francisco out of sums aggregating \$21,000, has a white wife who helped him spend the money.

Gertrude Boyle, sculpturess and authoress, married a Japanese. This marriage was performed on the beach at Alki Point, near Seattle, by the Japanese pastor of a Baptist church.

June, 1907: Elizabeth Burton, a school teacher of Anderson, Indiana, resigned her position to marry a Japanese.

April 26, 1907: Miss Elizabeth J. Games, who eloped with a Japanese servant, was married at Medford in April, 1907. To legalize the ceremony, she was compelled to make affidavit that she was of one-fourth Mongolian blood, and even then Circuit Judge Hanna refused to perform the ceremony because he did not believe her statement. She was married by a minister. The Jap was a domestic employed in the Games family, where the girl became infatuated with him.

November, 1907. The County Clerk of Los Angeles refused a license to Mrs. Thompson to marry a Jap; and a day or two later a couple, possibly the same, applied to the County Clerk of San Diego, and were turned down by him also.

December, 1907. A Japanese induced 13-year-old Ethel Departee of Cul-de-sac, Idaho, to leave her home with him. They were, however, caught at the depot when about to leave for Lewiston. The Jap was an employee of Mr. Departee in his restaurant.

March, 1908. Miss Witham, a Pasadena belle, eloped with a Jap named Kato. The marriage was performed in a launch at sea.

February, 1908. Anna Bergman, of San Jose, eloped with a San Francisco Jap, and after a fruitless endeavor to obtain a marriage license in Portland, Oregon, went to Vancouver, Washington, where one was obtained and the marriage ceremony performed. Miss Bergman was only 18 years of age, and the Jap claimed that they had been lovers for several years. This was a peculiarly distressing case because of the vicious character of the Jap, and as was to be expected, the girl soon tired of the unholy alliance. The pair, after their marriage, went to Los Angeles, then to San Diego, where the Jap, within a month after the marriage commenced a system of cruel persecution which forced her to return to her home and apply for a divorce.

February, 1908. Dorothy Russell, the daughter of Lillian Russell, astonished her friends by marrying a Jap.

March, 1908. The white wife of a Japanese restaurant keeper at Bellingham, Washington, applied for a divorce. The couple were married a year, during which time the girl worked for him. A week after their marriage the Jap's affections cooled and the wife became merely a business asset. A previous marriage of the same Jap with a white woman had the same result.

July, 1908. Elsie Preston eloped with a Jap, and when she changed her mind as to marrying him, was kept prisoner in a rooming house until released by the police.

Amy Baker of Oakland had a similar experience. A Jap enticed her to his place at Mt. Eden, where he held her prisoner, but August Daly, with whom she had been living, hearing of her plight, rescued her.

August, 1908. A girl, whose name was withheld, ran away with a Jap to Seattle, but before the marriage could take place the father arrived and took the girl home.

January, 1909. An American girl, 17 years of age, was found in a disorderly house in Chicago where she had been placed by her Japanese husband. She met her husband in San Francisco and had been married less than six weeks.

March, 1909. The infatuation of Miss Helen Emery, of Corte Madera, California, for a Japanese domestic employed by her mother, was the cause of a great outcry against miscegenation. So strong was the sentiment in California and Oregon against the unholy alliance that the couple were compelled to go to Seattle to be married. Editorial condemnation of this affair would fill a good sized volume.

March, 1909. Mrs. Stella Hurns, of Hollywood, Oregon, eloped with a Jap domestic, but being arrested at Portland decided that she had had enough of the Jap and promised to return to her home.

April 4. Mamie Marr, a Seattle girl, after 30 days of married bliss with a Jap domestic, applied for a decree of absolute divorce. As usual, the Jap endeavored to drive the girl into a life of slavery.

Coincident with the latter case, Miss Kate Goodman, a mission worker among the Japanese, married a Jap connected with the Presbyterian mission in Los Angeles.

In most of the incidents on record it is found that 90 per cent. of the cases where girls eloped with Japs it is because of the close association consequent upon the employment of Japs as domestics, or the occupations which necessitate the presence of Japanese in the home. The remaining 10 per cent. is through association in educational institutions.

PETITIONS.

- March 16. MR. TOU VELLE, Lockington, (Ohio), Council Jr. O. U. A. M.
- March 17. MR. ASHBROOK, Sandy Valley Council Jr. O. U. A. M. (Ohio).
MR. HOLLINGSWORTH. Petition favoring exclusion of Asiatics.
- March 18. MR. BARTLETT, Elan Council, 7939 Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union of America.
- March 19. MR. HAYES. Petitions of J. H. Van Tain, William Powers, H. D. Wright, M. L. Lewellen, F. R. Gonzales, G. A. Beard, A. L. Starks, Harry R. Lawrence, L. M. Allen, Patrick Doherty, E. T. Rowe, R. E. Frost, E. A. Hafley, O. McCoy, William J. Jaurez, J. E. Harmon, M. Mathison, George W. Smith, Frank Prowse, Theo. Perry, J. F. Knight, Ernest Miller, James Haunn, Joseph La Garras, Alfred Leplace, W. O. Miller and 88 others of San Jose, and August Rubin and 92 others of Milpitas, Cal.
- March 29. MR. BUTLER. Petition of Coatsville Council Jr. O. A. M. No. 421.
- March 30. MR. GRAHAM. Petition of F. W. Dingerson and Rudolph H. Marburger, of Mount Olive, Ill.
- April 15. MR. HAYES. Petition of George P. Steinhaur and 56 others of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

April 19. MR. PERKINS. Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco, Cal.

MR. KAHN. Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco.

MR. NEEDHAM. Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco.

April 21. MR. McLAURIN. Joint resolution from Legislature of Pennsylvania, demanding more stringent immigration laws.

April 22. MR. HAYES. Petition of Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco.

May 4. UNITED STATES SENATE. The following joint resolution, relating to coolie and Mongolian labor was submitted by the President pro tempore:

"WHEREAS, the overpopulation of the Asiatic nations of Mongolian origin has caused the overflow of those people into other countries; and

"WHEREAS, the conditions in this country peculiarly favor the immigration of those people to our shores; and

"Whereas, the immigration of those people, by their lower standards of living and of society, has resulted and does result in the lowering of wages and the standard of living of the American laborers; and

"WHEREAS, such people are unfit to become citizens of this Republic and have no intention or desire to fit themselves to become such, but rather to return after a few years to their native lands, thus resulting in an economic loss to this country; and

"WHEREAS, the Exclusion of the Chinese has tended to preserve the economic and social welfare of this country. Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, by the Assembly, (the Senate concurring), that we memorialize Congress to extend the present Chinese Exclusion Laws so as to apply to all Asiatics of Mongolian origin; and

"RESOLVED, that a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

"C. F. SHAFFER,

"Chief Clerk of Assembly.

"F. E. ANDREWS,

"Chief Clerk of the Senate.

"L. H. BANCROFT,

"Speaker of the Assembly.

"JOHN STRANGE,

"President of the Senate.

"STATE OF WISCONSIN."

CONCLUSION.

It becomes our pleasant duty to express our sincere gratitude and thanks to the Building Trades Council of San Francisco and the State of California for the valuable assistance rendered us since the League has been organized. We also desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the San Francisco Labor Council for its generosity in giving the League the free use of this meeting hall, to Organized Labor and The Clarion our sincere appreciation for the publicity given our movement; to the Branch Leagues, affiliated organizations and their members for the kindnesses they have shown our office.

Very respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

By motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, May 7, 1909.

To the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Dear Sirs:

We, the Auditing Committee chosen at your last meeting to audit the books, vouchers and cash of Secretary-Treasurer Yoell, hereby report that we have checked, thoroughly, his accounts and vouchers for the period commencing November 1, 1908, and ending April 30, 1909, and find all accounts correctly kept, and in a very systematic manner.

The balance of cash on hand April 30, 1909, is \$203.26 according to the books, and the same is verified by the bank statement.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH GUINEE,
PATRICK TIERNEY,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
P. L. GEDNEY,
FRANK STEFFEN.

By motion the Auditing Committee's report was approved.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, May 16, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

We, your Nominating Committee, elected at the last meeting, have the honor to submit for your consideration the following nominees for election to the Executive Board:

James Bowlan

K. J. Doyle

J. D. Grahame

William Lange

Charles Markley

P. J. O'Shea

R. A. A. Summers

John C. Williams

Chas. Steckmist

G. B. Benham

George M. Fisk

Charles F. Knight

W. J. Maloney

P. H. McCarthy

Charles Parker

Daniel Stewart

Theo. Weiss

William A. Cole

J. Gorf

Thomas Keough

H. A. McMahon

Frank McGowan

F. H. Pattison

Frank Steffen

Fred W. Brandis.

Respectfully,

W. J. FLAGLER,
C. A. MARKLEY,
THEO. WEISS,
C. H. TUBBS.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Delegate A. S. Alexander briefly reviewed the work done by the present incumbent, Mr. O. A. Tveitmo, and presented his name to the convention for President. The nomination was seconded by many delegates and, by motion, the nominations closed.

E. B. Carr was nominated for Vice-President, A. E. Yoell for Secretary-Treasurer, and John C. Williams for Sergeant-at-Arms.

By motion the names submitted by the Nominating Committee, as appear above, became the nominees for members of the Executive Board.

There being no further nominations, the nominations closed.

By motion of Delegate B. B. Rosenthal, the Secretary cast the ballot for all nominees, and thereby the President declared the names as read by

the Secretary the officers of the Asiatic Exclusion League for the ensuing term.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution was introduced by Delegate C. F. Knight:

Whereas, Previous to the last State election in this State, many candidates voluntarily gave certain pledges to this League that they would support legislation in opposition to Asiatics in this State; and

Whereas, These voluntary pledges were in many cases violated by certain members of the Legislature; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this League be, and he is hereby instructed to immediately notify the officials of all political parties, all clubs and other organizations and the public through the press, that if any person who thus violated his pledge is nominated or indorsed for any public office or position that this League proposes to vigorously oppose his election or appointment to any public position.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the resolution was adopted, and the Secretary directed to comply with the provisions as set forth in the resolutions at his earliest convenience.

The following resolutions were introduced by H. A. Odell, together with an appended list of 174 of San Francisco's merchants whom he claimed employed Asiatics.

WHEREAS, The Asiatic Exclusion League was formed for the purpose of having the exclusion law now in force regarding Chinese extended to all Asiatics, and **not** for the purpose of boycotting any Asiatic or person who employs them; and

WHEREAS, Resolutions have been introduced in the meetings of this League from time to time, both to boycott said Asiatics and any person who employs them, and all articles imported from Japan, as well as to patronize Asiatic business firms in preference to our own citizens who employ them; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Asiatic Exclusion League confine itself to the purposes for which it was formed and in which purpose we have already succeeded in interesting the legislatures of the Western States and the general government at Washington; and be it also

RESOLVED, That it is not the province of this League to take the lead in or advise the Labor Unions or the Labor Council or the Building Trades Council or other central labor bodies as to whether they should boycott Asiatics or their employers or goods, but that these matters are solely the business of said labor organizations and the various unions, and all blame or praise for any boycott or failure to boycott should rest with them and not with this League, because this League has urgent need of all its resources to carry on the express work for which it was formed and cannot afford to jeopardize its work by usurping the functions of Labor Unions and Central Labor Organizations, and be it also

RESOLVED, That we request all labor unions and other Associations formed for the upbuilding of the Western half of the United States to send delegates to this League and also invite all individual citizens who may be

But,

so inclined to join this League and attend its meetings.

WHEREAS, There are a large number of our citizens who have been without employment for a long time, while a great many of our business men are employing in their stead hordes of Asiatics to the great detriment of business, and which fact also encourages those Asiatics already here

to send for many more, thereby continually increasing the conditions of unemployment, injuring business and finally tending to make possible the ultimate conquest of the Pacific Coast; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we request the following firms and business men to desist from their employment of Asiatics and to give work to our own unemployed citizens or white men instead, and we urge all unemployed of our citizens to apply to those firms for employment and request all citizens to interview these said firms and request them to employ our own citizens instead of Asiatics, to the end that justice may be done our own citizens, business again restored to its former flourishing condition, and the reputation of California and the Pacific Coast States as the Golden West be upheld and law and order maintained; and be it also

RESOLVED, That this list be revised monthly and published with these resolutions and copies furnished to the press and all Labor Unions and Business Men's Associations, and that we do not favor any boycott on goods produced in Japan or Asia except as retaliation in the event that American goods are boycotted in said countries.

Delegate Gallagher: Mr. President, I have listened attentively to the names which have been read by the Secretary, and fearing that an injustice may be done to someone, I move you that the Secretary be directed to verify that list through communication with the various parties mentioned, and when he verifies the list that the same be submitted to the Central Labor Organizations for consideration.

The motion unanimously carried.

A communication was received from Mr. Harry Mencke, President of the Musicians' Union of San Francisco, enclosing a circular purporting to emanate from the League, threatening a boycott on the Pavilion Dance Hall, together with a complaint from Mr. Terford, the manager, denying that Orientals were permitted to enter or patronize the place.

The League denied any connection with the circulars, and the Secretary was, by motion, directed to communicate with the interested parties and explain the objects and purposes of the League.

VISITORS.

The Chair inquired of the Secretary if he had heard from any of the legislators who had been invited to address the meeting. The Secretary reported that letters of acceptance were received from Senators Lester G. Burnett and D. J. Reiley, Assemblymen Charles A. Nelson and R. N. Beatty, and that the gentlemen were present.

The Secretary further reported that letters of regret on account of absence from the city were received from Senators Marc Anthony, Thomas F. Finn and John P. Hare, as well as from a number of Assemblymen who had pledged their support to the movement, and referring to their record during the recent session of our legislature. No acknowledgement of the League's invitations were received from Assemblymen Dominick J. Bebart, 43rd District; Nathan C. Coglan, 41st District; George M. Perrine, 44th District, and Milton L. Schmitt of the 40th District.

The Chair then introduced Senators D. J. Reily and Lester G. Burnett, also Assemblymen Nelson and Beatty, who addressed the meeting. They said their attitude on Anti-Japanese legislation was a matter of record and that they were willing to have that record made public.

Senator Reily said that no white man should be in doubt as to how he stands on the Asiatic question, nor should he hesitate to express his sentiments, as there are no two sides to the question. He said further: "I

pledge myself, should I hold public office in the future, to support the principles and objects of your League, and do all in my individual power for the protection of the white people of our country."

Senator Burnett spoke on the good work done by the League in circulating its literature, which is creating a sentiment against the Japanese, and growing day by day, stating that "The Jap is unsuited to the white man in the same degree that a mule is unsuited to a horse." In reference to the statement often made that the Japanese are a necessity in the orchard, he said, "It were better to let the crops hang on the trees and rot than to introduce a race of people who are unsuited to our race."

Assemblyman Nelson said in part: "I believe from now on our people will keep a close watch on their legislators, and if they fail to live up to their pledges will remind them at the polls. It is needless for me to tell you, gentlemen of this League, what my position on this question is. I was one of your first Executive Board members in May, 1905, when you first organized, and had the pleasure of sitting in that body under the guidance of your honored president for a whole year, and have been a delegate to this League since that time. While I have spoken on this floor several times before, I have never done so in the capacity of a public man, and I desire to express my appreciation for the honor you have conferred upon me when I was elected Assemblyman from my district, and I attribute that election largely to the great influence of this League."

The gentlemen were warmly applauded, and in behalf of the League President Tveitmoe thanked the Senators and Assemblymen for honoring the League with their presence and for the addresses delivered, extending to them a cordial invitation to visit the League on future occasions.

Ex-Senator Frank McGowan charged Ex-President Roosevelt with being "arrogant in his misconception of the functions of government," and asked the question as to how those legislators who pledged themselves to the people of our State and were whipped by the "Big Stick," felt upon reading Mr. Roosevelt's editorial wherein he stated that "it is not to the advantage of our people that immigration from Japan should settle in a mass in this country—Japan would certainly object to the incoming of a mass of American farmers, laborers and small traders; at least as strongly as the men of the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountains did to the incoming in a mass of Japanese workmen, agriculturists, laborers and men engaged in the small trades."

In dealing with the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt, the speaker said that the State would have been strictly within its rights in passing the legislation relative to the ownership of land by aliens and the segregation of our children and the children of Asiatics in our public schools. That these measures were well within the police powers of the State, and had no bearing upon the Constitutional or Treaty rights governing aliens, except as seen through the distorted vision of Mr. Roosevelt and his adherents in and out of Congress during his administration.

Speeches on Exclusion were made by Attorney F. Spring and Francis Drake of Los Angeles, F. N. Pratt of Oakland, F. W. Brandis of San Jose, W. A. Cole and Andrew Furuseth.

The League then adjourned to meet the third Sunday in the month of June.

Respectfully submitted,

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



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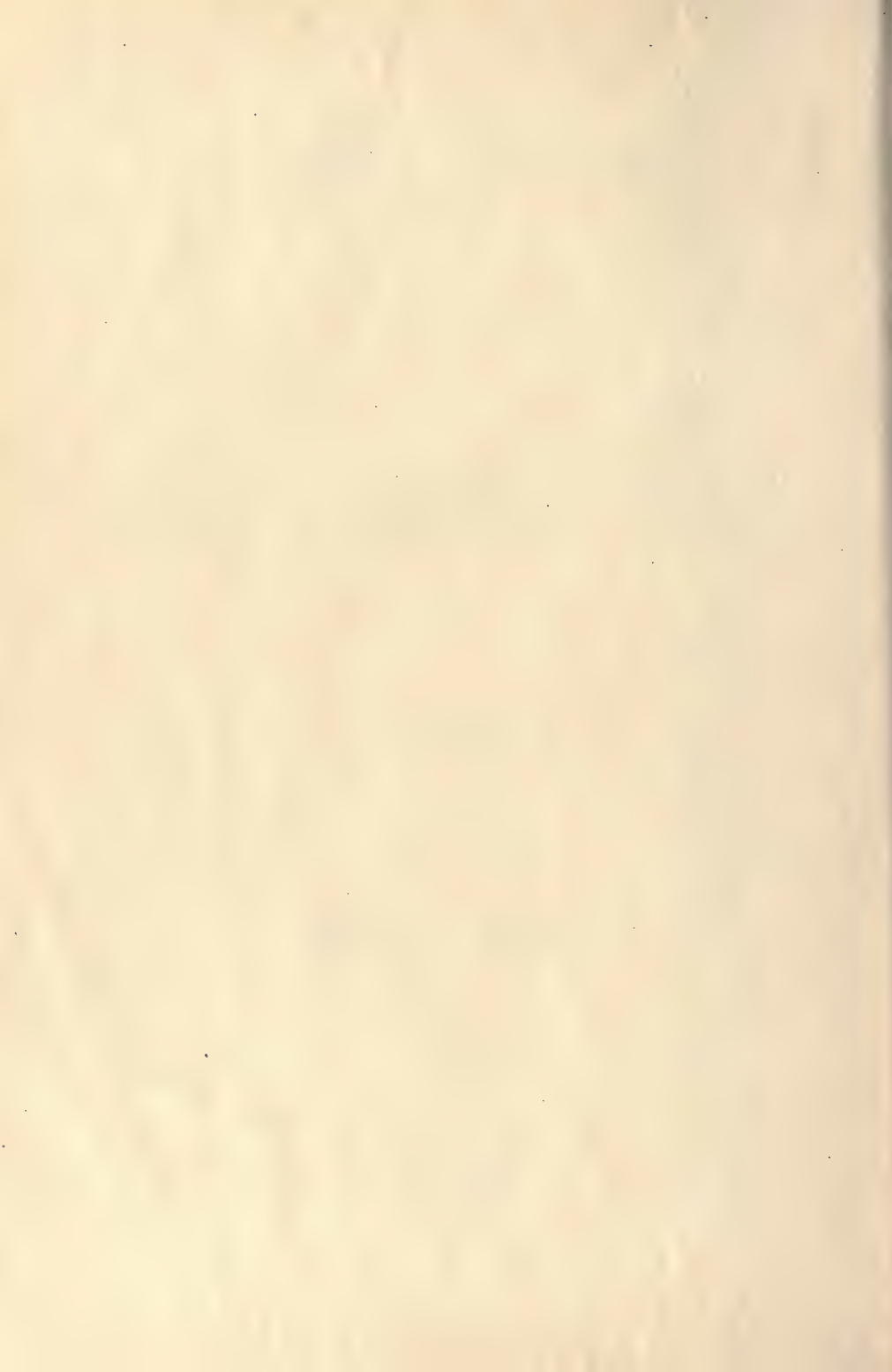
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

June, 1909



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th St., San Francisco, June 20, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held at the above date and place, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 3 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The roll being called, absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of May 16th was dispensed with, and by motion adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

Credentials were received from the Carpenters of Oakland and Elmhurst; same were read by the secretary, and by motion the delegates were seated.

Report of Executive Board.

Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates:—In accordance with instructions, we have forwarded copies of the resolutions presented by Delegate C. F. Knight to all political parties, likewise the records of all Senators and Assemblymen from the eighteen districts in San Francisco.

In reference to the resolutions submitted by Delegate Odell and the list appended thereto containing the names of many merchants who employ Asiatics in this city, we beg to report that thus far we have found that a number of these gentlemen have never employed Orientals, and some who have changed their Asiatic help for whites so soon as the latter was obtainable.

In this connection, it may be well to call attention to the fact that many reports have reached your office (both from employers and representatives of organizations whose members work exclusively in the domestic, restaurant and saloon service), that some difficulty is experienced in securing reliable white help in filling these positions.

It is gratifying to report, however, that a great deal of good has been accomplished in regard to this phase of the Asiatic question since the last meeting, and if the organizations who suffer the most from the incursions of Orientals continue their good work, it will not be long before all these positions will be filled by worthy citizens or others of the white race.

Visitors.

Your office has been visited by many gentlemen (during the past month), who are deeply interested in our movement, among whom was the Honorable Grove L. Johnson, who extended his appreciation to the League for the valuable assistance rendered him during the trying days of the late session of the Legislature.

Mr. Karl H. Von Weinhard, representing the Associated Press, made

several visits and collected a vast amount of information on the Chinese question for articles to be published in McClure's Magazine.

Mr. W. Almont Gates, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, delivered an address at the National convention of that organization in Buffalo, New York, on the 10th inst., taking as his subject, "Oriental Immigration on the Pacific Coast." Previous to his departure for the East, he had been a frequent visitor, our bureau at all times giving him all the information possible. The editor of "Organized Labor" has contributed 1,000 copies of this address to the League, and a number of same are here for distribution among the delegates present and their friends.

Mr. Edward Barry of Kansas City, representing the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, and President W. J. McSorley, of the International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, called at our office, and after being told of the work that we were engaged in, were supplied with an abundance of material to assist in our campaign of education in their travels throughout the Eastern centers. These gentlemen have pledged themselves to assist our movement in every possible manner.

Mr. Barbette, a cotton planter of Louisiana, called to ascertain full particulars in reference to the position occupied by the Japanese in the cotton industry. Full information is being culled from Consular reports and will be furnished to the gentleman for use among the planters of his locality. Mr. Barbette said that he would interest his people on the necessity of the League's purposes, namely, a law prohibiting the immigration of Asiatics to our shores.

Correspondence.

The correspondence continues to be heavy. We received from the American Academy of Political and Social Science a request for an article on the subject of "Oriental vs. American Labor." This request was immediately complied with, and it gives us pleasure to report that the same received favorable consideration by the editors and will soon appear in the "Annals," the official publication of the Academy. A letter of appreciation and thanks has just been received from the Academy, with a request for future articles when needed.

Through the Anti-Japanese Laundry League we were requested to furnish Mr. V. N. Daspit, a prominent business man of New Orleans, with material on the Japanese question in all its phases. This was also furnished, and through Mr. Daspit's assistance a Mr. J. M. Leveque (editor of the New Orleans "Harlequin," and one of the most brilliant newspaper men of the South), has become so intensely interested in our question, that his paper has now a series of articles in preparation dealing with the incredible incursions which the Asiatic has made in the laundry and other industries in his vicinity. Mr. Leveque informed your office that the weekly average of money paid to Asiatics in the laundry business alone was not less than \$15,000. We quote from one of his editorials, as follows:

"One must be as broad as his home, before he can be as broad as the earth. Let us Christianize the Caucasian here before we tackle the Asiatic abroad. Let us patronize the Caucasian here, and not crush him in a great and indispensable business, by giving our work to those who have absolutely no claim on us."

From U. S. Senator H. D. Money we received 500 speeches on the "Revision of the Penal Laws." This address contains valuable information on the race question, and the same has been distributed to all delegates of the League.

PUBLICITY AND STATISTICS.

Electrical Industry in Japan.

In the April report your committee devoted considerable space to a review of the commercial phase of the Japanese question, and the enquiries from different parts of the country concerning the matters therein treated have been numerous, and the comments thereon very gratifying. That our conclusions concerning the ultimate danger to American industries were not unwarranted; is proven by the following information concerning the electrical profession taken verbatim from a Consular report:

"Within the last few years the progress of the Japanese in the electrical profession has been something astonishing. The information here submitted was translated from a Japanese publication, 'The Electrician's Friend,' and shows the condition of the industry in the Empire in 1908.

"Telegraphs: Telegraph offices at the close of 1908, 3,308; total length of telegraph lines, 5,387 miles; total length of wires, 92,229 miles; telegrams handled, domestic, 7,544,400; foreign, 363,260.

"Wireless: The Teishinsho system, which differs from the Marconi and De Forrest systems, is the result of long study. Nearly all Japanese steamships on foreign lines, all naval vessels, from battleships to torpedo boat destroyers, are equipped with this system of wireless telegraphy, and the wireless telephone was successfully used at the great naval review off Kobe last autumn (1908).

"Telephones: In 1907 the Government ordered an extension of lines at an estimate of \$10,000,000. There is a rule that any place may obtain a telephone exchange on special application, and in accordance with that rule 122 regular and special exchanges were installed last year, including Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. Existing exchanges, 206.

"Electrical Manufacture: This industry made gigantic strides in 1908, and is successfully competing with foreign products; even 300 to 500 kilowatt generators, of which 200,000 volt oil immersed testing transformers, and 50,000 to 150,000 volt insulators were manufactured. The depreciation of copper has greatly encouraged the electric manufacturing industry. A large number of the electric educational institutions have been established, and the publication of books on electrical science and chemistry is largely carried on."

From a report of Vice-Consul Babbitt of Yokohama, information is derived that should serve to put the electricians of this country upon their guard. The Shibaura Seisakujo, an electrical machine factory, controlled by the great merchant princes, the Mitsui family, has amalgamated with the Tokyo Electric Company and other Japanese capitalists, under the direction of the General Electric Company of the United States. The capital of the amalgamation will be increased to \$2,000,000, 51 per cent of the shares being allotted to the American Company in consideration of the acquirement by the new company of all the patents owned by the General Electric Company. What this portends may be readily understood through the fact that the Edison Phonograph Company has established a plant in Japan for the manufacture of records, and that very recently seven large cases of them arrived on one of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, consigned to Jersey City. It is hardly necessary to say that in a short while we may expect to hear of the arrival of consignments of electrical appliances made in Japan by 50 cents per day labor.

Japanese in California.

Recent advices from Los Angeles confirms the reports of your committee as to the numbers of Japanese in this State. Police investigations in Los Angeles and vicinity have determined that there are 20,000 Japanese in that city and the surrounding country; that information is in line with the investigations of the Los Angeles Examiner, which recently declared (1908) that there were 30,000 Japanese south of Tehachapi.

It is being constantly published in the press, from statements furnished by the Japanese authorities, that the number of Japanese in the United States is so rapidly diminishing that the evil of their presence is reduced to a minimum, and consequently there is no cause for apprehension.

Japanese in the United States.

Inspector Sargent of the Seattle Bureau of Immigration recently asserted that the United States is not overrun with Asiatics; that three out of every five Japanese who come to the United States return to their native land, and that Japan, having only half the population of the United States, there can be no danger from their immigration.

It would appear as though Mr. Sargent held a brief for the Japanese, so widely variant are his statements from those given out by the Commissioner General. We would advise Mr. Sargent to procure and study the various reports, published since 1900, concerning Japanese immigration, and among the reports to which we particularly call his attention are (1) the report of Special Agent W. M. Rice, Bureau of Immigration, who was sent to Japan on a tour of investigation; (2) report of Thomas F. Turner of the United States Industrial Commission; (3) report of Special Agent Marcus Braun (Bureau of Immigration) concerning surreptitious entries along the Mexican and Canadian borders.

In addition to these, there are several reports compiled by the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, from which Mr. Sargent might gather some interesting and profitable information, which would enable him to speak with authority. We also call the attention of Mr. Sargent to the fact, as ascertained from the monthly reports of the Bureau of Immigration, that there was no diminution in the numbers of Japanese in the United States during 1908, but on the contrary, from January to December, 1908, both months inclusive, there was a net increase of 3,414 Japanese; while for the fiscal year 1908, ending June 30 of that year, there was a net increase of 11,095. From the first of July, 1908, to February 28, 1909, the arrivals of Japanese were 2,505, and the departures 2,691, a net decrease of 186.

In face of the above official figures, the Japanese Consuls furnish, monthly, to the Associated Press statements purporting to issue from the Japanese Foreign Office, which would indicate that during the past year the Japanese have decreased by several thousands. These statements we brand as wilful falsifications.

CLIPPING BUREAU.

During the past month many communications have been received for information concerning the Japanese, which could only be answered by a reference to our files. Among them was a request from the Hon. E. A. Hayes for editorial opinion from divergent points in the State of California. In compliance with his request, the following was submitted:

Coachilla, Cal., "Valley News," Jan. 15, 1909.

The people of California who are looking for aid from Congress in the handling of the Japanese and Chinese labor problem, will be very much disappointed, as Washington appears to be very much afraid of that matter. Every Representative from this State has been working hard on an Exclusion measure, but have no hope for its passage. The recent "Statesmen's Agreement," entered into between the United States and Japan, contained a promise by the Japanese to stop the immigration of their people to the United States. The administration has faith in the Japanese Government keeping that promise, and advises against the passage of any restrictive measures.

The people of California can settle this matter themselves, if they wish to exercise the proper amount of loyalty to their own laboring people. But when the large employers of labor in this State, and in this section of the State, give the preference to aliens, it is difficult to solve the problem, even by legislative action.

Tulare, Cal., "Advance," Jan. 21, 1909.

. . . . The President is not so familiar with the Japanese conditions in California as are the people who reside here, and after he is given the hearing asked for, the Legislature should proceed to legislate so as to protect this State from being overrun by the influx of Asiatics.

Hanford, Cal., "Journal," Jan. 19, 1908.

. . . . The President is evidently impressed with the statement of the Mikado's diplomat, that if any legislation unfavorable to Japanese is passed, the Japanese in California will leave the Golden State, and her people will go into sack cloth and ashes.

Santa Ana, Cal., "Blade," May 6, 1908.

The Japanese will not assimilate with our people. They have undesirable race characteristics, their ideas of morality are shocking to American idealists, and they come here to learn our way of doing things and to make money, and finally return home.

Arroyo Grande, Cal., "Recorder," May 23, 1908.

The Japanese have taught the ranchers a startling lesson in the matter of compelling them to come through with what they consider an adequate compensation for their labor. First, they gradually displaced the few remaining Chinese by underbidding them. Then when they had the Chinese out of the road, they acquired the habit of demanding higher pay in the height of the fruit-picking season. If the raise was not forthcoming they quit. The unfortunate fruit grower had the option to submit to the holdup, or see his crops ruined for lack of picking. Later, a few secured leases on orchards, and pickers were hard to secure at any price, and many ranchers were only too glad to lease their ranches to the Japanese. Those who stood their ground were subjected to a freezing out process.

Santa Cruz, Cal., "News," Jan. 22, 1909.

It seems, on general principles, that the sovereign people of California should be able to pass laws within the scope of State's Rights, without interference from Washington. We have no doubt that President Roosevelt, in urging Governor Gillett to squelch all such legislation, has acted from the wisest and most patriotic motives. But why should he be so solicitous not to give offense to Japan?

Hollister, Cal., "Bee," Jan. 22, 1909.

The sole subject of conversation, . . . is the announcement that once more the President has interfered in the efforts of this State to do something to control the Japanese invasion, and that President Roosevelt is trying to prevent any legislation that will limit the power of aliens to hold land. It is no secret that the President will not find his task so easy as he has in the past. The Governor has communicated with the Japanese consul on the subject, and he politely opposed any legislation that would affect his countrymen. Although the bill introduced by Drew proposed to prevent any alien from holding land, no protest has come from any section except Japan. The English, German and French, not to speak of the Portuguese and Italians, have said nothing, but Japan has intimated that she will not permit California to legislate as she chooses on the subject.

In answer to the direct inquiry of the Governor, the Consul was forced to admit that in Japan aliens were not allowed to own land. It is no secret that everyone feels that the issue of whether this State is to be ruled from Sacramento or from Washington has been raised, and even the most conservative are outspoken in saying that the influx of land-holding Japanese must be stopped. While sections of land, even in this county, and in sight of the dome of the Capitol, are owned by Japanese, and the white man is being driven out, there is a determination to stop it. There is no reason why we should grant to the Japanese what they deny us, and unless something decided is done, it will not be long before the State is at the mercy of the Japanese and many complications will arise.

A Senator, who does not care to have his name mentioned, said: "The fact is that if nothing is done now, and the evil is allowed to continue, the problem that will confront some future State government and some future Federal administration, will be far more serious than the one now before us. The white people will not stand idly by and see themselves ruined and driven out of the country by Asiatic aliens, and serious riots are sure to follow if the influx of Japanese is not prevented. In my section the white population is growing steadily less, and the yellow steadily more, and not by the increase in the number of children, but by the importation of Japanese from Japan. I am from the South, and I know what the Negro problem has meant to us; but this is even a worse danger, for the reason that the Japanese have a government behind them, which the Negro has not, and, as a result, very serious complications are sure to arise."

San Bernardino, Cal., "Sun," Jan. 22, 1909.

Just why the "Big Stick" should have suddenly got so busy when some rather harmless bills are introduced in the California Legislature on the subject of the Japanese, we fail to understand. The Argus-eyed resident of the White House seems to have one optic glued on California in the expectation

of trouble, and the moment Assemblymen Johnson and Drew hove to with their proposed laws in tow, the wires between California and Washington began to sizzle. Why it should be accounted a little less than treason for California to invoke exactly the same legislation in reference to the Japanese that Japan has for all foreigners, needs a bit of explaining. True we proposed to apply them to Japanese alone, thus giving them less privileges than foreigners born under some other flags, while Japan puts the ban on all. It may be the "Favored Nation" clause of the treaty that occasioned the hubbub, but the immigrants from the land of the Rising Sun ought not complain about chickens coming home to find roosting quarters.

Los Angeles "Evening News," Jan. 22, 1909.

Underlying this Japanese problem is the fundamental proposition that this is a white man's country—and will remain so. Washington officials, in their efforts to calm the nerves of the Japanese Government officials, may swing the big stick to some purpose on occasion. Yet Japanese occupation and aggression on the Pacific Coast can get so far—and no further. Washington or no Washington, war or no war, the Japanese will never get a permanent foothold on this side of the Pacific. The right of a people to regulate their internal affairs cannot be denied. We do not question the Japanese nation's right to so order their affairs as seems most proper. We demand, and will have the same right. Washington officialdom gets its ideals of Japanese from diplomats and students. Ours are drawn first hand from direct contact with the Japanese masses. With all due respect to the President and his advisers, we claim to be the better informed. Racial questions, stronger than laws and treaties, are at the root of the Pacific slope opinion as to the Japanese. It has taken the men of the North, the East and the New England States a matter of 40 years to learn that the Southern man knows more about the negro than all the theorists and idealists ever born in Massachusetts. Maybe it will require that long to teach some people that the Pacific Coast knows more about Asiatics and Asiatic immigration.

Davis, Cal., "Enterprise," Jan. 23, 1909.

The proposed Drew bill, to prevent aliens from purchasing and holding land is a just one. The conditions that have come about in the Vacaville section, certainly ought to be convincing enough. Here the Japanese now own a large acreage, and forced the white man to lease to them practically at their own price; the major portion of the orchards they do already own or control. . . .

The President seems to be relying on the Japanese government to rapidly decrease the number of the little brown men in this State, and thinks it is acting in good faith. But on the other hand it is claimed that not much confidence can be placed in the figures of the Government because they do not correspond with the facts.

Bakersfield "Californian," Jan. 23, 1909.

California can never consent permanently to subject the regulation of its domestic affairs to the caprice of Japanese sensitiveness. If there are to be Japanese in this country at all, their presence will raise problems which we must be free to deal with. There is a limit to the explosibility of the material which we can afford to have around us, and if this Japanese ques-

tion is liable to go off at the slightest touch, then the only possible policy is not to have any Japanese question at all.

President Roosevelt is right in saying that a State which has no power to make war, ought to refrain from acts which might provoke war. But it is also true that a nation which is powerless to regulate its own domestic institutions ought not to impose on a state an institution which it will not permit it to regulate. A Japanese Exclusion Law ought not to be necessary; but it will be made necessary if the conditions of Japanese admissions is an infallible punctiliousness, such as no free people can guarantee, and such as we are not compelled to exercise toward any other question.

Visalia "Delta," Jan. 23, 1909.

It seems very doubtful if any anti-Japanese legislation will be passed by the California lawmakers this session. It is not because there will be any change in the sentiment of the people or their representatives on the subject, for our antipathy towards having our State given over to Orientals is as deep as our aversion to sin, and as lasting; but the obstructions in the path of legislation this session will prove insurmountable. The agitation, however, will have one exceedingly good effect. It will warn the Japanese government that the people of California are absolutely in earnest in their insistence on California for white labor, and unless the land of the Mikado is looking for trouble, it must head off its yellow hordes from the United States. California holds the whip hand, in spite of appearances to the contrary. She can pass anti-Japanese legislation, and enforce it too, and if the result is trouble of an international order, then the Federal Government will be compelled to come to the assistance of her Western seaboard. It is plainly evident that some source has been passing the President some bogus statistics, for facts belie figures, as regards decrease in the immigration of Japanese.

Fresno "Mirror," Jan. 23, 1909.

The Legislature cannot afford to bow to the will of the President and ignore the wishes of the people of this State. The Drew bill has nothing to do with the immigration of Japanese, although it will make California less attractive to the Japanese who have money to invest in real estate. American soil should be owned by Americans, and no alien—white, yellow, brown or black—should be permitted to acquire one square inch of it. Other States have alien land laws, and if California has at last come to see the wisdom of such a law, she should adopt it in spite of the impudent obstructions of outsiders, or the insolent representations of those who will be adversely affected by it.

Livermore "Herald," Jan. 23, 1909.

Why should the anti-Japanese bills be smothered in committee? Just because President Roosevelt has expressed his royal displeasure? Americans are not allowed to own land in Japan, and there is no reason why Japanese or any other alien should own land in California. In like manner there is no reason why the Japanese, who are already parasites on our school system, should be furnished with free school books. The people of California who know the wily Jap by long and painful experience, are able to handle the question without any outside interference. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of both bills and they should become laws.

Jackson "Ledger," Jan. 29, 1909.

It requires no particular gift of foresight to predict that the Mongolian race, whether Chinese or Japanese, must eventually be excluded from America. This will be done, not in a feeling of hostility to those people, but in a spirit of self-protection. The hostile measures will doubtless be withdrawn or strangled in some way. Still they serve a purpose, inasmuch as they demonstrate the determination of the American people in those sections where the Asiatic peril is fully appreciated by actual contact with the Mongolian races, to get rid of the evil, even though it should entail a breach of the good feeling existing between the two nations.

Niles, Cal., "Washington Press," Jan. 23, 1909.

The rapid increase in the number of Japanese in the Alvarado and Decoto sections, simply serve to bring home to us the fact that we are in the very midst of a grave international problem. Within the past two years the Japanese have virtually captured the Decoto field, and that they will invade the Irvington and Centerville fields is a certainty. It is a public calamity, for the reason that the Japanese, wherever they gain a foothold, keep all the profits of the industry among their own people. This is demonstrated at Alvarado, where the situation is rapidly growing worse and worse. The desire for the very cheapest labor, shown by the salt industry at Alvarado, has resulted in placing the labor in those fields practically in the hands of the Japanese.

In addition to the foregoing, a large number of favorable editorials from various parts of the United States, and already published in "Organized Labor," were cut and forwarded.

In this connection we would say that it is impossible to submit all the information accumulated each month, but requests for information are solicited, and each will be answered in detail as received.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD, ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

By motion, the report of the Executive Board was adopted, and ordered printed in full upon the record.

New Business.

Delegate R. A. A. Summers moved that the monthly meetings of June and July be dispensed with, on account of so many of the members being on their vacations during those months.

The question was discussed at some length, whereupon the President declared the motion out of order on account of same being contrary to the constitution of the League. The President suggested that if the League felt so disposed, the matter could be taken up at some future time in the proper manner, and that part of the constitution amended.

Delegate Markley—Mr. President, I do not wish to violate the laws of any organization of which I have the honor to be a member, but what is the matter with this League giving a picnic, like hundreds of other organizations who are affiliated with us?

The Chair—I do not see anything the matter with that, Delegate Mark-

ley. Do you desire to make a motion to get the sentiment of the delegates here present?

Delegate Markley—I do, Mr. President; and I therefore move you that the Asiatic Exclusion League give a picnic, same to be held, if possible, in the month of July.

The motion was duly seconded by many delegates present, and when put to vote unanimously carried.

Delegate Summers then move that a committee of arrangements to the number of seven be immediately appointed to proceed forthwith and arrange for the picnic. Carried.

The president appointed the following delegates: Chas. A. Markley, C. E. Morris, R. A. A. Summers, Timothy C. Lynch, Geo. B. Benham and E. B. Carr, of San Francisco, and D. H. Wykoff, of Oakland.

Good of the League.

Delegate McMahon, President of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, spoke on the wonderful progress being made by the above named organization, stating that the Mission Improvement Clubs and similar organizations had joined hands and pledged their support to the movement; and further that the League was keeping a sharp eye on some of the gentlemen who were aspiring for honors in our city government at the coming election, particularly those who were employing Asiatics.

Assemblyman Fred C. Gerdes made a short address in response to the League's invitation. He stated that while he could not speak extensively upon the movement, yet he knew from personal experience the menace that these peoples of the Orient are to our country. The gentleman repeated that if elected again to serve the people in the capacity of Assemblyman, or any other public office, he would do all in his individual power towards the enactment of any legislation tending to protect the white people, and particularly those of the Pacific Coast, from an unrestricted influx of the peoples of the Orient.

Mr. John Alpers pointed out the dangers that were confronting the merchants, professional men, likewise other business interests, and spoke on the morals of the Japanese.

Mr. J. A. Marshall, of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, made a short address on conditions as they exist in Australia.

Delegate Furuseth, and F. H. Pratt of Oakland, made a few remarks on the progress of the Japanese people, and the systematic manner in which they exploited not only the different business interests, but the soil of any community which they invade. Mr. Furuseth also spoke on conditions existing at the present time in Hawaii between the Japanese laborers and the sugar planters.

Delegate Misner spoke on the necessity of the merchant class becoming active in the movement, and suggested that something be done in that direction; whereupon the matter was submitted to the delegates, with a request that they do everything possible in this connection.

President Tveitmoe thanked the delegates for their attendance, and in conclusion stated that it was never the purpose of the League to speak, or entertain, any prejudice against Japanese, Asiatics or any other race; that the League was founded on the broad lines of patriotism, and that great admiration was shown for the Japanese, but that our admiration extended a distance of 8,000 miles, and that we preferred to see them in their own country and not in ours. "We do not hate them," continued the President,

"and from a physical standpoint, we do not fear them. But we do fear their hoe, their spade, their ingenuity. They are a prolific race; they can live on much less than a white man, and in the struggle of the 'survival of the fittest' it is always the cheap man, or the man who can underlive us, who will win, and it behooves every white person, not only of the Pacific slope but of the entire world, to take notice and protest against this unequal contest between the Oriental and the white."

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



Aug. 1909

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th St., San Francisco, August 15, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held at the above date and place, and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmo, at 3 p. m. Mr. Chas. Markley was appointed sergeant-at-arms pro tem.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The roll being called, absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of June 20th was dispensed with, and by motion adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials as recommended by the Executive Board were received and by motion the delegates were seated.

Communications.

A communication was received from Mrs. Ellen J. Reilly relative to the incursions of Japanese women into the domestic occupations. By motion the secretary was directed to submit copies of the same to the press, the Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

Your Executive Board begs leave to report that since the last meeting requests for information have been quite numerous, the same emanating from all parts of the country.

From Congressman John T. Martin a request was received for literature, asking that it be sent to a number of citizens in Colorado. This was immediately complied with, the Congressman remitting a contribution defraying the expense.

The Hon. John E. Humphries of Seattle made a similar request for our publications, and has circulated valuable propaganda relative to Japanese immigration. Mr. Humphries is the attorney who defended Secretary A. E. Fowler, of the Seattle Exclusion League, in the celebrated \$50,000 libel suit instituted by Collier's Weekly, the outcome of which was the withdrawal of the suit, the Collier people paying all costs of the court. Mr. Humphries also drew up a bill, making it unlawful for white persons and Negroes, Japanese, Chinese, Hindoos, and persons of the Mongolian races, to intermarry. This bill is known as the Ghent Bill, and will be introduced in

the Washington State Legislature, in special session this month, by Representative Ghent. Mr. Humphries has been the recipient of thousands of letters commending him for the stand he has taken. Correspondence from the gentleman assures us of his support and advice in any matter pertaining to our movement.

Upon inquiry relative to the proposed purchase of farming land in Porterville by Orientals, Mr. Olds, the editor of the Porterville "Messenger," states that the sentiment was so strong against the sale of such land to Asiatics that the owner of the property cancelled his contract and the land will not be sold to any race other than whites.

From the Peralta Heights Improvement Club a communication was received, stating that six Japanese had recently moved into a small shack on Holiday avenue near Costa street, and that the Cubic Air Ordinance was being violated. In answer to a request for advice, your Executive Board recommended that the matter be brought to the attention of the District Attorney, whose duty it is to see that the law is enforced wherein it is violated.

From Mr. Arthur A. Hay, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, a request was made for general information and literature for distribution in Los Angeles. Late reports advise us of some progress being made in that vicinity, particularly since the Oriental has made a contention for the complete control of the vegetable industry.

From Mr. Ray S. Hayner, second vice-president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, a similar request was received, and we have been recently informed that steps have been taken towards the permanent organization of a League in Portland.

Resolutions.

Your Executive Board has sent resolutions setting forth the dangers confronting our country by the ever-increasing numbers of Japanese and other coolies native of Asia, together with literature for the education of our friends on the other side of the Rockies. In connection with this matter it is pleasing to report that out of twenty-seven International Conventions which have held sessions since March 15th, twenty-three have advised us of having adopted your resolutions and will submit the same to the coming Congress, requesting favorable consideration thereof.

Petitions.

Believing that our country should govern herself through her legally constituted authorities, and that the law-making body of this nation should act upon questions of public concern, irrespective of the will or wish of any foreign ruler—we find it necessary to again petition our Senators and Congressmen to use their voice and vote towards the enactment of an Exclusion Law which will effectually prevent the immigration into the United

States and its territories of all Asiatics, excepting those of the merchant and traveling class—and that they also oppose any Constitutional Amendment or Treaty Provision intended to extend the right of naturalization to Asiatics. Steps have already been taken to properly present these petitions to the membership of this League and the general public respectively, so that thousands of these protests may be presented to the next Congress.

Your Board begs to report the resignation of Mr. Grahame. No provision has been made to fill this vacancy, but inasmuch as this work is being satisfactorily and efficiently carried on without expense to the League, we recommend that no action be taken in this regard.

Picnic.

On July 18th the general meeting of the League took place at Ingleside Park, and a day's pleasure was indulged in, where the members and their families enjoyed themselves in dancing and games.

Owing to other engagements, Mr. P. H. McCarthy and Frank McGowan, the speakers of the day, were unable to attend the meeting, but addresses were made by President Tveitmoe of the League, Mr. Frank G. McNulty, Grand President of the International Electrical Workers; Vice-President Carr, J. O. Walsh, and Mr. H. F. McMahon, President of the Anti-Jap Laundry League. The addresses were listened to with a great deal of interest, the speakers receiving very liberal applause.

Complete returns of this picnic have not yet been received, but we are pleased to report that it was a financial success.

In behalf of the Picnic Committee I have been directed to express their sincere appreciation for the large attendance and the enthusiasm expressed by the members, their families and friends, over this affair, and we hope that we may be able to give occasions of this kind in the future.

Publicity and Statistics.

There has been much discussion during the past two months concerning the expiration of the present treaty with Japan, and according to press reports it seems to be the opinion of a certain class of our citizenship that Japan should be given the privilege to draft or suggest some of the provisions of that treaty. It also appears to be the policy of the administration to distort the truth concerning the number of Japanese and Chinese arriving in the United States and make it appear that there is no agitation for exclusion in California.

In order to refute these reports and properly inform our friends, as well as the general public, evidence is being submitted each week, consisting of statistics and California editorial comment, which we have had on hand for some time. In this connection, it is gratifying to report that in scrutinizing 262 weeklies and 86 monthly publications, 165 have printed our matter, and many requests for a continuance of such information have been made to your office.

LAND OCCUPATION AND OPERATION BY ASIATICS.

Hawaii.

In Hawaii, at the taking of the census, 1900, Chinese operated 32.6 per cent of all farms in the territory; the Japanese 23.4 per cent, or a combined total of 56 per cent of all farms under cultivation.

Classifying the farms according to the products we find, the Chinese in Hawaii, as elsewhere, devoting themselves chiefly to the raising of vegetables, as follows: Vegetables, 37.1 per cent; rice, 21.4 per cent; fruits, 14.9 per cent, the three specified forming 63.4 per cent of the farms occupied by Chinese.

The Japanese on the other hand have devoted their attention to production of those things which compete with the products of the farms cultivated by white and native farmers—coffee 32.8 per cent; rice 15.3 per cent; Miscellaneous 13.5 per cent; sugar 10.3 per cent; fruits 7.7 per cent; a total of 79.6 per cent of the farms operated by them.

For the sake of comparison it may be as well to state that the number of farms in Hawaii Territory operated by whites, including part Hawaiians, were 2,273 of which less than one-tenth of one per cent were planted to coffee. The native Hawaiians while operating 21.5 per cent of the farms had only 21.1 per cent cultivated in coffee.

The Chinese and Japanese farmers were largely tenants, 88.6 per cent of the Chinese and 90.7 per cent of the Japanese being of that class, and the larger part of both classes being cash-tenants. The Chinese form an exception to tenant farmers as a class in that the incomes which they report are relatively larger than any other group of farmers operating their own farms.

The 570 farms occupied by Japanese had a total of 21,174 acres, an average area of 37.1 acres. The total value of the farm property of the Japanese was \$992,035, an average of \$1,740 per farm or less than one third than those of the Chinese. Of the Japanese farms 531 were in Hawaii, 37 in California and 2 in Oregon. In California the farms of the Japanese like those of the Chinese had a very high average value—\$13,946—but the low-valued farms in Hawaii, which constituted the great majority of farms of this race, greatly reduced the average.

Year by year since 1900 the Japanese have increased their holdings and the time is not far distant when every product of Hawaiian soil, not even excepting sugar, will be controlled, absolutely, by the Japanese. (See pp. 395 and 396, U. S. Bulletin of Labor No. 66, Sept. 1906.)

The Hon. A. M. Drew of Fresno, speaking before the California Assembly in support of Bill 78—Alien Land Bill—February 3, 1909, said:

"The conditions in the farming communities certainly demand and deserve our attention and most thoughtful consideration. It is to these communities that we must look for the future stability of the nation. They are the very foundation of our present civilization. From this source comes the stream of young men who take up and push forward the great commercial

work of the world. Destroy these rural communities and you destroy everything that gives us hope for the future."

Mr. Drew quoted from some of the numerous letters he had received commending his attitude, the following from a former resident of Hawaii being particularly apropos to the subject under consideration.

"Madera, January 20, 1909.

"In the coffee industry in which I myself was interested, the Japs would not hire out at all, but insisted upon leasing the land and farming it themselves. As a result of this policy every coffee planter, with two exceptions, was forced out of business and the work of years rendered valueless."

That the same methods have been and are still being used in California is beyond question, but if a doubt should exist in the mind of any person the data herewith submitted will certainly remove it.

CALIFORNIA—1895.

A reference to the census returns for 1880 shows that there were only 86 Japanese in California that year; in 1890 but 1147 and of that number 580 were in San Francisco, 184 in Alameda county and the remaining 383 scattered throughout the agricultural districts of the State. The question, how did the Japanese increase so rapidly and obtain such a foothold in the agricultural districts, is one which concerns not alone Californians but every American Citizen.

In 1895 as at present there was more or less controversy as to the number of Japanese in the State, the estimates varying between 5000 and 10,000. A searching investigation conducted by the California State Labor Commissioner, E. L. Fitzgerald, assisted by his able deputy, Cleveland L. Dam, found about 10,000 in the State, an approximate increase of 9000 in five years. Early this year advances were made by a resident of Honolulu to an employment agent in San Francisco, Mr. C. R. Hansen, looking toward the transportation of part, or the whole, of the 30,000 Japanese then in Hawaiian Islands, to be forwarded at the rate of 200 per month. It is to the credit of Mr. Hansen that he refused to be a party to such a transaction and promptly informed the Labor Commissioner of the project and gave him the correspondence from which the following excerpts are taken:

"The Japanese who are desirous of coming to the Coast would make excellent fruit pickers, etc., if a contract could be made, after they landed, to work for their employers by the season. The Japanese plantation laborers get only \$12 per month and find their food. Therefore he would be quite willing to work on the Coast for that amount with board added.

"As to the number I can get it would depend upon the success which the first lot meets with. If you can place them with men who would treat them kindly and start them at \$15 per month I can send about 200 per month, and by shipping them up in small numbers it is not likely to cause notice."

It is necessary to mention here that at this very time California and par-

ticularly San Francisco, was suffering from a serious business depression and Mr. Fitzgerald found it necessary to establish a "Free Employment Bureau" in connection with his office while charitable citizens established soup-kitchens and provided employment for the most needy of the unemployed. In the face of the distress and suffering in San Francisco and other parts of the State 50,000 Chinese and Japanese were employed and against the remonstrances of the Labor Commissioner the cupidity and avarice of the farmers caused a still greater influx of Japanese from Hawaii and the Orient.

During the next few years, 1895-1900, the increase of Japanese in the State caused great concern to the workingmen of California, and to the public in general, especially when it was discovered that the number of Japanese admitted in 1900 exceeded 12,000, while the number in the islands had swollen from 30,000 in 1895 to 61,000, and over, in 1900.

— 1900 —

Referring again to the census report for 1900 we learn that the number of Chinese in the State was 45,753, of whom it is stated there were 6109 employed in agricultural pursuits. The Ninth Biennial Report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, however, is authority for the statement that there were 12,000 Chinese working in the fruit-orchards alone and 575 in the sugar-beet fields, but no count was taken of those employed in potato and truck-farming.

The number of Japanese, by census, was 10,151 but the agents of the Labor Bureau found between 15,000 and 16,000, closely approximating the latter number. Those employed in agriculture were, according to the census, only 2150, but if we consider the wide discrepancy between the census figures and those of the Labor Bureau, in the case of the Chinese farm laborers, we cannot with any degree of safety accept the census figures as being correct. The Tenth Biennial Report of the California Bureau had this to say:

"The Chinese in the various industries have greatly decreased but the employment of Japanese has increased in the same ratio as their population. They have virtually driven the Chinese to the wall and are in a fair way of doing the same with the white agricultural laborer."

It is fortunate that we do not have to rest our case entirely upon the testimony of California officials, but find their statements fully corroborated in the Report of the United States Industrial Commission, one of whose "special agents," Mr. Thomas F. Turner, during 1899 and the early part of 1900, conducted an exhaustive investigation of Chinese and Japanese labor in the Mountain and Pacific States. At page 754, vol. XV, of said report, Mr. Turner says:

"The hop and sugar-beet fields, ranches, orchards, and vineyards are to-day filled with Japanese laborers. Even the Chinese laborers have been driven out by them and in each of these important fields of industry the Japanese coolie system is firmly established."

If such was the condition in California in 1900 what is it to-day after the

admission of 131,000 Japanese, to Hawaii and the mainland, since June 30, 1900. Consider also that of the great number admitted to Hawaii they only increased 11,000 in eight years. Let us see what "Special Agent" Turner has to say concerning this Japanese immigration. He says:

"The records of the immigration office fail to account for the great hordes of Japanese coolies who have already secured a monopoly of the labor in the agricultural industries of the Pacific States. In the State of California alone there is to-day—1900—a great army of Japanese coolies numbering upwards of 20,000. They are scattered about the State doing work in the orchards, vineyards, gardens, and hop and sugar-beet fields.

"California produces annually about 10,000,000 pounds of hops and fully 75 per cent of the labor employed in this great industry is Chinese and Japanese, principally the latter. . . . The same system of labor that has been the curse of the Hawaiian Islands for years has been brought to California." (Page 757, vol. XV, Rep. of U. S. Ind. Com.)

— 1906 —

Between the years 1900 and 1906 the Japanese increased—in California—about 400 per cent and the bulk of that enormous increase went to swell the ranks of those already in the agricultural and domestic occupations. It was not until this year that the farmers publicly recognized the disastrous results which will follow the occupation of our land by a race so radically different to Americans, racially and otherwise.

While in 1900 the Japanese operated but 37 farms in this State, aggregating about 1500 acres, by 1906 the number of farms operated by them had increased 2600 per cent and the acreage 3100 per cent. The data upon which the foregoing statement is based was obtained from an article published in the "Independent" written by a distinguished graduate of the Tokio College of Law, Mr. Yawakami. Speaking of the wonderful progress made by his countrymen, in California. Mr. Yawakami frankly enters into detail and triumphantly points to the following record:

"A considerable number of the Japanese farming population in California exceeds the mark of 10,000 by many hundreds. Classifying the farms cultivated by Japanese according to their size we find eight farms of over 400 acres each, fourteen of over 300 acres, seventy-five of over 200 acres, two hundred and four of over 100 acres, one hundred and twenty-three of over 50 acres, two hundred and thirty-five of over 20 acres, and three hundred and forty-one under 20 acres each, a total of 989 farms aggregating 61,859 acres."

The correctness of this statement is authenticated by the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Labor Bureau, 1906, and also by a pamphlet published in the early part of 1905,—April or May—by the San Francisco Chronicle. Speaking of the Japanese in and around Vacaville the Labor Commissioner said:

"Five of them own fruit farms containing some 200 acres each. Sixty lease ranches and one Jap alone leases four. In Fresno twenty-five own their own farms none of which are less than 20 acres, one of them has 320 acres

and two of them are of 160 acres each. Twenty-five Japs lease vineyards with an average of 60 acres in each. . . . Within the last three or four years they have gained complete control of the country around Fresno and they are virtually the arbiters in all matters pertaining to the cultivation and harvesting of the raisin crop."

The report also states that 90 per cent of all the people met walking or driving on all the country roads around Vacaville are Japs and a prominent fruit grower who estimated the orchards of Vaca valley to aggregate 15,000 acres declared that more than one-half was in the hands of the Japanese.

— 1909 —

At the beginning of 1908 so menacing and arrogant had become the Japs and so unscrupulous their methods to obtain possession of land that Assemblyman A. M. Drew of Fresno submitted a measure to the California Legislature placing a limitation upon the holding of land by aliens and was aimed particularly at the Japanese. The bill was amended so as not to apply to land now owned by aliens so long as held by present owners. It was further amended by clouding its most important provisions with treaty stipulations and was finally defeated through the influence of the President and Governor Gillett.

The Exclusion League anticipating that some such remedial measure would be proposed, had during the summer of 1908 requested from all the officials of each county information concerning the occupation of land by Asiatics. Fourteen counties gave information relative to the Chinese as follows:—Owning land, 277; leasing, 68; renting, 45; total, 390. Only nine counties gave any information respecting the Japanese, most of it of a very unsatisfactory nature. Owning land, 75; renting, 104. When we compare the information obtained from the county officers with the very frank admissions of Mr. Yawakami it is natural to suspect that the majority of county officers are adverse to the throwing of light upon this important phase of the Japanese question.

Taking for granted the statement of Mr. Yawakami that in 1906 the Japanese operated 989 farms aggregating 61,859 acres and adding the acreage acquired during the past three years—so far as is known through press reports—approximately 40,000 acres—we have 100,000 acres of our most fertile soil cultivated and its produce controlled by Japs.

A recent statement issued by the Japanese Government admits that in 1906 Japanese farmers owned 12,000 acres in California and that 14,000 Japanese were employed as farmers. These figures tally very well with the statement of Mr. Yawakami and go far toward substantiating the approximations submitted.

The measure submitted to the Legislature by Mr. Drew would have remedied much of the evil caused by the occupation of land by aliens. It was a wise and just measure and not in conflict with State or Federal

laws bearing upon the subject. Section 17, Article I, Constitution of California, reads:

"Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, and inheritance of property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise."

(Amendment adopted, November 6, 1894.)

That this provision of the Constitution does not conflict with the federal laws upon this subject is seen by referring to Chapter 340 of U. S. Revised Statutes, which says in part:

"Be it enacted that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of some State or Territory of the United States or of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the Territories of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts heretofore created.

"Provided, that the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the subjects or citizens (of the treaty power) which rights, so far as they may exist by force of any such treaty, shall continue so long as such treaties are in force and no longer."

Then follows a section forbidding ownership of land by any corporation more than 20 per cent of whose stock is owned by aliens.

It is plainly evident that the Drew Anti-Alien Land Bill was strictly within the law and should have been enacted irrespective of the wishes of any person or persons within or without the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

By motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

Good of League.

Delegate Brandis of San Jose was called upon and stated that the League in San Jose had taken a vacation for about two weeks, but it gave him pleasure to report that the Exclusionists of his part of the State had succeeded in getting rid of every Japanese in the restaurants and saloons

in San Jose. The delegate also said that the removal of the Japanese Tea Garden at Alum Rock Park was a matter of a very short time, as steps had already been taken to bring about that condition and he felt sure of a favorable report at the next meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Delegate Young, representing the Federated Trades of San Jose, said that he had just returned from the convention of the Printing Pressmen's International Union, which held its session in Omaha. Strong resolutions, reported the delegate, were adopted endorsing the work of the League and requesting Congress to enact an Exclusion Law restricting the immigration of Asiatics to the United States and Territories.

Delegates Benham and Furuseth also addressed the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

September, 1909

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316—14th St.

San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1909.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, the same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials recommended by the Executive Board were received, and upon motion seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

In accordance with the usual custom of the League, your Executive Board begs leave to report that during the last month a great deal of information bearing on our question has been sought by many institutions and individuals. Notably among these have been the representatives of the United States Immigration Commission who have for the past year been obtaining the industrial census of our country. It is pleasing to report in this connection that the League has been highly commended for the large amount of information on file, special mention being made of the material in our possession relative to the Hindoo question. The representatives spent three whole days in your office in obtaining data to be submitted at the coming session of the 61st Congress.

The Gannett Publishing Company, Inc., of Augusta, Maine, who publish the Comfort Magazine, which has a circulation of one and a quarter million, advises your office of having received a letter from the Chinese League of Justice of America, signed by Fong Sing, its secretary, stating that an editorial dealing with the subject of the Elsie Sigel murder and Chinese in America, which appeared in the August number of the "Comfort" was so full of mis-statements that a repetition of the same would be dealt with according to law. In this connection, we beg leave to report that upon Mr. Gannett's request evidence consisting of extracts from Governmental Reports verifying the "Comfort's" editorial, were immediately forwarded; a subsequent letter was received advising us that the moral phase of the Asiatic question will be continuously dealt with in the columns of "Comfort" in the future.

Statistical.

A recent report sent out by the Acting Consulate General of Japan was mailed to every lawmaker in the United States; a copy of which was kindly furnished your office by Senator Marc Anthony of the 24th District. This report deals with the movement of Japanese to and from the United States and the Territory of Hawaii for the 18 months ending June 30, 1909, and like all other reports that have emanated from Japanese authorities, is at variance with the General Immigration Reports of our Government. Your Executive Board herewith submits for your consideration an analyzation of the same:

"Japanese Immigration.

Consulate General of Japan,

San Francisco, Cal., August, 1909.

"The following figures, furnished by the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government to the Consul General in San Francisco, show the movements

of Japanese to and from the Continent of the United States and the Territory of Hawaii during the calendar year 1908, and the first six months of 1909.

It is to be noted that they do not necessarily coincide with the compilations made by the United States Government for the same periods, due to the fact that the arrivals in United States territory do not always agree as to the months with the Japanese records of departure. It is also to be borne in mind that the Japanese tables do not cover travelers who enter and depart from the eastern ports of the United States, which movement augments slightly the figures prepared by the United States Government.

The term "laborer" covers former residents of the United States and the relatives of those now domiciled in the United States.

No new laborers are now leaving Japan for American territory.

To and From the Continent of the United States.

		Departures from Japan for U. S.			Arrivals in Japan from the U. S.				
		Non laborers	Laborers	Totals	Non laborers	Laborers	Totals	Excess departures from Japan to U. S.	Excess arrivals in Japan from U. S.
1908.									
January	294	119	413	31	411	442	29	29	
February	321	148	469	49	479	528	59	59	
March	383	157	540	28	297	325	215	..	
April	368	259	627	35	337	372	255	..	
May	201	225	426	27	599	326	100	..	
June	165	145	310	14	274	288	22	..	
July	133	148	281	23	489	512	213	..	
August	105	58	163	18	339	357	194	..	
September	103	73	176	10	292	302	126	..	
October	77	75	152	19	582	601	449	..	
November	90	53	143	35	593	628	485	..	
December	64	62	126	18	794	812	686	..	
Totals	2304	1522	3826	307	5186	5493	592	2259	
1909.									
January	56	52	108	15	280	295	187	..	
February	51	64	115	20	193	213	98	..	
March	113	52	165	29	348	377	212	..	
April	122	66	188	26	227	253	65	..	
May	77	65	142	27	354	381	239	..	
June	114	79	193	11	178	189	4	..	
Totals	533	378	911	128	1580	1708	4	801	

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for calendar year '08—1667

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 6 months, '09—797

Total excess for 18 months.....—2464

Departures from
Japan for HawaiiArrivals in Japan
from Hawaii

1908.	Non-laborers	Laborers	Totals	Non laborers	Laborers	Totals	Excess departures from Japan for Hawaii.	Excess arrivals in Japan from Hawaii
January	22	699	721	3	298	301	420	...
February	25	378	403	2	289	291	112	...
March	22	283	305	1	263	264	41	...
April	15	419	434	0	311	311	123	...
May	12	349	361	4	461	465	96	...
June	32	171	203	5	519	524	...	321
July	12	243	255	1	612	613	...	358
August	7	121	128	8	355	363	...	235
September	12	108	120	14	400	414	...	294
October	20	125	145	3	434	437	...	292
November	24	95	110	9	396	405	...	286
December	23	151	174	2	193	195	...	21
Totals	226	3342	3568	52	4531	4583	792	1807

1909.

January	22	76	98	0	60	60	38	...
February	4	62	66	0	118	118	...	52
March	22	72	94	3	186	189	...	95
April	14	61	75	1	268	269	...	194
May	33	124	157	5	516	521	...	364
June	27	80	107	3	174	177	...	70
Totals	122	475	597	12	1322	1334	38	775

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 1908.....1807

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 6 months, '09.....737

Total excess for 18 months.....2544

Recapitulation.

Excess arrivals in Japan from the United States for 18 months.....2464

Excess arrivals in Japan from Hawaii in 18 months.....2544

Decrease of Japanese population in American territory for 18 months.....5008

MATSUZO NAGAI,

Acting Consul-General of Japan, San Francisco."

* * * * *

By a peculiar coincidence, the net decrease of Japanese given out by Consul-General Nagai (5008) corresponds exactly with the figures given out by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, when in San Francisco, which warrants the assumption that he obtained his information from the Japanese Consulate and not from the files of his own bureau.

A mere glance at the Consular tables shows an error of 792, in favor of

the Japanese, caused by the failure of the compiler to subtract the number of excess departures from Japan to Hawaii (792) from the excess arrivals in Japan from Hawaii (1807). Instead of a net decrease of 5008, a careful summarization of the Consul's tables reduces the decrease to 4216.

Movement of Japanese to and from United States Territory from January 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Departures from Japan for Mainland of United States.....	4737
Departures from Japan for Territory of Hawaii.....	4165
Total departures from Japan.....	8902
Arrivals in Japan from Mainland of United States.....	7201
Arrivals in Japan from Territory of Hawaii.....	5917
Total arrivals in Japan	13,118
Excess of arrivals in Japan over departures therefrom for the periods mentioned in Consular report.....	4216

So much has been said and written in refutation of statements issued by the various Japanese consulates that it hardly seems necessary to present in detail, month by month, the number of Japanese admitted and departing from United States territory. On several occasions since January 1, 1909, tabulations containing the information have been printed in the monthly proceedings of the League, all of them showing a wide discrepancy between the statistics of the United States Bureau of Immigration and those purporting to issue from the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government.

The compiler of the Japanese tables submitted states, very naively, that the monthly statements of Japanese officialdom differ from those of the United States, but the reasons advanced in explanation are far from being satisfactory. Though the monthly statements differ—and it is not unreasonable that they do—there can be no good or sufficient reason why the figures for a whole year—1908—for example, should differ to the extent of several thousands. That such is the case may be proven by a comparison of the opposing statements.

The contention that the arrival of Japanese travelers at the eastern ports of the United States "augments slightly the figures of the United States Government" is ridiculous. The arrivals by that route—including Government officials—do not exceed one-fifth of one per cent.

A careful analysis of the Japanese Consul's publication shows that instead of a net decrease in the Japanese population for the period of 18 months under discussion, there was an appreciable increase. To support that assertion, it is necessary that our authority be produced. The following table has therefore been compiled from the reports of the United States Bureau of Immigration. See pages 90 and 91, and Monthly Bulletins of the same Bureau for 1908 and 1909.

**Arrivals and Departures of Japanese to and from the United States, including
Hawaii, from January 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.**

1908	Admitted	Departed	Increase	Decrease
January	1419	305	1114	...
February	1324	368	956	...
March	1081	503	578	...
April	1033	409	624	...
May	1288	369	919	...
June	781	1268	...	487
July	588	326	263	...
August	414	374	40	...
September	330	254	...	24
October	247	841	...	594
November	265	500	...	235
December	281	594	...	313
Totals	9051	6110	4494	1653
1909				
January	287	340	...	53
February	263	366	...	103
March	213	518	...	305
April	360	607	...	247
May	305	473	...	168
June	215	475*	...	260*
Totals	1643	2779	...	1136

* Approximated, as the figures of the Bureau were not available at date of compilation, August 28, 1909.

Summary.

Japanese admitted during calendar year 1908.....	9051
Japanese departed during calendar year 1908.....	6110

Net increase of Japanese in United States, 1908.....2941

Japanese admitted January 1 to June 30, 1909.....	1643
Japanese departed January 1 to June 30, 1909.....	2779

Net decrease first 6 months of 1909.....1136
 Net increase of Japanese in United States, Jan. 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909..1805

By adding the net increase, as shown by the immigration report (1805) to the net decrease claimed by the Japanese Consul (5008), an error of 6813 is found, which, of course, is in favor of the Japanese.

Referring back to the introductory statement of Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, that "no new Japanese laborers are leaving Japan for American territory," the United States Immigration Report for 1908, pages 90 and 91, discloses some very interesting facts which go far to prove the necessity of more stringent regulations than the "Gentlemen's Agreement." The following review of the report referred to (1908) will explain itself:

1908—Fiscal year ending June 30.

Japanese immigrants admitted.....16,418

Japanese non-immigrants admitted.....	1,820
	18,238
Japanese admitted to the mainland.....	9,544
Japanese admitted to Hawaii.....	8,694
	18,238
Non-laborers admitted to mainland.....	5,503
Laborers admitted to mainland.....	2,860
Japanese admitted to mainland in transit (to where?).....	1,181
	9,544

It is to the laborer and non-laborer classification that we call particular attention. First, because it was not until the adoption of the Root-Roosevelt Amendment to the Immigration Act of 1907 that this classification was accepted by the Bureau of Immigration; second, because the Japanese avail themselves of the opportunity offered by this classification to foist their laborers upon the people of the United States under a ruling of a pro-Asiatic Secretary of Commerce and Labor, trusted for its enforcement to a sympathetic Commissioner-General of Immigration, who once publicly declared Mongolians to be eminently fitted—by race characteristics—to be trusted with the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Classification of Japanese Immigrants.

Non-Laborers:	Laborers:
Actors	Working Students
Clergy	Barbers
Editors	Carpenters
Government Officials	Tailors
Sculptors	Other Artisans
Teachers	Cooks
Other Professionals	Farm Laborers
Clerks	Gardeners
Farmers	Laborers
Merchants	Servants
Restaurant and Hotel-keepers.....	Other Occupations included under
Students	head of Laborers by Rule 21, Par-
Other Occupations not Laborers,	agraph J.
under Rule 21 (J).....	
No Occupation, including Women	
and Children	

Among the curiosities of this classification, it shows that among the laborers were 234 "working students" and 71 "servants." From what class come all the Japanese domestics who are occupying the positions belonging of right to American girls? Whence come all the house-cleaners and shoe-repairers? All the lunch cooks, porters and laundrymen?

In the non-laborers we find 2,018 students, and a study of the immigration reports since 1900 informs us that over 20,000 of that element of Japanese have been admitted since June 30 of that year.

It is safe to say that not 10 per cent of these "students" ever enter an educational establishment, and yet that test is the only one by which a bonafide "student" can be distinguished.

Against the admission of 2,018 "students," we can only place 153 who departed, while of the "Working Students" none left the United States.

Actors, clergy, editors, sculptors, teachers and merchants are admitted in considerable numbers. If they were all employed in the occupations under which they are classed, there would be 20 clergy to each church, 50 sculptors to each studio, and teachers and editors would abound in about the same proportion. Japanese merchants come here at the rate of about 1,000 a year, and a larger percentage of them are engaged in their avowed occupation than all others admitted under the classification of "non-laborers."

The foregoing indicates that notwithstanding the satisfactory decrease in Japanese immigration, there is still a fruitful field for investigation. The occupation of our farming lands, the conquest of the domestic occupations, and the keenness with which they are entering the commercial competition with our merchants in all lines of business, should teach us that we have an enemy that it would be folly to placate and a crime to despise.

Note: The number of Japanese departing during the fiscal year 1908 was: Mainland of the United States, 5,718; Hawaii, 1,058—a net gain in Hawaii of 7,636, and on the Mainland of 3,826; or a total gain for the whole area involved of 11,462.

Picnic Committee.

Complete returns for the picnic have not yet been received. Your committee desires to report \$145.50 cash on hand. Outstanding bills, \$47.75. To be realized on program, \$30.

Tickets yet to be heard from, 3,114, segregated as follows:

S. F. Labor organizations	1,330
S. F. Laundries	434
Alameda County organizations	472
Miscellaneous	70
Alameda County Laundries	155
Individuals	669

We urge in this connection that such organizations and individuals who have tickets in their possession settle for same or return them at their earliest convenience so that final report may be made to the League.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record. It was further ordered that a sufficient number of copies of that part of the report dealing with the immigration question be printed and sent to all Congressmen, United States Senators and the Legislators of the Pacific Coast and Intermountain States.

New Business.

The Secretary reported that the State Federation of Labor would convene October 4th in the City of San Rafael, and that in accordance with the usual custom of the League, it is now time for fraternal delegates to be selected to represent the League at this convention. By motion of Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, it was agreed that two delegates be elected to represent the League at the State Federation's convention, and Delegate Fred W. Brandis of the Santa Clara County Asiatic Exclusion League and Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher were unanimously selected as fraternal delegates, President Tveitmoen stating that if in the State during the State Federation's gathering he would accompany the delegates selected and address the convention on the question of Asiatic exclusion and immigration.

The question of non-attendance of the meetings of the League brought

forth considerable discussion as to the best method of inducing delegates to be present during the deliberations. Delegate Gallagher stated that when attendance to any organization was small, it was usually the custom to impose a small fine on delegates or members, and in his experience he found that such a move generally brought forth good results. The delegate then moved that the Executive Board be instructed to draft some measure placing a fine of 25 cents on delegates for non-attendance, and that same be charged to the organization.

Delegate Furuseth and several others opposed the motion, whereupon an amendment was offered that the Executive Board report at the next meeting of the League the advisability of holding public meetings for the purpose of discussing the industrial phase of the Japanese question, and also holding mass meetings. The motion when put to vote carried.

Good of the League.

Delegate Angove, representing the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, related the experience of that organization in the pursuance of the "Don't Patronize" plan, which had brought forth amazing results. Mr. Angove believed that the reason of the apathy of some people was that they had not been directly affected. The laundry business which he was following had experienced such a condition, and in order to offset a growing evil which would ultimately depose the white laundryman from that industry, the laundry-owners and employes were compelled to organize to fight the Asiatic, and in so doing they called the attention of white patrons of Japanese laundries to the existence of white institutions, and appealed to their patriotism. Mr. Angove stated that by persistent effort they had reduced the number of white patrons to Japanese laundries of this city by at least 50 per cent. The delegate further stated that similar action had been pursued in neighboring cities, and that a movement was now afoot to take in the entire Pacific slope.

Mr. Angove believed that if the League took up the question, "Don't patronize Asiatics or patrons of Asiatics," that a sentiment could be aroused which would prove essential in bringing forth the results which the League desires.

Delegates Liedstrom, Summers, Keough, Knight and several others spoke in the same strain, likewise advocating that delegates constitute themselves as committeemen and call the attention of their respective organizations and their members to the necessity of attending the meetings of the League.

Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary.



UNIV.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

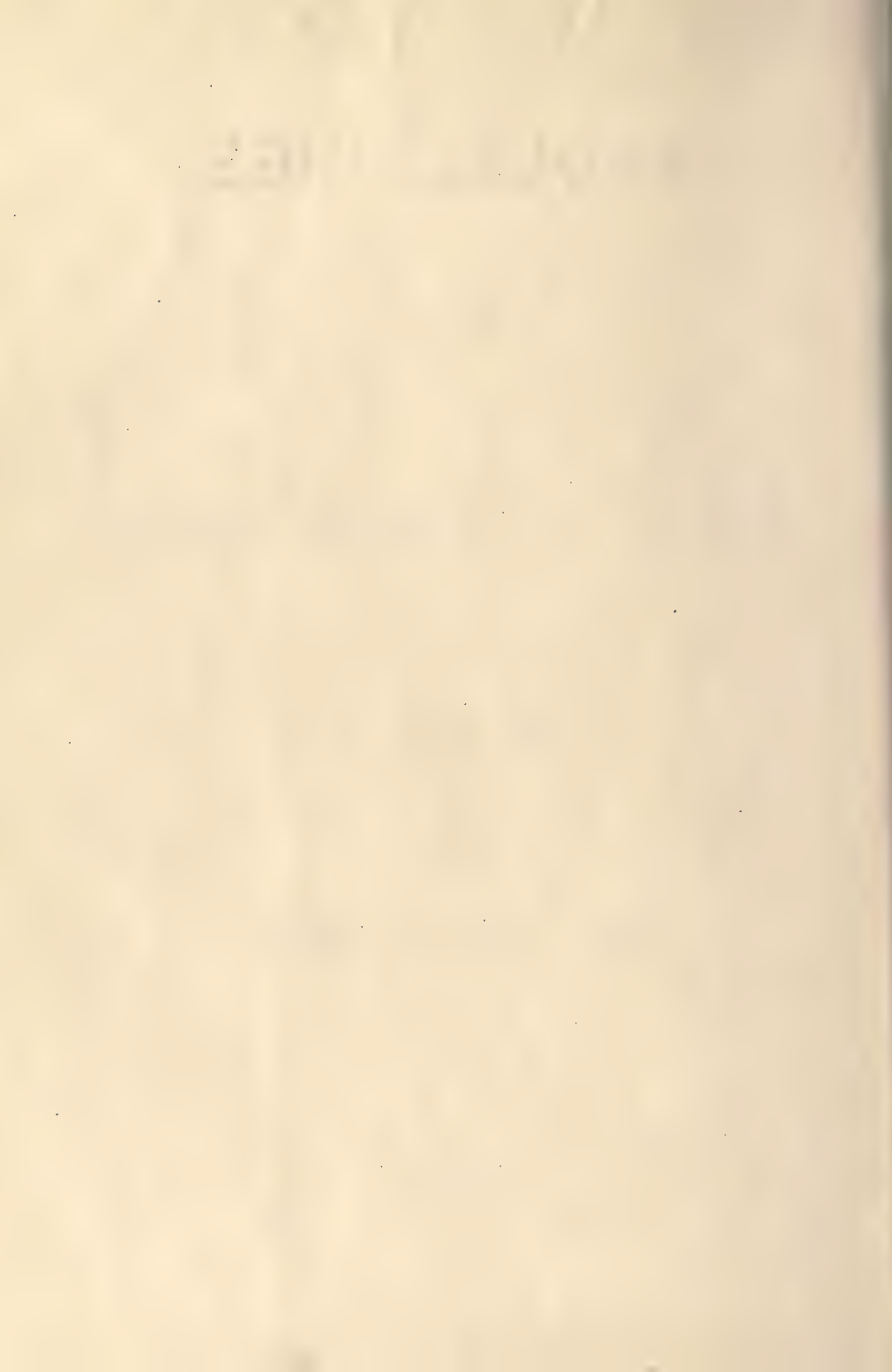
Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

November, 1909

*750 meetings in July or
Oct.*





Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th Street, San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, the same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

The credentials presented and recommended by the Executive Board were received, read, and by motion all delegates duly seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates: Your Executive Board begs leave to report that since the last meeting the communications received at your office have been unusually numerous, the same coming from libraries and universities, requesting data in reference to the Japanese situation in California.

We have the pleasure to also report that during the past two months 197 weekly and monthly publications, out of 348, have published articles furnished by the League, and many requests have been received from this source for extra material.

The League's leaflet containing the statement of Japanese Immigration by the Consulate General of Japan, analyzed and compared with the monthly and yearly reports of the United States Bureau of Immigration, has been forwarded to the Executive Department of Washington, D. C., and to every United States Senator and Congressman, likewise to the State Senators and Assemblymen of the Pacific Coast and Intermountain States. Many replies have been received acknowledging receipt of same, and the California and Washington Congressmen have pledged their support to a measure which would effectually exclude Orientals from our shores.

Instructions.

At the suggestion of President Tveitmoe, the Executive Board concurring, the Secretary was directed to investigate the naturalization of Asiatics other than Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos, with especial reference to the ruling of the Chief of the Division of Naturalization that Syrians, Persians, Arabs and Turks were not of the white race.

The Committee on Publicity and Statistics were also directed to revise the article of "Land Occupations by Asiatics" in accordance with the statement of Mr. Yosaburo Yoshida of the University of Wisconsin.

Naturalization of Turks and Syrians.

A dispatch from Los Angeles dated November 4, says:

"The right of a Syrian to become a citizen of the United States was upheld by Judge Hutton in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County against the efforts of the Federal authorities to the contrary. The court ruled that a Syrian was not a Mongolian, but of the Semitic or Aryan race, and hence could not be barred from citizenship. The Federal attorney cited numerous

authorities to prove that George Shishim, a Syrian born in Lebanon, was of the Mongolian race and must be classed with Japanese and other Orientals who are refused the right of citizenship. Judge Hutton held that thousands of Syrians had been granted full rights in this country, and that if it was desired to exclude them now Congress would have to take action."

Washington dispatches of the same date say that the Department of Justice has taken a hand in the controversy, and Assistant Attorney General William H. Herr announced that instructions would be sent to the United States attorneys throughout the country to hold in abeyance all proceedings opposing the naturalization of persons of the races referred to,—Syrians, Turks and Arabs—until the matter has been further investigated.

It was further said that the ruling made by Mr. Richard K. Campbell, Chief of the Division of Naturalization, relative to the naturalization of Turks and others, had embarrassed the State Department, which has been negotiating for a reciprocal naturalization treaty with Turkey.

Inquiry at the Bureau of Naturalization in this city was barren of results except to learn that the Chief Examiner had received no instructions respecting the controversy. It was learned, however, that the ruling of Mr. Campbell was not based upon ethnological grounds, but upon the wording and intent of the Statute which confines our citizenship to "**free white males, Africans and persons of African descent.**" (Sec. 2169, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

When we take into consideration the fact that at the time of the adoption of our Naturalization laws immigration came only from those European countries inhabited by people of the Teutonic and Iberic races, the following excerpts of letters of instruction and advice from Mr. Campbell to United States Attorneys Beattie and Baillet, at New Orleans and Seattle respectively, are entitled to our gravest consideration.

Justice Davis in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of U. S. vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. 91, U. S. 79, said:

" . . . Courts, in construing a statute, may with propriety recur to the history of the times when it was passed, and this is frequently necessary in order to ascertain the reason as well as the meaning of particular provisions of it."

Judge Colt, in the case in re Saito (a Japanese) 62 Fed., 126, stated:

"The words of a statute are to be taken in their ordinary sense unless it can be shown that they are used in a technical sense."

From the opinion of Judge Dedy, in the case in re Camille, 6 Fed., 256:

"From the first our Naturalization laws only applied to the people who had settled in the country, the European or white race."

This position was approved by Chief Justice Zane, in the case In re Kanaka Nian (a native of Hawaii) 21 Pac., 993.

Judge Hanford in the case of In re Buntare Kumagai (a Japanese) 163 Fed., 923, said:

"The general policy of our Government has been to limit the privilege of naturalization to white people, the only distinct departure from this policy being soon after the close of the Civil War, when, in view of the peculiar situation of inhabitants of this country of African descent, the laws were amended so as to permit the naturalization of Africans and aliens of African descent."

Mr. Campbell cites many cases, too numerous to mention, and in his correspondence goes on to say:

"These letters will apprise you in general of the ground upon which the

division has held that Asiatics are not white persons within the intent and meaning of those words used in Section 2169, as amended, of the U. S. Revised Statutes. The Turks are a yellow people, and the fact that they have resided for centuries within the geographical boundaries of Europe does not alter that fact. . . .

" I call your attention to the fact that the word race is misleading. There is no corresponding term in the law, nor is it possible even at this date, after much and careful study of the subject by those who devote their lives to it, to determine definitely the lines of demarcation between the so-called races. The law refers to '**persons**,' and confines the right to become naturalized to those who are white without being able to define a white person; the average man in the street understands distinctly what it means, and would find no difficulty in assigning to the yellow race a Turk or Syrian, with as much ease as he would bestow that designation on a Chinaman or Korean. . . .

" Thus it is believed that ultimately, taking up the concrete cases as they arise, the sum of the judicial ruling upon the subject will be substantially that contended for by this office, to wit, that white persons, in the sense of the statute, were Europeans, and that the aboriginal people of Asia, the Armenian Continent and Africa, were excluded until after the Civil War, when an amendment was added which enlarged the provisions embodied in Section 2169 of the U. S. Revised Statutes, so as to include persons of African nationality and descent. . . .

"The fact that the Turk has lived for centuries within the geographical boundaries of Europe has not in any way modified his Asiatic characteristics. This is due to the strict maintenance of their original religious, political and social faiths. They are in a very essential sense, therefore, still Asiatics, and the introduction of them in any large numbers into the body politic of the United States would constitute an element of danger.

"The Turks have never commingled with Europeans, nor can it be said with any truth that they are the descendants of Europeans, but have maintained their racial integrity strictly during their long residence in Europe, as they have retained their other Asiatic characteristics. . . .

"With respect to the people of the Barbary States and of Egypt, there is no particular difficulty in assigning them to Asiatic origin. The very similarity of the social customs, their political ideals, etc., show that irrespective of their original origin, their actual constitution now is that of the Asiatic."

In the case of the application of a Japanese for naturalization in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, Judge Colt, Circuit Judge, said:

"We are not without direct evidence of legislative intent. In 1870, after the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, and the fourteenth amendment declaring who shall be citizens, the question of extending the privilege of citizenship to all races of aliens came before Congress for consideration. At that time Charles Sumner proposed to strike out the word 'white' from the statute; and in the long debate which followed, the argument on the part of the opposition was that this change would permit the Chinese (and Japanese) to become naturalized citizens, and the reply of those who favored the change was that this was the very purpose of the proposed amendment. (Cong. Globe, 1869-70, Pt. 6, p. 5121.)

"The amendment was finally rejected and the present provisions substituted, extending the naturalization laws to the African race.

"In the first revision of the statutes, in 1873, the words 'being free white persons' were omitted, probably through inadvertence (trick and device). Under the act of February 18, 1879, to correct errors and supply omissions in the first revision, this section of the statute was amended by inserting or restoring these words.

"The history of legislation on this subject shows that Congress refused to eliminate 'white' from the statute for the reason that it would extend the privilege of naturalization to the Mongolian race, and that when through inadvertence (or trick and device) this word was left out of the statute, it was again restored for the very purpose of such exclusion. (Application denied.)"

(Vol. 62, Fed. Rep., p. 126.)

During 1908, Hindoos in the State of Washington made a determined effort to obtain naturalization, in which move they apparently received sympathy from the United States District Attorney. In respect to this, Mr. Campbell said in a letter:

"The color of the Hindoo, as of the Chinaman, is in itself immaterial. As a mark, however, of a people who are wholly different, if not in origin at least in their political and moral ideals, their age-long training, and their form of government, social, religious and political, it is conspicuous and shows them to be so diverse from white people or Occidentals as to make it no less a risk to admit them to citizenship than it would be to confessedly admit Chinese, Japanese, Malays and others, as to whom it is by general consent believed that the doors of naturalization should be closed."

In this view Mr. Campbell was sustained by the United States Attorney General, who also held that, in his opinion, under no construction of the law can natives of British India be regarded as white persons within the meaning of section 2169 of the U. S. Revised Statutes.

The question naturally arises that if the Hindoo, who is admittedly of the Aryan race, be debarred from citizenship, why should the Syrian of Aryan stock, but badly Mongolized, be given that privilege?

Summary.

Sufficient evidence has been submitted to show that Turks, Syrians and Arabs should be debarred from the privilege of naturalization, for two reasons: First, that they are not in the white or Caucasian race in the intent of Congress; second, that they are debarred by the Act of May 6, 1882 (22 Statute, 58-61), which prohibits the naturalization of Chinese or persons of Mongolian descent.

Subsequent to the decision of Judge Hutton in the case of George Shishim, the Turkish Minister, in a long communication to the Washington Post, frankly admitted that the basic stock of the Turk was Mongolian, but claims that admixture with other races had eradicated the Mongol strain.

As to the Syrians, it must be admitted that for 1500 years before Christ they trace their descent from the Hebraic branch of the Semitic family of the Indo-Aryan race, but the Mongolian incursion of the first and thirteenth centuries, when the male Syrians were slain and the females taken to wife by their Mongol conquerors, so altered their racial composition that centuries of contact with the western nations have been unable to restore their original characteristics.

Exclusion Laws in Danger.

Closely related to the question of naturalization of aliens other than "whites" is the movement looking toward letting down the bars and admitting Chinese and Japanese to supply the so-called labor market. Information

is reaching this office from widely separated points that demands will be made to Congress for the admission of Japanese on an equal footing with other races, together with an extension to them of the privilege of naturalization.

The recent occurrences in Manchuria and the recall of Mr. Crane at the dictation of Japan, is indicative of the policy which is to be followed. Japan, having closed the "door" in Manchuria, will open it at the solicitation of the American Government, "provided" that the clause in Article II relating to laborers be eliminated, and Japanese be given equal rights with others.

The constant stream of Japanese who are returning home after having made a competency in the United States, are, by exaggerated stories of the opportunities to be found in California, inciting the Japanese immigration companies to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to abrogate the existing "agreement" and issue passports as heretofore.

It appears that Secretary Knox is lending himself to the plan, perhaps ignorantly, but none the less dangerously.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner writes very forcibly on this subject (November 7) saying:

"That Japanese policy, fortified by American financial interests, is practically irresistible in the State Department as at present constituted. * * * The actual work of the State Department is being done * * * by Huntington Wilson * * * who is left free to frame out of his own head the weightiest diplomatic correspondence, including, perhaps, the fateful message that called back Mr. Crane.

"Wilson has vaulted from the fourth assistant Secretaryship of State to the first in a few months. Before that he spent eight years as Secretary of Legation at Tokio. Barring his birthmarks, Wilson is a Japanese. He adores the children of Nippon, speaks their tongue, and seeks their company. His wallpaper is Japanese—also the rugs upon his floor, the cuisine upon his table and the servants that fill his house.

"Thus it appears, the financiers may do what they will with the Secretary of State, and the Japanese can do the rest with the first Assistant.

It is also rumored that Mr. Wilson stands a good chance of being designated as Minister to China in place of Mr. Crane, and the assumption is that there will be no objection on the part of Japan to the appointment; but whether the appointment is made or not, there is nothing more certain than that the affairs of the United States with Japan will be dominated by Mr. Huntington Wilson.

The new Ambassador to Japan is said to be "distinctly an advocate of the 'open door' (in the United States) and believes in the Orient absorbing such of the Western ideas and institutions as will be to its benefit. 'A closed door means stagnation, and stagnation does not spell progress.'"

What will be the outcome when Baron Yesuga Ichada, or the Japanese Foreign Office, and Mr. Huntington Wilson get together, is a question which vitally concerns the people of California. Excerpts already quoted show that Asiatics are barred from naturalization by Federal legislative enactment, and they are from California schools by State legislation, but, as we have seen our State laws overridden by executive influence, we may expect to see Federal legislation nullified by treaty stipulations, upon the theory that treaties take precedence of all legislative acts.

In Canada the contractors for building another transcontinental railroad declare they will not attempt the work unless permitted to import Chinese and Japanese.

Assuming that Canada lowers the bars to accommodate that company,

how long will it be before every Asiatic so imported is domiciled in the United States? Then the contractors will want a fresh batch.

The rumors are (and they are from a reliable source) that the Canadian Government has authorized the importation of 5000 Japanese for work in the mountain section of the new line, and the white settlers of Western Canada look for a recurrence of the conditions brought about by the importation of Chinese by the Canadian Pacific Railroad thirty years ago.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard, a parasite of the Post-Van Cleave-Kirby combine, in order to help the poor farmer, would like to see a million Chinese admitted, while our pious Christian friends would admit them all so that they might have the opportunity of converting them.

The New York "Wall Street Journal," under date of October 21, said:

"So far from restricting immigration, we ought to pay the country of origin for the heads and hands it sends us. As a matter of fact we do place a bounty upon immigration, in the sense that the intelligent (?) immigrant can take up a homestead on declaring his intention to become a citizen. We pay for him also in the respect that he remits some of his earnings abroad (\$100,000,000 yearly). Nor are we out of that which leaves us, because he has left the equivalent in service rendered."

This argument was made with particular reference to the Chinese and Japanese, and the deductions made are that so long as the exploiters of cheap labor can make cent per cent for their investments, "the plain people be damned."

Other advices inform us that an experimental consignment of Koreans, armed with Russian passports and claiming Russian citizenship, is bound for the Atlantic Coast via the European route, imbued with the idea that admission through the Atlantic ports will be made easy. This also needs the attention of the League.

Cultivation of California Lands by Japanese.

At page 10 of the August proceedings of the League it is asserted that 100,000 acres of our soil are cultivated and the products controlled by Japanese.

At the time this report was made we were convinced that the estimate was too low, but no data was at hand which warranted our increasing the figures. Since then, however, we have received the September number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, containing an article by Mr. Yoshaburo Yoshida of the University of Wisconsin, in which it is stated that "THE AREA OF FARM LAND CULTIVATED BY THE JAPANESE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN 1908, classified by their native districts, was as follows:

Cultivated by Immigrants from the Districts of	Area of Farms Lands—Acres
Hiroshima	33,443
Wakayama	30,905
Fukuoka	14,833
Kumamoto	14,827
Yamaguchi	10,598
Aichi	10,268
Okayama	6,334
Other districts	33,594½
Total	154,802½

This table was taken from the "Japanese American Year Book, 1909."

the first appendix, pp. 3-4, and may safely be taken as the basis for future computations. We have learned, however, from reliable sources, that investigations now being conducted throughout California relative to land holding and cultivation by Japanese will add thousands to the total given above, and possibly reach 200,000 acres.

Mr. Yoshida in his article recognizes and discusses three causes for the large Japanese 'emigration to the United States: increase of population, economic pressure, and inducement or attraction, each of which causes has been fully discussed in previous reports of this League, our conclusions in every instance being sustained in this article by Mr. Yoshida.

It has been the custom of the opponents of Asiatic exclusion to claim that the Japanese coming to the United States were chiefly of the student class, and not of the lower rank or peasant class. Mr. Yoshida refutes this assumption when, in speaking of emigration, he says:

"The districts which contribute the largest number of emigrants contain always the greater percentage of the peasant class * * * " And basing our figures upon the number of passports issued by each district during the five years from 1899 to 1903, the number of emigrants to foreign countries, excluding Korea and China, was 84,576 * * * more than 80 per cent of the total number came to the United States."

By referring to the reports of the United States Bureau of Immigration, extensively quoted by this League, we find that since 1903 no less than 93,000 Japanese have been admitted to the United States, of whom 50,700 were farmers and farm laborers. Of these farmers and laborers Mr. Yoshida says:

"This class consists of those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, either as tenants or as farm laborers. They belong to the lower classes of the Japanese community, if not to the lowest of all. **THEY ARE THE REAL CORNER-STONE OF THE NATION, BUT THEY ARE POOR.** In this class of immigrants the most conservative, uneducated and innocent persons can be found. The greater number of them being quite ignorant of foreign conditions, they are usually **cared for and transported by the so-called 'Emigration Companies.'** Farm laborers whose daily wages are an average of only 32 sen (16 cents), have hardly an opportunity to accumulate money enough to escape from their own group. **THE SOLE MOTIVE OF THIS IMMIGRATION IS SIMPLY 'TO MAKE MONEY' AND NOTHING MORE.**

"Generally speaking, when a European emigrant is bidding farewell to his home, his intention is, perhaps, to go to a new land where he can start a new life. His desire is to found a new society around him and build up a new home. The contrary is true of the Japanese, whose sole desire is to build up a new home, not upon American soil, but in his native land. The desire to save a certain amount of money, by a four or five year struggle, and then, coming back to his own land, to start in business or become an independent farmer. He does not desire to exhibit the fruits of his toil before an American audience, but only before his fellow-countrymen."

The frankness of the statements of Mr. Yoshida disposes beyond question of the arguments of the proponents of Asiatic immigration, who claim that the Japanese would be a desirable acquisition to our body politic.

That Mr. Yoshida is not alone in his views of Japanese immigration is seen from the following quotation from the "Osaka Mainichi Shimbun," November 9, 1904:

"When they start as emigrants their land and houses are in the hands of landlords; their position is that of small tenants. But when they come back, after four or five years' labor abroad, they usually buy a house and

two or three tans (tan is 0.2451 acre) of farm land, and become independent farmers or merchants. * * * About six-tenths of all emigrants succeed in this way."

Concerning the emigration companies, of which so much has been said as to their assisting pauper immigrants, the twenty-sixth annual statistical report of the Japanese Empire says:

"There were thirty-six companies or individuals engaged in exporting Japanese laborers in 1903, with capital ranging from 1,000,000 to 20,000,000 sen each." The evidence, from whatsoever source it is derived, is conclusive that the efforts of certain members of the last California Legislature to prevent the acquisition of our lands by Japanese was a step in the right direction and should be continued at the next session.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

Upon motion, and seconded by several delegates, the report of the Executive Board was received and ordered spread in full upon the record.

Reports of Fraternal Delegates.

Mr. Brandis—Mr. President and Delegates: I hereby beg leave to submit my report as Fraternal Delegate to the Tenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at San Rafael, October 4th to 9th. With the passing into history of this convention, I believe a step forward has been made in our cause. There seemed to be a greater tendency to know more of our cause and work than I noticed in either the two preceding conventions which I attended. More attention was given to the remarks and more questions were asked during the intermissions. Your delegates were granted the floor during the first real business session on Tuesday morning, and close attention was given during the twenty-minute speech I made, in which I tried to bring the matter home to the laboring men of California, and show them that their jobs were in danger by the on rush of Asiatics. Our Secretary, Mr. Yoell, had primed me with plenty of home statistics, which I used to good advantage, and I know one man, at least, woke up, for after my speech an electrician from Oakland hunted me up, gave me a dollar, and asked us to do all the good we could with it, and promised to try and organize a local League in Oakland. While not capable of making a speech, I managed to give some simple truths in the shape of hot shots to individual organizations represented on the floor of the convention, and urged the delegates to go home and wake up the home guard and get ready before the Asiatics had completely invaded our country.

During the convention several propositions along our line of work were brought up and all passed upon favorably. By a strange coincidence, the first proposition introduced was anti-Asiatic, and was introduced by my co-delegate, Mr. Gallagher, urging the convention to request Congress to extend the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to include all Asiatics. Mr. Gallagher also introduced a resolution asking that the State Federation request all central bodies to form local Leagues, which carried favorably. The Anti-Jap Laundry League had several requests, which were referred to committee and finally adopted in part, one request urging Congress to act in the exclusion of all Asiatics, and another urging the formation of Anti-Jap Leagues throughout the States. A resolution sent in by the Women's International Label League, urging that a fine be placed on all who patronize Asiatics, received favorable commendation and passage.

Mr. H. D. Hopkins of Oakland proposed separate compartments in street

cars and railroad trains for Asiatics. There seemed to be a rattling of dry bones and life in places where life had seemed to have ceased. During the intermission I was kept in working order by delegates from out of the way places desiring information, and I learned a number of interesting facts concerning conditions in these localities.

Bakersfield had a League at one time, but through mismanagement it fell through. The delegate from there went home loaded with literature and facts, with an avowed purpose of reorganizing a League, and I expect good reports from there soon.

From Fresno I learned that the combined Building Trades Council and Federated Trades Council had the work well in hand and only need encouragement and literature to keep them moving.

Vallejo reports the largest Jap restaurant in that part of the State as being driven out of business during the past month.

Bundles of literature and facts were sent to Santa Rosa, Napa, Crockett and other places, and delegates asked to get busy. In San Rafael there are only a few of the Asiatic class, but I saw some where they ought not to be. I saw the cadets at drill at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, and noticed three or four Japs among them and two or three more acting as cooks and taking the place of chambermaids. Many well-to-do men live there and have their dear Jap boys, but the trades are not put out much with them. I believe some seed was sown in the convention that will bring forth the right fruit. If it were only possible to put an organizer in the field for a month or so, I believe a great deal of good could be accomplished.

Thanking you for your action in choosing me as your delegate, and pledging myself to the continuation of this great work, I beg to remain,

Fraternally,

FRED W. BRANDIS.

Delegate Gallagher—Mr. President and Delegates: I don't know that I can add anything to what my colleague has just reported other than to say that the Federation has taken a decided stand in the matter of urging all central bodies to establish Branch Leagues throughout the entire State, and we can look for a great deal of good from this direction. I, like my co-delegate, desire to express my appreciation for the honor conferred upon me as your representative in the Federation Convention, and in conclusion I desire to add that I stand as I always have, ready and willing to co-operate, not only with this League, but all American citizens of the present and all future generations, that they may attain the highest possible moral and material standards, and that they may maintain a society in keeping with the highest ideals of freedom and self-government.

President Tveitmoen suggested that a vote of thanks be tendered the delegates for their good work, likewise to the California State Federation of Labor for the interest and favorable consideration of all measures dealing with Asiatic exclusion and immigration. In accordance with the above suggestion, a motion by Delegate Knight was adopted by a unanimous rising vote of thanks.

Unfinished Business.

The Secretary—Mr. President, the matter referred to the Executive Board in re the advisability of holding public meetings for the purpose of discussing the industrial phase of the Japanese question, was under consideration by your Executive Board for several sessions, and by their direction I beg to report that it was decided to leave this matter open for discussion at this meeting. Since our last meeting an article has been placed

in my hands by one of the delegates, showing the conquests of the Japanese in the domestic occupations, and some of the remedies that might be applied.

The President—If there are no objections, the Secretary will proceed to read.

The Japanese Conquest of the Domestic Occupations and Some of the Remedies that Might Be Applied.

"Much prominence was given at the 1909 session of the California Legislature to the danger of permitting aliens to acquire the fertile lands of the 'Great Valley' and elsewhere throughout the State; but little, if any, mention was made of the inroads made by the Japanese upon the domestic occupations—a competition keener and far more dangerous to the American people, both sociologically and economically than the occupation and tillage of the soil.

"Chief among the domestic occupations are laundry workers, house servants, waiters and waitresses and garment workers.* In all of these, excepting waiters, women and girls constitute a large majority.

"In 1900 the house servants, excluding those classified as housekeepers and stewards, numbered 1,560,721, of whom 1,283,763 were women. The laundry workers numbered 385,965, of whom 335,282 were women. The garment workers—and this classification includes cap makers, tailors and tailoresses, shirt makers and makers of ladies' underwear and seamstresses of all description—numbered 907,032, of whom 704,969 were women. In this connection it must be understood that no dividing line can be drawn between unionist and non-unionist, between the young lady who works in the Metropolitan Steam Laundry and the poor widow who earns a scant and precarious living for herself and children at the wash-tub. Each class is equally threatened by the unequal competition of Japanese.

"The injury of one is the concern of all,' is the motto of the Knights of Labor, and I believe that the allied laundry interests of California, represented by the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, are the pioneers among the workers of California to recognize its wisdom and to realize that only by concentrated effort, by each workingman constituting himself his brother's keeper, can any lasting results be obtained. It is a pleasure to be able to say, at this time, so far as is learned from press reports and conversations with laundry workers and employers, that their efforts toward the elimination of Japanese and Japanese competition—and preventing its increase—is meeting with a fair measure of success.

"It must not be taken for granted, however, that success in San Francisco, or any other city or cities, will solve the problem before us. The Asiatic Exclusion League, the Anti-Jap Laundry League and the Junior Order of American Mechanics' Exclusion Committee, are but so many torches to light the way. Many of our people need educating, and some of our legislators also need education very badly. The manner in which we were turned down at the last session of the Legislature should teach us to ignore party politics and elect those only in whom we can place implicit confidence.

"For a further illustration of Asiatic competition in domestic occupations, it is necessary to again quote a few figures:

"In 1900, taking the Census Report as authority, there were in the United States 93,000 Chinese and 89,000 Japanese. Of the Chinese 54,000,

*Classed arbitrarily with domestic occupations because of the great number of women and girls suffering from Asiatic competition. Textile workers, total, 471,326; women, 242,905.

or 61.7 per cent, were employed in the domestic occupations, no less than 25,358 of them being laundry workers, and 12,772 servants and waiters. The Japanese in domestic occupations numbered 14,736, of whom only 115 were laundry workers, and 3,111 servants. The others were employed as cooks, etc. It may be well to state that cooks, dishwashers, porters, barbers and bartenders are included in the classification under consideration, the value of which will be called to your attention later on.

"At the present time, according to the best authority—the U. S. Treasury Department Reports—there are 300,000 Chinese in the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska, and the Japanese approximate 200,000, an increase in the aggregate, since 1900, of 300 per cent; and while it is true that the Chinese have decreased in California, on the other hand the Japanese increased over 640 per cent in eight years. Their increase in the laundry business in California alone is over 1600 per cent, there being 2,000 in this State at the present time against 115 in the United States and Hawaii in 1900.

"Keen as is the competition of the Japanese in the laundry business, there is another branch of the domestic group of occupations which feels the pinch as acutely, and perhaps more so, because of lack of organization, viz., the house servant.

"In 1905, the San Francisco Chronicle, upon the authority of the State Labor Commissioner, declared that 5,000 white girls had been deprived of employment because of the incursions of these brown men. To-day that number can be doubled in the cities bordering San Francisco Bay, and if we take into consideration Sacramento, Los Angeles and other important towns, 15,000 Japanese would not be an exaggerated estimate. This is a frightful state of affairs to contemplate and it seems almost hopeless to look for a remedy; yet one must be found because we dare not let American homes become the breeding places for Asiatic vices.

"Before suggesting a remedy for the evils depicted, it is necessary to call attention to one of the greatest drawbacks to the successful prosecution of the work in which the Anti-Japanese forces are engaged. It is not a pleasant task, neither is the cauterization of a malignant ulcer, yet it is necessary for the healing of the sore.

"Taking San Francisco as an illustration, we find that while every branch of domestic occupation is overrun with Japs, only one of them, the laundry workers, has done anything to conform to the old proverb, 'God helps those who help themselves.' The house servants are not organized, and therefore need not be considered, but the cooks, barbers, bartenders, waiters and waitresses, and garment workers each have strong unions, but none of them have enlisted in the fight for self protection. The cigarmakers, though classed as skilled laborers, may be included in this indictment. Bartenders work with Jap lunch cooks and porters, cooks with Jap dishwashers, waiters with Jap swabbers and cleaners, and in places whose laundry is done by Japanese establishments; while barbers work with Jap boot-blacks who call themselves Kanakas and Filipinos.

"This is the weak part of our movement. There is a lack of sincerity among those who howl the most over lost employment. Can it be true that selfishness is the chief characteristic of the people who withhold assistance to the movement, or is it something that can be called a harsher name?

"The cigarmakers complain because union men do not always purchase union-made cigars. What are they doing in the fight against Asiatics? Every dry goods store in San Francisco—and probably in California—carries Chinese and Japanese manufactured goods; and what are the garment workers doing? And so it is with the majority of the trades. It is to be

hoped that the example of the laundry workers will be followed by those organizations I have so harshly, but without malice, criticized.

"The disease has been diagnosed and the sore sports laid bare; what is the remedy? The proceedings of the Exclusion League for December, 1908, contains a communication from Machinists Union No. 68 concerning the subject under discussion, concluding with the following recommendation:

"The plain people should refuse, absolutely and unequivocally, to purchase anything from a Japanese, or any article of Japanese manufacture sold by a white person; and should also refuse to patronize any person who employs Japanese in preference to persons of the Caucasian race."

"This plan of campaign was followed with remarkable success during the Revolutionary War, and those who ostracized the adherents of the English King and articles of English manufacture, were called patriots. Shall it be said by future historians that Americans were more tender of the feelings of Japanese than they were of the well-being of people of their own race and blood?

"It is a well-known fact that in the prosecution of all great undertakings many diverse methods are used, though in most instances they are interdependent upon each other. In the cause in which we are engaged—the elimination of Asiatics, particularly Japanese, from our social, political, industrial and economic life—there are four lines of attack, which may be used singly, in combination or as a whole. First, the conservative, or gradual approach. Second, the moderate or conciliatory method. Third, the drastic or coercive. Fourth, the method exemplified by the motto of diplomacy, 'The end justifies the means,' or the sacrifice of everything we hold dear, providing the goal toward which we look is possible of attainment.

"Let us analyze each of these methods and judge which will give the best results with the least amount of labor and within the shortest time. The conservative plan is the one followed by the Asiatic Exclusion League in an effort to obtain relief by legislation. For this purpose money has been spent freely, some people say unnecessarily, with the result that Japanese immigration for the fiscal year 1909 was **900.25 per cent less than in 1907**. It may not be out of place to mention in regard to the campaign for an Exclusion law that one of the great National conventions met and adjourned without the word 'Asiatic' being mentioned. It is true that the State convention of that party inserted an anti-Asiatic plank in its platform, and it is just as true that most of the legislators elected upon that platform repudiated utterly their implied pledges. The other great party, though it had a strong anti-Asiatic plank in its National platform, showed its insincerity even before the convention adjourned. A delegate of world-wide reputation was hissed and jeered and barely escaped personal violence because he advocated the upbuilding of a great navy, without which a Japanese Exclusion Law could not be maintained. Moreover, the party in power has surrendered into the hands of an alien and pagan government the right to say how many of its subjects and what classes shall emigrate to the United States. Americans can no longer control their own domestic affairs because of the threatened displeasure of Japan. This being the case, the conservative method of action may be dismissed as being too tame for the accomplishment of lasting results.

"The moderate method is the one adopted by the Anti-Japanese Laundry League in its fight to retain the work taken from them by the Japanese. Summed up in two words, it means a campaign of persuasion and remonstrance. To this no criticism can be offered because of the result obtained. This moderate method, however, if carried out to its logical conclusion, will merge into the third plan of action.

"The radical drastic or coercive method is one requiring the most thoughtful consideration, as our National legislators express themselves, before being brought into active operation. A boomerang is a deadly weapon, but it sometimes inflicts an injury upon the one that hurls it. The wisdom and applicability of this method was clearly set forth by a Japanese in conversation with a gentleman who was conducting an investigation of their competition. Said the Jap:

"If the Americans did not patronize us we could not live here; we would have to go away. You may refuse to hire or purchase from us; you may even pass a law excluding us, but you cannot keep out the goods that we will make in Japan and send to you."

"This Jap's logic is good, but he forgets one very vital point; if there is no demand for Japanese manufactured goods, our merchants would not import them or carry them in stock when imported by Japanese merchants. I know, and you know, that if we were to cease patronizing Chinese and Japanese laundries and cobbler shops, saloons, restaurants, barber shops and other establishments where Asiatics are employed, there would be quite a little revolution.

"Does not this view indicate the advisability of applying the drastic remedy? A concentration of effort upon this one subject—refusal to patronize a Jap or purchase any of his products. Then let us go a step further and withdraw our patronage from those who employ them in any capacity. Mind you, I am not advocating a boycott which the Federal Courts in Washington have declared unlawful. I am too good a citizen for that. But I tell you that all the restraining orders and contempt proceedings of all the judges, from the infamous Pontius Pilate to the latest injunction peddler, cannot make us spend one cent with a person or firm which we do not care to patronize. Practice this sort of exclusion for a few months, and we shall see the Japs trekking their way across the Rocky mountains to educate our Eastern brothers.

"There, then, is your remedy when persuasion and remonstrance fails. Used in conjunction with a demand for a remedial legislation, both State and Federal, it would carry immense weight.

"The fact is, our actions are so inconsistent with our talk that we are not believed to be in earnest. We constantly fail in our duty to each other, and forget the motto that is the very foundation stone of trade unionism: 'The injury of one is the concern of all.' Is there any good cause why I should patronize a man who hires a Jap in preference to a white man? Because he is a good fellow or belongs to the same lodge does not lessen his error. If the wife of a high-priced merchant hires a Jap to clean windows or scrub floors, should she object to a Jap taking her husband's job? Why should any of our wives or daughters buy shirtwaists and other garments made by Chinese and Japanese when goods made by white women can be obtained? These are questions that are being asked every day, and they must be answered satisfactorily to our own consciences before we can honestly make demands upon our fellow citizens.

"The last remedy is the one advocated by a certain political element that claims that the Japs should be permitted to come in unrestricted numbers, to employ them in preference to our own people, to buy from them and starve the business men of our own race and color into servile submission and a state of political unrest. What would be the result of this monstrous program? It is true that the business men would be brought to time, but at what a sacrifice. Our children would be stunted in growth through want of nourishing food, our wives would grow haggard with worry and hunger, and we ourselves would watch each other like hungry wolves in fear

that one would overreach the other in search of employment and food. Then indeed would our struggle assume a different aspect than now. Violence and bloodshed would be its prevailing features. The Japs would be in possession of all the jobs, living on the fat of the land, and we would witness the strong arm of the Government reaching out to protect an alien and pagan race, while white citizens, matured under the influence of our Western civilization, would have no remedy under the law but to pray and starve.

"Without indicating a preference for any of the remedies proposed, it must be admitted by all, if we are to have four years more of Congressional indifference, while we consume our time in letter writing and passing resolutions which no one reads, the sooner some radical plan is adopted and put in operation the better it will be for the State of California and its citizens."

Mr. Campbell—Mr. Chairman, I move you that the document just read be received, placed in full upon the record, and sufficient numbers of the same printed separately in pamphlet form and distributed to every home in our city and to all affiliated organizations, with a request that the same be read and discussed in their meetings. Seconded by several delegates.

Delegate McMahon—I believe the intent of the document just read by the Secretary was framed particularly to bring out some discussion, and in speaking to the motion, I desire to relate a few recent experiences of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, of which I have the honor of being President.

One of the most effective weapons in the hands of the Exclusionist is publicity. In fact, the success of our great movement depends upon the number of converts that we are able to rally to our cause. Converts are produced only through a systematic and continuous process of education such as this League has done since its organization. This proposition is not only obviously understood, but has been strictly adhered to by the Asiatic Exclusion League and the Anti-Jap Laundry League has followed the example.

As an idea of the far-reaching effect of printer's ink, I will briefly relate some of our experiences. A week previous, and during the Portola Festival, the Anti-Jap Laundry League placarded the dead walls of the city with large eight-sheet posters containing words warning the public of the dangers resulting from the fostering and encouragement of Asiatic competition, particularly the Japanese. These posters were copied quite extensively in Eastern papers and caused considerable comment, both favorable and otherwise. While this method of agitation is quite expensive, we have found it extremely effective, judging from the opposition it has met with from some of our prominent pro-Asiatic friends in San Francisco. Our intention of placarding the city with these posters was announced a month previous through the press, and the Chamber of Commerce communicated with us in reference thereto, asking for a conference, which was granted, and their representatives, Mr. Dohrmann and Mr. Bunker, remonstrated with us and petitioned us to keep the posters out of the city during the visit of the Japanese delegation that had been invited to visit this country in the interest of commercialism. We did not agree with the views as expressed by the Chamber of Commerce, and refused to be a party to anything that would conceal the truth from our distinguished visitors (of the Nipponese Government), and believed that it was our duty as American citizens to give the Japanese Commission every opportunity to see and hear for themselves the real sentiment of our people on this very grave and serious question. The representatives of the Chamber of Commerce also gave us gratuitously considerable advice as to the correct method of conducting our campaign, and right here I desire to express our heartfelt gratitude for the same.

Our next opposition was from the committee in charge of the Portola Festival. Our posters were already on the walls when this committee re-

quested that our advertisements be immediately covered up, stating that the Japanese fleet had been invited to participate in the festivities and that our agitation would tend to mar the well-planned lovefeast which had been arranged, the committee expressing a hope that we would see our way clear to hide the posters before the Japanese visitors viewed them, for they (the Japs) might be grievously offended.

I wish to further state, Mr. President, that the insincerity among our own people is appalling. During the Portola week of festivities, the San Francisco Labor Council conducted a Labor Carnival at Central Park. The Anti-Jap Laundry League had ordered a large amount of literature printed, which dealt with the grave danger confronting particularly the Pacific Coast by an unequal Japanese competition, and had arranged for its proper distribution to the large number of visitors in our city at that time. Our committee had made arrangements to distribute a good deal of our propaganda at the Labor Carnival, but the committee in charge stopped the distribution of this literature for the reason, as they stated, that the sailors from the Japanese man-of-war were invited to the carnival and that they did not want to be offensive to the visitors.

Mr. President, I am heartily in favor of the motion, for verily I say, the power and fear of printer's ink is still a potent factor in our Oriental crusade, and some of the things appearing in the document presented will probably have a tendency of ejecting a little nerve into some of our members.

Delegate Gallagher (San Francisco Labor Council)—Mr. President, the remarks of the previous speaker interested me very much, and the concluding portion of his speech brings me to my feet in defense of the Council. I have the honor to represent here as delegate.

I am, as you know, Secretary of that Council, and am cognizant of its affairs, and yet this is the very first time I have heard about any committee acting in the name of the San Francisco Labor Council taking the action of which Brother McMahon speaks.

I was also a member of this Carnival Committee, but I was busy with other affairs, and my share of the work of that committee fell on other shoulders. I am astounded to hear what Brother McMahon says, and I assure you that the Council has not known, does not know now, that members or representatives of the Anti-Jap Laundry League were ordered off the carnival grounds in the manner in which he states.

It seems to me that it would have been proper for Brother McMahon to have made his complaint to the Labor Council, and I assure you, it is my confident belief, no such action on the part of our committee would be tolerated.

It hurts me to learn of this, because I think that some grave error has unconsciously been committed. I know that any committee acting for our Council must not depart one iota from its policy, and I know that when this statement of Delegate McMahon is called to their attention, an investigation will be had, and if this occurred as has been stated, the Council will repudiate it as it deserves to be.

The Labor Council, needless for me to say, is unfailing in its adherence to the cause of Asiatic exclusion, and on this, as on every other question, will be found standing true to the highest ideals of the men and women it truly represents. I again promise you this matter will be investigated fully, to the end that the Carnival Committee shall be cleared of this charge, or receive, if they are guilty, the censure it deserves. I thank you.

Delegate Gallagher also spoke at length on the motion for the exten-

sive publication of the document, and suggested that some steps be taken towards raising funds that the report might be printed in large numbers and properly distributed among the homes, as suggested by Delegate Campbell.

Delegate O'Connell spoke in reference to the Labor Council being criticized for its supposed action during Carnival week, whereupon Delegate Keough arose to a point of order, stating that he believed it was a meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and that the Labor Council was not on trial, the Chair deciding that the point of order was well taken.

Delegate Doyle—Mr. President, I am heartily in favor of the motion. The greater the publicity on this much mooted question, the greater the results. I therefore have an amendment to offer, and I move you as an amendment that the League request the press in general to print the report in full.

Several delegates while speaking were desirous of carrying the crusade against the Japanese by boycotting employers of Asiatic labor, whereupon President Tveitmoe called attention to the fact that the question before the house was not one of boycotting; that the constitution of the League had been amended in order that no discriminatory measures be adopted against any alien having a legal right in our country, and further, that the point was covered in our bill of rights, and that that particular part of the discussion came under the scope of that law.

The President further said that while on a recent trip throughout the Eastern centers, he found that our friends were gradually becoming educated as to the dangers which menace our country by an unrestricted Mongolian invasion. That this sentiment was being well defined was evidenced at the convention of the National Building Trades Council which was held at Tampa, Florida, during the week of October 10th, when the New York delegation ably supported a resolution which he had the honor to submit, showing that some of our Eastern friends have a thorough knowledge of what we are doing on the Pacific Coast.

The Chairman also stated that the League's literature had been well circulated among our Eastern friends and doing a great deal of good in the line of education.

The following is a resolution which was introduced by President Tveitmoe, known as Resolution No. 30, and which unanimously carried:

"Whereas, This country, and especially the Pacific Coast and Intermountain States, are threatened by an Asiatic invasion of cheap coolie labor; and

"Whereas, It is a biological fact, historically demonstrated, that the Mongolian and Caucasian races can never assimilate; and

"Whereas, The presence of these Mongolian-Malay and Hindoo peons in any great number among us will deteriorate the American standard of living and result in another race problem in the West, far more serious than the one now existing in the South, which in the end would menace the very existence of the nation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, that we heartily endorse the objects and principles of the Asiatic Exclusion League; and be it further

"Resolved, That we urge upon all the International Unions affiliated with this Department, their local unions and members, the necessity of rendering financial assistance and moral support to the cause espoused by the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America; and be it further

"Resolved, That we approve the bills and measures introduced in Congress which provide for the extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so that

it will apply to the Japanese, Korean and Hindoo immigrants; and be it further

"Resolved, That we earnestly petition our respective representatives in Congress to support said measures by their voice and vote."

Delegates Knight, McMahon, Grahame, Misner and others were in favor of both motions, but believed that the Exclusion Law must finally settle the question, and that the great strength of the League was due to the fact that the League was not distinctly a trades union organization, that its scope was international in character, that all subsidiary movements were of a local nature, and if properly conducted would add strength to the general movement.

The previous question being moved, the Chair, on putting the amendment to vote, carried unanimously. The original motion was then called for, and when put to vote was carried unanimously.

Delegate Gallagher: Mr. Chairman, I realize that the distribution of this document will be no small matter if the provision of the amendment and the original motion are carried out to the letter, and I therefore move you, Mr. President, that the matter of distribution of these pamphlets be referred to the Executive Board, and that they be empowered to apply to the two central Councils for funds to cover the expense for the proper distribution of the same.

Seconded by several delegates, and when put to vote carried unanimously.

On motion of Delegate Bowlan, the Secretary was directed to communicate with the Hackmen's organization in reference to their membership in the League.

In conclusion, the Chair called attention to the fact that a boycott was hurtful, but the proper way to boycott was for our citizens when they went to the ballot box to vote for such law makers in whom they could put implicit confidence.

Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

December, 1909

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316—14th St., San Francisco, Dec. 19, 1909.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and in the absence of the President was called to order by the Vice-President at 3:10 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, the same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials presented and recommended by the Executive Board were received, read, and by motion all delegates were duly seated.

Communications.

From the San Francisco Labor Council, advising of having donated the sum of \$50 towards defraying the printing expenses of the pamphlet—"Japanese Conquests of the Domestic Occupations, and Some of the Remedies that Might Be Applied"; received, and the Secretary directed to express thanks and appreciation of the League for same.

From the International Association Felt and Composition Roofers Local No. 25, advising the League of having subscribed \$10 for the same purpose as above; received, noted and the Secretary directed to express the thanks of the League for same.

From Congressman W. B. Wilson, 15th District, Pennsylvania; James C. Needham, 6th District, California, and T. D. Nichols, 10th District, Pennsylvania, stating that they did not believe in any further Asiatic immigration, and that they would be in favor of legislation in the form of an Exclusion Act to accomplish that purpose, but believed that the first thing to be accomplished was legislation by the State Legislatures prohibiting ownership of land by people who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States, stating that a law for this purpose was on the Statute Books of many of the States and that California should not further delay in enacting such a statute; received, and the Secretary requested to express appreciation for their favorable consideration of the League's work.

A communication was received from Congressman Champ Clark, calling the League's attention to the fact that the best provisions now appearing in the present Chinese Exclusion Law was the result of his work, and further stating that he would be always ready and willing to help in the passage of a law restricting all Asiatics.

From Congressmen R. P. Hobson, James W. Slayden and Edward W. Pou, letters were received stating that they were not only opposed to Asiatic immigration, but to about 90 per cent of the European immigration as well, and pledging their support to any measure that would tend towards the preservation of our country for the white people.

The following communication from Senator H. D. Money was ordered spread in full upon the minutes, and the Secretary directed to answer:

"United States Senate, November 26, 1909.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Sec'y.-Treas.,

"Asiatic Exclusion League,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"My Dear Sir:

"I have received your letter with its printed inclosure, and read both with interest.

"I have been opposed to Asiatic immigration for a great many years, and in 1879 a speech which I made for the Chinese Exclusion Act was published very generally on your Coast, when the question was left to the people at an election. I have been on the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House when a member, and have always expressed myself, whenever called upon, in favor of preserving this continent, as far as our dominion extended, for white people, members of the Aryan race of men.

"In my opinion, the commercial and industrial competition which so largely engages the attention of others, while important, is of very minor consideration. The heterogeneous population which would follow unrestricted immigration, together with 10,000,000 of negroes,—who are at the bottom of the human scale and vastly inferior to Asiatics,—should make us think very seriously of the difficulty of perpetuating our free institutions when only people of the best stock from the Aryan race have been found capable of maintaining a government by the people. Our Republic is an artificial form of government and that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised by every citizen in order to preserve its form and spirit. The form may exist long after the spirit has fled.

"It is an extremely difficult task for the best people to maintain such a government long, and we should exclude from the body politic every weakening and lowering element and thereby increase the possibility of permanence.

"I saw with extreme regret the yielding of your State authorities to the policy of Mr. Roosevelt, and the surrender of the police powers of the State to the overbearing wish of the President. The United States Government has no police powers and these powers inhere in every organized society; it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of society and antedates constitutions, compacts and laws, and cannot be restrained or influenced, with good results, by any extraneous power.

"I wish the Exclusion League great success for much depends upon their efforts.

"With assurance of consideration for you personally, I am,

"Very sincerely yours,

"H. D. MONEY."

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

The matter referred to your Executive Board in relation to the printing of the article submitted by Delegate Grahame at the last meeting, has been attended to, the first print having been ordered, and the distribution of the same will begin to-morrow, copies of which will be immediately mailed to all delegates and affiliated organizations.

Exclusion Bill.

From Congressman E. A. Hayes your offices received a copy of H. R. 13,404, a bill introduced by him in the House of Representatives on the 7th inst. and referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

A feature of this bill is the exclusion of Asiatic laborers. This latter purpose is achieved by forbidding the entry of laborers who cannot read

some European language, Hebrew and Yiddish being regarded as European languages.

The bill provides that all naturalized aliens shall undergo registration, as is done with the Chinese at the present time. It proposes to stop the immigration of girls under 20 years of age who are not accompanied by at least one parent. Raises the head tax from \$4 to \$10, and requires every adult immigrant to have \$25 on landing. The bill further provides that any alien convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or for which the penitentiary term is one year or more, shall be deported to the country whence he came.

Membership.

Our membership now consists of 239 organizations,—a gain of two since our last report. Several bodies have advised your office, however, of having the matter of affiliation with the League under consideration. Of the above 137 organizations are contributing to the funds, and are segregated as follows:

Building Trades Unions	68
Labor Council Unions	38
Country Organizations	15
Business Institutions (Individuals)	11
Improvement Clubs	2
Fraternal Societies	3

In this connection your Executive Board desires to call attention to the necessity for greater activity by non-contributing organizations, and we recommend that this important matter be taken up immediately by such bodies and given consideration.

The League has fully demonstrated its necessity and usefulness. The conditions now existing between the great commercial interests of Japan and the United States make it imperative that still greater effort be made to protect our industries and labor from the incursions and competition of Mongolians.

From this time on the League must counteract any proposed treaty arrangements with Japan. We must educate the public mind against it, and ask and insist that Congress give the matter the fullest consideration by enacting an Exclusion Law with the severest safeguards.

Publicity and Statistics—Anti-Japanese Sentiment.

As a supplement to the paper read at our last meeting, and to show that the thoughts of citizens in all parts of California have a trend toward non-patronage of Japanese, a few incidents are submitted which may guide the League in its deliberations as to the policy to be pursued concerning the industrial phase of the Japanese question.

Throughout the State a movement has been started, which, if given proper attention, will prove the beginning and spread of a sentiment against employing or patronizing Japanese who have invaded and crowded every avenue of employment in the agricultural districts of California.

In Salinas a large meeting was held, composed chiefly of the largest business men of that vicinity. Among the most conspicuous were Superior Judge Sargent, School Superintendent Stirling, Superintendent Scudder of Moss, Superintendent Moore of Spreckels, Mayor Abbott of Salinas, Mayor Jacks of Monterey, ex-Mayor Clark, ex-Mayor Rennison and scores of others as prominent.

The meeting was held with a banquet, both under the auspices of the Monterey Chamber of Commerce of Salinas, and most of the speakers declared in favor of leaving labor undone rather than employ Japs to do it. The result of the meeting was a decision to continue the agitation until all Jap labor is supplanted by white workers, and to use all legal methods to encourage the immigration of European farmers. The general opinion was

that decisive means must be taken to stop the growth of Japanese colonies by the quickest and most effective methods—an iron-bound agreement against the employment and patronizing of them.

A feature of this crusade was the employment of white girls exclusively by two of the local packing houses, with the gratifying result that the girls proved themselves capable, reliable and deserving.

In Watsonville, Manager W. H. White of the Earl Fruit Company, employed "white help only," and removed the mistaken impression that Asiatics were the only ones capable of packing fruit satisfactorily. Manager White and his "lady packers" demonstrated that Asiatics are not necessary in the fruit-packing houses of the State.

In Castroville, at the opening of the season, the Japs, with their characteristic arrogance, demanded more pay, under the erroneous impression that they were indispensable, but George E. Webber, manager of the Foothill Apple Growers' Packing House Company, conducted by the orchardists of Prunedale and vicinity, sent to Los Angeles and hired a half a dozen expert orange pickers who had experience in handling apples; he then secured a number of white women, who, under supervision, soon became adepts in handling and packing, with the result that the company is putting up a better pack, which is selling at advanced prices.

The change from Asiatic to white labor has also had the effect of stimulating local trade, and the businessmen of Castroville are profiting by the new departure.

In Vacaville, State Horticultural Commissioner Jeffrey called a Fruit Growers' meeting. In the call it was mentioned that Japs were leasing 60 per cent of the orchards, and that by poor packing they were ruining the Eastern market for Vacaville's once famous fruits. As a remedy it was proposed to organize a strong association of fruit growers in Solano county with the object of driving the Japs out of business.

Constable Mason of Fowler calls attention to what might be done by school boys, and cites the fact that his cousin, M. F. Mason, has picked his grapes for a number of years with a crew of boys selected from his own neighborhood. Last year and this they picked several adjoining crops. Mr. Mason says the boys made good in every way.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Orange county has gone on record against Japanese immigration and against the sending of Orange county literature to Japan for the encouraging of Japanese to settle in the county. Even Mr. Melrose of Anaheim, who so actively fought all the anti-Japanese measures at the last session of the Legislature, admitted that something must be done and done quickly, to prevent a race war.

At a casual meeting of vineyardists in Fresno, the general opinion was that Japanese must be replaced with other help in Fresno county in the not distant future.

In line with this program, the Central California Anti-Jap Patronage League was formed, and is doing good and effective work along the lines of the San Francisco Anti-Jap Laundry League.

In various other parts of the State the agitation is going forward, the general result being as previously mentioned.

Advice from Snohomish, Washington, tells of the invasion of the Valley of that name by Japanese, and that the Chamber of Commerce and the Pomona Grange had passed resolutions requesting landlords to desist from leasing land to Japs. The "Grange" went so far as to declare:

"Resolved, That we will not in any way patronize a firm or individual that employs Japanese."

It is clearly apparent that the educational work of the League is having its effect.

Enumeration of Japanese.

Shortly after the passage in the last Legislature of the Assembly Bill for an investigation of the Japanese, this League called attention to the inadequacy of the amount and the difficulties attending the enumeration of Asiatics, owing to their ability to evade the enumeration. In this evasion lies their safety as residents of the United States, because by inducing the belief that their numbers are far below the popular estimate, or that their numbers are decreasing, will they be able to ward off hostile legislation.

A tentative report, purporting to emanate from the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, states positively that the Japanese are decreasing, and the statement is supported by figures of the Bureau of Immigration, which gives the decrease of Japanese in Continental United States at 1853. This is, of course, by emigration, but there is no account taken of the large birth rate of Japanese in California and other sections of the country. The registered births of Japanese in California (1909) approximated 300 but in Hawaii, with a Jap population only 10,000 greater than in this State, the registered births were 2,500, and the opinion of those who know is that the Japs do not register all their births because their physicians generally practice without a license; otherwise the number of Japanese births in California would approximate 2,000.

Let anyone who doubts this view saunter through the Jap quarters of the various localities where they swarm, or read the report of the State Superintendent of Schools, respecting the increase of Mongolian children.

It is, therefore, our opinion that while the work of the Bureau of Statistics will be of great value and add considerable to our knowledge of the Japanese question, it will fall far short of being an exact exposition of the number of Japanese in this State.

In order that a comparison may be made later on,—when the report becomes available, we present a few figures (not obtained from the Bureau) stating approximately the amount invested by Japanese:

Place.	Farm.	Stores, Etc.
San Francisco		\$2,140,000
Alameda	\$ 600,000	440,000
Vacaville	400,000	10,000
Sacramento	2,120,000	100,000
Stockton	730,000	40,000
Fresno	620,000	360,000
Watsonville	220,000	15,000
San Jose	120,000	20,000
Southern California	1,000,000	1,147,000
Other Parts	750,000	100,000
	\$6,910,000	\$4,372,000

These figures are not guaranteed as reliable because they are from a Japanese source, and present one or two glaring discrepancies. For instance, Vacaville is credited with \$10,000 invested in stores, etc., while San Jose is credited with \$20,000. Admitting the correctness of the estimate for San Jose, what becomes of the estimate for Vacaville. Every one who visits the two towns will be satisfied that the Japanese commercial investments are ten times greater in Vacaville than in San Jose.

Another interesting item connected with the investigation of Japanese is the work of the United States Immigration Commission and the method pursued by them in obtaining data concerning Japanese in this State. From an article published in the "Stockton Mail" it was learned that a Japanese named Motomura, a graduate of the Stanford University, was engaged in collecting statistics for the Federal authorities, and on making inquiry from a

gentleman whose business it is to know these things, it was learned that there were six Japanese, all Stanford graduates, employed by the Immigration Commission to obtain statistics relating to their countrymen.

The question that naturally arises is—what confidence can be placed in figures obtained by those whose interests lie in making a showing favorable to Japanese?

Of this, we can only judge by past experiences with the efforts to enumerate the Chinese. Both the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Immigration, since its transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor, acknowledged their inability to cope with the Chinese or to obtain anything like a correct line on their numbers in California or the United States, for reasons previously cited in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

By A. E. YOELL, Sec'y.

By motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered spread in full upon the record.

Nominations and Election.

The Chair: In accordance with the usual custom of the League, the time has now arrived for the selection of Fraternal Delegates to the State Building Trades Council's convention, which will be held in Monterey during the week of January 17th of next year, and I therefore request that you decide as to the number of delegates you desire to send, and then proceed with your nominations.

On motion, it was decided that the League send two delegates, and Delegate Frank McGowan and Secretary Yoell were nominated and duly elected. The Secretary was then directed to prepare the proper credentials for presentation to the convention.

It was further decided to nominate and elect two alternates and by unanimous vote delegates Fred Pattison and George B. Benham were selected.

New Business.

Chairman Carr spoke at length on the conditions existing in Golden Gate Park, stating that he had received direct information to the effect that the Japanese Tea Gardens, originally situated in the Sunset District, had moved, bag and baggage into the Japanese Tea Gardens in the Golden Gate Park—were domiciled there and living in the City's Recreation Grounds at the expense of the taxpayers—and believed that something should be done towards alleviating such a terrible condition.

The remarks of the Vice-President caused considerable debate among the members, whereupon Delegate Angove moved that the Secretary be directed to communicate with his Honor, the Mayor, and the Board of Park Commissioners protesting against Asiatics living in the Park.

Delegates Maloney and Gallagher opposed the motion by stating that many appeals had been made to the present administration for similar relief, and believed that it would be a waste of time, and presented an amendment that the Secretary be directed to send such a communication to the incoming administration, who were counted upon as friends of the League. The amendment was carried unanimously.

By motion, the Secretary was directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Janitor of the hall in the sum of \$10.00.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet Sunday, January 16, 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y.-Treas.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

August, 1909

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

January, 1910



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

San Francisco, January 16, 1910.

Council Hall, 316 14th street.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place, and in the absence of President O. A. Tveitmoe, who was attending the State Building Trades Council convention at Monterey, was called to order by the vice-president at 3 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, the same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials presented and recommended by the Executive Board were read, received and by motion all delegates seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

In the November report we had occasion to warn the League that an effort would be made to modify or abrogate the Root-Takahira agreement relative to the admission of Japanese to the United States. The statement therein made has been justified by subsequent events.

The new Japanese ambassador, Mr. Uchida, upon his arrival in Honolulu, frankly expressed his desire for the naturalization of Japanese subjects, and advised native born Japanese to take an active part in the governmental affairs of Hawaii.

This is the first time that a diplomatic representative of Japan has advocated the expatriation of his fellow countrymen, and when we take into consideration the oft-repeated utterances of prominent Japanese that they did not desire citizenship, and would not avail themselves of the opportunity if offered, the advice of Mr. Uchida becomes significant.

While in San Francisco Mr. Uchida declared that "the Japanese nation, as a whole, understands that the present immigration regulations are the most expedient under the circumstances, and agrees with them,"—yet immediately upon his arrival in Washington he stated that part of his duty would be to obtain an abrogation of the treaty of 1894 in 1911, and an immediate modification of the Root agreement in so far as it relates to laborers.

It is evident then that the Japanese have embarked on a campaign of duplicity and are trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the American people by specious protestations of friendship. The same methods are being pursued to create a favorable impression as were used during the Russo-Japanese war—the subsidizing of the press.

In one way or another Japan is represented in all the large cities of the United States by a press agent who is working in concert with similar sources in Japan. In this matter of promoting publicity to forward her interests in international affairs, Japan takes the lead over all the countries of the world, but nowhere are the ramifications of the press agencies so complete as in the United States.

During the Russian war the unofficial Japanese agent in the United States was Baron Kaneko, who had the distinguished honor of being ejected from the offices of the Chicago Tribune for attempting to bribe its managing editor. The present agent, without credentials and without responsibilities, is Mr. Masubi Miyakawa who is lecturing in the East upon Japan and her policies. Mr. Miyakawa will be remembered as the gentleman who brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to compel the admission of Japs to the schools of San Francisco.

This campaign to educate Americans concerning the virtues of the Japanese and their desirability as residents and citizens was inaugurated by the Commercial visitors who made a tour of the country and indulged in those little preliminaries which in Eastern countries are considered essential to the accomplishment of desired ends,—winning and dining, giving assurances of never-dying esteem, and purchasing the publication of eulogistic articles in the daily press.

Among these tourists was a Mr. Zumoto, formerly the subsidized editor of the "Seoul Press" in Korea, and afterwards publicity agent of the Japanese Government in New York, and now editor of the Japanese Times of Tokio. This gentleman, while in San Francisco declared to an enthusiastic audience of American commercialists, that in the negotiating of new treaties the Japanese Government would graciously insert a clause permitting foreigners to hold land, and by allusion indicated that the United States would be the first power to avail itself of such a wonderful sacrifice of Japanese tradition. In return, of course, the Japanese are to be permitted to purchase and lease land in the United States.

Thus again we are offered the "dirty end of the stick." The existing treaty permits the citizens of either country to hold land and business for commercial purposes, but what American would claim the doubtful privilege of going to Japan to acquire land for the purpose of entering the farming industry?

So we see that it is under contemplation to permit the Jap to obtain by treaty that which in course of time California and every Pacific Coast State must, in selfpreservation, prohibit by statute.

We are entertained from time to time with "inspired editorials" which inform us that the policy of the Japanese Government is to place their laborers upon available land where they will build up a "formidable empire," and Formosa and Manchuria are mentioned as the desirable spots. We are told of the "Japanese Question" on the Pacific Coast that it is dead—it no longer exists; but we warn you that when the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes its report on the Japanese in California, you will find that the solution of the question has but just begun.

We know that Japan will not agree that a new treaty with the United States shall contain, as does the present, a stipulation that treaty obligations shall not interfere with the regulations of immigration by the United States. An ex-Cabinet minister, Leslie M. Shaw, recently said that during the San Francisco school imbroglio, the United States was compelled to accede to the wishes of Japan. If Japan demands the open door for her

citizens and the privilege of naturalization when admitted, will the custodians of our national honor again eat crow?

"The handwriting is on the wall." Mr. Hattori, member of the Imperial Japanese Diet, said in Seattle, on January 3, "that the question of the open door for Japanese in the United States should have been written into the Treaty of Portsmouth." He said further:

"To my mind there is but one big question for the United States and that is to give my countrymen the same rights here enjoyed by Europeans and Africans.

"So fully convinced am I of the reality of the American sense of fair play and justice, that I believe the time will come when Japanese will be received here on the same footing as the people from southern Europe and those of the black race."

Mr. Hattori was formerly in business in Seattle, and returned to Japan to enter politics in order to present and advocate the desires of the Japanese of the Pacific Coast and the views advanced by him in this country are important because it is part of the educational campaign being inaugurated simultaneously in all commercial centers of the United States, with a view of paving the way for the demands of Mr. Uchida.

Beside Messrs. Miyakawa, Uchida and Hattori, Baron Kichuchi has been added to the list of lecturers who are to canvass the country and pave the way for Japanese immigration and naturalization. Fifty years ago the greatest of fakers, Phineas T. Barnum, said: "The American people dearly love to be humbugged." If they now permit these paid lecturers and writers to deceive them, they will deserve all that is coming.

What do the American merchants care for the workingmen so long as they can sell them the cheap products of Japanese factories at prices based upon the output of American factories, thereby making profits of several hundred per cent in excess of what would be the case if they handled goods made under fair conditions by American citizens?

It is time the American wage earner and small business men began to think for himself and those he will leave behind him.

Hindu Immigration.

Subsequent to the last general meeting your office received information that large numbers of Hindus and Sikhs were being admitted to the United States, and were quietly but effectively forming large colonies in various parts of California. The movement of these Asiatics is of recent origin, and a reference to the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration shows that previous to 1907 no mention is made of Hindus separately, but are probably included under the caption "Other Asiatics" in the tables giving the alien arrivals.

The report for 1908 shows that during the calendar year 1907, 1,405 East Indians arrived, and for the first six months of 1908, 182 arrived. The falling off in the last period was, no doubt, due to the financial stringency existing in this country at that time. The flood has again started, however, and it is estimated that for the six months ending December, 1909, no less than 600 Hindus have entered at the port of San Francisco.

With this information in its possession, your Executive Board deemed it imperative that the attention of the Immigration authorities be called to this new danger. The following letter, therefore, was addressed to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and a copy forwarded to each of the California Senators and Representatives:

"San Francisco, December 28, 1909.

"To the Honorable Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.—
Sir:

"The Asiatic Exclusion League respectfully protests against the wholesale landing of large numbers of Hindus who are now being admitted at this port.

"The League has information that formerly these undesirable aliens came to this country through ports on the Puget Sound, but that the officers of the Immigration Bureau, both of the United States and Canadian Government, so rigidly enforced the law that they abandoned their attempts to enter in that section, and are now seeking to enter here,—and do enter to the prejudice of unemployed white citizen labor.

"The League understands that about one and one-half years ago, at the port of Sumas, about twenty Hindus applied for admission, and after being examined by a board of inquiry were denied admission. The Hindus appealed the case to your honorable predecessor, but their appeal was denied.

"It is now admitted that the reasons for keeping these Hindus from entering at that time are now equally in force, and they are no more wanted or needed here now then they were then.

"The League has a petition, signed by thousands of citizens of California, protesting against the admission of undesirable Asiatics, which it will take pleasure in submitting to your authorized representatives.

"Another feature of this influx of Asiatics to which your attention is called, is that they also seek to be admitted to Hawaii and then come here. The reason for this presumably is that there is a scarcity of labor there, and they apply for admission thinking the inspection will be less rigid. After they are admitted there they remain one or two months and then come to this port.

"The League has information that recently among some fifty who came from Hawaii, about fifteen were afflicted with trachoma, which affliction, beyond a question of a doubt, existed upon their arrival at the islands.

"It is not the purpose of the League to criticize the work of the officers of your department, but it is of the opinion that an intimation from you that the law be as strictly enforced against these people as it is against the Chinese and Japanese, would result in a more rigid scrutiny of those who apply for admission.

"The League will take pleasure in furnishing any further information that you may desire along the above lines.

"Very truly yours,

"A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer."

The following reply from the Department of Commerce and Labor, and others from California Senators and Representatives are herewith submitted:
"Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

"Washington, January 8, 1910.

"A. E. Yoell, Esq.,

"Secretary-Treasurer, Asiatic Exclusion League,
"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 28th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has been referred to this Bureau for attention, and the expressions contained therein with respect to Hindu immigration have been noted. Special legislation by Congress would be necessary before

Hindu aliens could be excluded because of their race; few such persons, however, are being admitted, the statutes contemplating that each case shall be disposed of on its merits at the time alien applicants are actually at a port of entry seeking landing, when the laws are impartially applied

"Respectfully,

(Signed) "DAN'L. J. KEEFE,"

"Commissioner-General."

"Hon. A. E. Yoell,

"Metropolis Bank Building,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"My Dear Sir:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo inclosing copy of letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which I am glad to get, and I can assure you that the matter will receive my most careful and favorable attention.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "GEO. C. PERKINS."

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Sec'y.-Treas.,

"Asiatic Exclusion League,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter of December 28th has been duly received enclosing a copy of communication sent to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor regarding the landing of Hindus in the United States.

"Was pleased to receive same and will do all I can in the matter.

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "W. F. ENGLEBRIGHT, M. C.

"First California District."

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Sec'y.-Treas.,

"Asiatic Exclusion League,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"My Dear Mr. Yoell:

"Your favor of the 28th ultimo, enclosing copy of letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is at hand. Your letter to him is all right, and I shall supplement it with a little effort of my own.

"With all good wishes for the new year,

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "E. A. HAYES."

"January 4, 1910.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell,

"Sec'y.-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter of December 28th enclosing copy of letter to the Secretary

of Commerce and Labor regarding admission of Hindus into the United States, has been received. I will take up the matter with the department at once.

"You will be pleased to know that I have seen some of the advance sheets of the report of the Immigration Commissioner. This report will probably not be printed until March, but it will prove interesting to those who are interested in the exclusion of the Japanese and other Asiatics.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "JULIUS KAHN."

"January 4, 1910.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Sec'y.,

"Asiatic Exclusion League,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:

"Your favor of December 28th with enclosed copy of letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has been received, and the matter will receive at my hands the most careful consideration.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "FRANK P. FLINT."

"January 4, 1910.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell,

"Metropolis Bank Building,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:

"Yours of the 28th ult. containing resolutions passed by the Asiatic Exclusion League and relating to the Hindus was duly received. I have read the same carefully, and have filed them for future reference.

"Very Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "JAS. McLACHLAN, M. C."

"January 4, 1910.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell,

"Metropolis Bank Building,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:

"Yours of the 28th containing a copy of letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor received. Replying to the same, will say that I will do what I can against the admission of the Hindus to the United States, as I am heartily in favor of the exclusion of all classes of Asiatics.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "D. E. McKINLAY."

"Washington, January 8, 1910.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Secretary,

"Asiatic Exclusion League,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter of recent date enclosing copy of letter sent to the Secretary

of Commerce and Labor in regard to the admission of Hindus at the port of San Francisco received. I thank you for giving me the information, and should the matter, in your opinion, not receive at the hands of the Department the consideration you think the public interest demands, I hope you will feel free to call upon me again.

"Very respectfully,

"J. C. NEEDHAM."

So early as 1908 your attention was directed to the numbers of Hindus coming to California, and the persistency with which labor agents and contractors were endeavoring to facilitate their immigration. At that time they were coming to the United States by way of Canada, where their presence was so obnoxious to the citizens of British Columbia that riots were precipitated by the outraged communities in which they sought to obtain a foothold, and as a consequence their immigration to Canada almost ceased. Seeking refuge in the United States, a large colony of them attempted to settle in Bellingham, Wash., but they were driven out by force. Shortly after that occurrence an editorial in the Red Bluff "News" stated that every train passing from the north had twenty or more of these people destined for various parts of California, and an investigation led to the conclusion that there were then (January, 1908) from 2500 to 3000 in this State. Large gangs appeared at the New Idria Mines in San Benito County,—at Stockton, Suisun, Fresno, Oakland and San Francisco—on one day alone 160 leaving this city for the interior.

In the early part of 1909 information was received that large numbers were leaving Washington for the vicinity of Chico, California, but inquiry failed to confirm the report.

Recently, however, our attention was again called to the influx of Hindus into California by a gentleman whose extensive knowledge of the subject has been a great aid to your office, and by following the lines indicated by him, it was learned that during the past season, within a radius of twenty miles from Chico, no less than 1000 found employment on the farms and orchards.

Inquiry at the California Bureau of Labor Statistics was barren of results as the steamship companies have failed to report the arrival of Asiatics during the past six months, though required by law so to do.

Reference to the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration affords no satisfaction, as to the number coming to this State, though we learn that since 1899 some 5000 have been admitted through United States ports. Add to this number the 6000 (approximately) that have entered via British Columbia, and we have about 10,000 Hindus in the Pacific Coast States, two-thirds of whom we feel confident are in California.

It is known, upon indisputable testimony, that for several months the arrival of Hindus at San Francisco has averaged 200, and it is further known that by a peculiar ruling of Mr. Oscar Straus a great many of those afflicted with Oriental diseases, particularly trachoma, have been permitted to land in violation of the law, and once landed they are here for good.

Evidence being adduced of the presence of these people amongst us, it becomes necessary for us to consider the significance of this migratory movement and its effect upon white labor. Who are these Hindus and what are their antecedents? What evidence is there that they are seeking to come to the United States to acquire homes and participate in the institutions that have been builded here by citizens of the white race? Their migratory

movement may be dated from the time when the British Government introduced Sikh soldiers into the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong in the capacity of policemen. From there they were attracted in some manner to Canada, and finding that they could obtain there what to them was high wages, they sent word of their good fortune to their former homes, and to India proper, and the movement was inaugurated. It is well known that in the Punjaub and other districts of India there is a widespread agitation looking towards emigration to the United States, and this agitation is being fomented by the advocates of cheap and docile labor. Those who are here state that the newspapers throughout India are full of statements that all Hindus may find labor in the United States at, to them, fabulous wages.

To illustrate the conditions under which they live in India, with the consequent incentive to migrate, we quote from an appeal case of these Hindus debarred from landing in Seattle because of their liability to become public charges. A brief filed by the attorneys for the Hindus tells what it costs them to live. The brief says a Hindu can live on three cents a day in his native country. In the United States, the brief continues, a Hindu has an earning power of \$1.25 a day, out of which he takes no more than 25 cents a day for living expenses, leaving \$1.00 a day to save or send back to his relatives.

To the uninformed this seems hardly possible; yet, recently, a resident of Chico called a real estate man to observe a group of Hindus at the money order window of the postoffice. One of them had about \$800 in gold twenties piled before him, and was directing its transmission to Asia. It is also the custom of these dusky gentry, when sending home their earnings, to leave themselves all but destitute, and to make provision only for the purchase of the barest necessities. Two years ago when the money panic was on, many Hindus were reported starving and became public charges because of this policy of sending all their money to India.

What chance has a white man in competition with these people? What white man in California can work as they do, ten and twelve hours daily, and support himself, to say nothing of a family, on \$1 or \$1.25 a day, as does the Hindu?

Selfish employers are always on the lookout to lower the wages of the workman, and when a fruitgrower can employ these men at a low price for two or three months in the year at a nominal wage, without knowing or caring what he will do the balance of the time, he will encourage this sort of immigration because with plenty of such material available he is a position to dictate to white labor, the sum to be paid for its services.

The following incident will serve as an example of this tendency. For several years public opinion kept the Porterville district, and vicinity, comparatively free from Oriental labor; but during the season just past a number of Hindus were taken into the Zante district and regularly contracted by Joseph Weisenberger. The price paid was 4 cents a box—to pick and load—or 1 cent less per box than paid to white labor on adjacent ranches for packing alone. Mr. Weisenberger poses as a friend to humanity, and was recently a candidate for Supervisor on the Socialist ticket.

The year past has seen Hindu laborers in California fruit orchards and packing houses, section gangs and railroad camps, logging camps and saw mills—the latter in the interior of the State, being almost entirely manned with Hindus.

There is no doubt that a condition may develop that would be more detrimental to the white people of California than that caused by the influx of Chinese and Japanese. Every argument applying to the latter applies with equal, or more force to the Hindus. They evince no inclination to

settle and raise to the level of the conditions they find here, but on the contrary, the tendency is to lower and degrade the condition of the unfortunate white laborer, who is compelled by his necessities to compete with them.

Complaints have been received from all parts of the State concerning these people and their utter disregard of the decencies of life. They herd together in miserable hovels which, if permitted to exist, will soon invite disease and epidemic. No. 373 B street and 119 Hannah street, Oakland, may be cited as samples of the conditions to which these people are used in India, and under which they seek to live here.

In concluding this report, we declare that the laws under which the Hindus were debarred in northern ports are the same as on the Seattle books now, but if we hope to have them enforced we must indicate in no uncertain terms that Californians demand such action, for it is the well-known experience of every commonwealth that laws which the people regard with indifference or antagonism, are seldom enforced.

Had it not been for the vigorous protests and actions of the people of the Pacific Coast States, we would now be overwhelmed with a dense Chinese population, and the white laboring population would be as scarce as the Dodo.

It also became necessary for the same section to protest vigorously against Japanese immigration in order to check it, and now we must decide upon our attitude toward the Hindu and Sikh, who are as incapable of assimilation as other Asiatics, and whose plane of living is immeasurably below the standard sought to be maintained in this country.

There can be no doubt but what the present is the psychological moment when Organized Labor of California and its friends and sympathizers should protest through their Senators and Representatives against the wholesale admission of Hindus, and an effort should be made to have the State authorities take a census of them and also ascertain how they are regarded by the communities where they now exist. Unless something of this nature is placed in operation, the already complex labor and alien problem will be further complicated by the presence of large numbers of Hindus, Sikhs and kindred people of Hindustan.

Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

By motion the report was received, ordered printed in full upon the record and the Secretary directed to send the same to all affiliated and non-affiliated organizations accompanied with a request that it be read at their meetings.

New Business.

Delegate Benham: Mr. President, I move you that the Executive Board be, and is, hereby directed to canvass the records of members who composed the last Legislature, showing who were friendly and those who were unfriendly to this movement, and report at the next meeting of the League. The motion, when put to vote, was carried unanimously.

Delegate Knight: In line with the previous motion, Mr. Chairman, I believe that we cannot begin any too early, so I move you that the Executive Board also be instructed to take immediate steps towards formulating a series of questions for the purpose of ascertaining the views of all aspirants to public office, particularly in the coming gubernatorial and legislative campaign. The motion was carried.

Good of the League.

Delegate Brandis, of San Jose, spoke extensively upon conditions as existing in that vicinity and the methods pursued by the Santa Clara League in riding themselves of Japanese labor.

Senator Anthony, George B. Benham, Charles F. Knight, E. C. Backus and C. Primpoff, also addressed the League on the general question of Immigration and Exclusion.

Supervisor J. O. Walsh and Delegate A. J. Gallagher commended the League for the work that it has been doing, stating that they were surely winning their fight against the Japanese in this city. Delegate Gallagher stated that organizations in the culinary line had been taking a strong and commendable stand against the Japanese and Chinese, and advised a continuance of the policies that were being pursued, viz.: that we at all times draw to the attention of such friends and acquaintances who employed Asiatics the dangers that would result from a continuance of such employment.

The reading of credentials presented by A. E. Fowler, Secretary of the Seattle branch of the League, was heartily received, and the chair introduced Mr. Fowler, who spoke briefly upon the movement in the northwest. Mr. Fowler expressed his approval of the minute and exhaustive data that had been collected in the offices of the League, stating that the Seattle branch emphasizes the necessity of a publication for the purpose of furthering the educational work of the Exclusion movement.

The speaker stated that he had been directed by the Seattle League to take steps to bring about the production of a monthly magazine that would give an outlet for the valuable mass of information that has been collected by the League, as well as keep the public informed on all issues pertaining to Asiatic immigration as they may arise.

Mr. Fowler reported having interviewed some thirty business men in this city during the past week, as well as several labor organizations, and is fairly convinced that a monthly magazine would receive permanent and hearty support from the general public and would be a source of strength to the exclusion movement generally.

The speaker was requested to give a short outline of his experience during the Vancouver disturbances in 1907, which he did, and in conclusion advised against any violence in the movement,—commending the conservative and dignified manner in which the California exclusionists were making their successful campaign.

There being no further business, the League adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

February, 1910



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th St., San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1910.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met on the above date and place and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, the same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

The credentials presented and recommended by the Executive Board were received and, by motion, all delegates duly seated.

Report of Executive Board.

Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

Pursuant to your instructions at the last meeting directing your Executive Board to canvass the records of members who composed the last Legislature, showing who were friendly and those who were unfriendly to the Japanese bills presented at that time, we have the honor to submit the following:

During the 38th session of the Legislature, beginning January, 1909, numerous resolutions and alien regulation bills were introduced in both houses. The Assembly, however, was the scene of the final defeat of the anti-Japanese element. There the legislative campaign against the Japanese was fought out, and there it was lost. The contest in the Assembly narrowed down to three measures—Assembly Bill 78, introduced by Assemblyman A. M. Drew, 61st District, Fresno, known as the "Alien Land Bill"; Assembly Bill 14, known as the "Anti-Japanese School Bill," and Assembly Bill 32, known as the "Municipal Segregation Bill," both of the latter being introduced by Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson of the 17th District, Sacramento. The final defeat of these bills settled the Japanese question so far as the legislative session of 1909 was concerned.

Drew's Alien Land Bill was by far the most important of the three; it was in effect a copy of the alien land law at present in force in the State of Illinois, and generally known as "The Illinois Law." Under its provisions, an alien acquiring title to lands situate in this State was given five years in which to become a citizen of the United States. Failing to become a citizen, he was required to dispose of his holdings to a citizen. Failing so to do, the necessary machinery was provided for the District Attorney of the county in which the land was situated to dispose of it and turn the proceeds over to the land owner. Ample protection was provided for alien minors who might possess or might become possessed of California real property.

Furthermore, under the provisions of the law the leasing of land to aliens for a longer period than one year was prohibited. Though the word "Japanese" did not appear, the bill's introduction was a shot which, if not heard round the world, at least reached Washington on the east and Tokio on the west.

Finally on January 25th, Governor Gillett made the Alien Bills pending before the Legislature the subject of a special message to the Senate and Assembly, in which he urged the Legislature to do nothing that would disrupt the pleasant relations existing between America and Japan, and recommended that an appropriation be made to enable the Labor Commissioner to take a census showing the number of Japanese now in the State, with such other information regarding them as could be used in making a proper report to the President and Congress. (A bill providing funds for such a census was introduced and became a law.)

Governor Gillett, in the paragraph of his message which dealt with the Alien Bill, stated that the measure might be amended so that its passage would not embarrass the Federal Government. This paragraph was as follows:

"If you believe the general policy of this State and its future development demands that all aliens, that is, citizens of other countries, should be discouraged in making investments here, and that no alien should be permitted to become the owner in fee simple of any lands within this State—agricultural, grazing or mineral, or of any city property for the purposes of trade, commerce or manufacture—then enact a law forbidding the same, but see to it that it affects the subjects of all nations alike, and that under its provisions the citizens of Japan shall have equal privileges with those of England and other favored nations. Otherwise you might create a situation which may prove to be embarrassing to the Federal Government. Mr. Drew's bill might be so amended, but in its present form it clearly, as was no doubt intended, discriminates against the citizens of China and Japan. Whether any bill should pass at this time which will discourage foreign capital from seeking investment in our State is a most serious question, and one not lightly to be considered, but that is a question I leave for you to solve."

Mr. Drew promptly sent the Governor a note inquiring "How amended?" The Governor's reply was as follows:

"Hon. A. M. Drew:

"Your little note was received. I am inclined to think that the best possible law that can be passed on the question of alien ownership of land would be the law adopted by the State of Oklahoma. You will find it in the Session Laws of the State of Oklahoma, 1907 and 1908. The book is on file in the State Library. The Act is on page 481. I would strike out of the first line the words 'Who is not a citizen of the United States,' because that is useless. No alien is a citizen of the United States and cannot be. Then I notice the second line of section 3, instead of having 'devise' the word is 'device.' I suppose this must be a typographical error. To this bill might be added the last section of your bill extending the time in which leases can be given—so many years on agricultural property and so many years on city property. I think one year is rather short; inasmuch as this would apply to all aliens alike, I would be reasonable as to the length of time for which leases should be granted.

"I am also of the opinion that President Roosevelt and Secretary Root would agree that this bill would be all right—in fact I have telegrams from them which would indicate such to be the fact. Of course, the question whether or not it would be policy to pass an alien law in this State is something the Legislature would have to consider, but if such a law is to be passed as I say, I am inclined to believe that one like the Oklahoma Law would probably be the best."

Mr. Drew was quick to act on the suggestion. He not only yielded to the Governor's wishes, but in the teeth of the severest opposition from the

San Francisco delegation, forced delay of the passage of his bill until the Oklahoma law could be substituted for that taken from the Illinois statutes. This substituted measure provided that "No alien shall acquire title or own land in the State of California," but the provisions of the Act further provided that the law "shall not apply to lands now owned in this State by aliens so long as they are held up by their present owners."*

The measure was introduced on February 1st. It came up for passage on February 3rd. In the two days which elapsed between the introduction and final action on the bill, the high State authorities decided to oppose it. Speaker **Philip A. Stanton**, of the **71st Assembly District of Los Angeles**, who is again looking for high political office, employed his influence against it. One by one its supporters who could be reached were pulled down. Drew found himself at the final with a slight following. The bill was defeated by the decisive vote of 28 to 48. Assemblyman Mott, 49th District, Alameda, gave notice of motion to reconsider, but the next day reconsideration was denied. The day following the defeat of the Alien Land Bill (Feb. 4th) the Anti-Japanese School Bill and the Municipal Segregation Bill came up for final action. There was also Assembly Bill 15, classed as an anti-Japanese measure, which came up on the same day. It, as in the case of the two others, had been introduced by Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento.

Mr. Johnson, in speaking for Assembly Bill 15, severely criticised President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett, and complained bitterly of the interference of the President with the State and of the Governor with the Legislature, holding himself responsible to the mothers and fathers of Sacramento who have their little daughters sitting side by side in the schoolroom with mature Japanese, with their base minds and lascivious thoughts, multiplied by their race and strengthened by their mode of living.

Mr. Johnson also said that he was in the Legislature to protect the children of these parents—to do all that he could to keep any Asiatic man from mingling in the same school with the children of his people. He called attention to the result of such a condition, giving evidence where Japanese 25 years old were seen sitting in the seats next to the pure maids of California. But with all his invectives, he failed to overcome the tremendous interference, both State and Federal, that had been brought to bear against his bills.

Assembly Bill 15, denying aliens the right to serve as directors on California corporations, was defeated by a vote of 15 for and 53 against. Assembly Bill 32, the Municipal Segregation Bill, whose purpose, set forth in its title, was to confer power upon municipalities to protect the health, morals and peace of their inhabitants by restricting undesirable, improper and unhealthy persons, and persons whose practices are dangerous to the public morals and health and peace, to certain prescribed limits, and prescribing punishment for a violation thereof, etc., was defeated by the close vote of 39 for and 35 against, 41 votes being required for its passage. (The full text of this bill, as well as other bills, may be found in the Journal of the Legislature, 38th Session, 1909, which are on file in the offices of the League.)

Then the Assembly took another tack, and by a vote of 45 to 29, passed Assembly Bill 14, the Anti-Japanese School Bill. Mr. Walter R. Leeds, 70th District, Los Angeles, changed his vote from "no" to "aye," to give notice that he would, the next legislative day, move to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been passed.

*Mr. Drew had used facts and figures in the Legislature (furnished by this League) when arguing for his alien land bill.

The passage of Assembly Bill 14 after the defeat of the other so-called anti-Japanese measures, brought a characteristic telegram from President Roosevelt to Governor Gillett—"This is the most offensive bill of them all, and, in my judgment, is clearly unconstitutional, and we should at once have to test it in the courts. Can it not be stopped in the Legislature or by veto?"

Governor Gillett incorporated that telegram in a message which he sent to the Senate and Assembly the next day. "A telegram so forcible as this," said the Governor, "from the President, is entitled to further consideration and demands that no hasty or ill-considered action be taken by this State which may involve the whole country. It seems to me that it is time to lay sentiment and personal opinion and consideration aside, and take a broad and unprejudiced view of the important questions involved in the proposed legislation, and in a calm and dispassionate manner pass upon them, keeping in mind not only the cause of our State, but of the Nation as well and the duty we owe to it in observing the treaties entered into by it with a foreign power. I trust that no action will be taken which will violate any treaty made by our country or in any manner question its good faith. I most respectfully submit this message to you, with a full hope and belief that when final action shall be taken nothing will be done which can be the subject of criticism by the people of this nation, and that no law will be enacted which will be in contravention of the Constitution or any treaty of the United States."

The Governor's message was not at all well received. In fact, Governor and message were denounced by both Democratic and Republican Assemblymen.

Assemblyman Oscar Gibbons, 63rd District, San Luis Obispo, said: "Since yesterday I have changed my views. I thought there were three departments in this Government, but I find I was mistaken. I recognize the error of my youthful belief. I know now that the Legislative and Executive are one, or, rather, that the Executive is the Legislative."

From the hour that the bill had been passed the Governor had been in consultation with his lieutenants in the Assembly. Speaker Stanton made canvass of the situation but little headway was made. That reconsideration would be denied was evident. Leeds, to save the situation, moved that reconsideration be postponed until February 10th, and moved that it be re-referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was on this amended motion that the issue was fought out. Johnson of Sacramento, in opening his speech, accused the opponents of the bill of wanting to bury it in order that they would have time to hold another caucus on the question and decide then what they would do. Had the question been put when Mr. Johnson had concluded, reconsideration would unquestionably have been denied. In the emergency, Speaker Stanton left his seat and took the floor to plead for delay. He did not say much, but there was a suggestion of thundering guns, sacked cities and marching armies in his words, that caused the listening statesmen to follow him with unstatesmanlike uneasiness.

"It was not my intention," said Stanton, "to take the floor unless we were confronted by some grave crisis. Such a crisis is, in my opinion, upon us. I not only believe it, but I know it, but my lips are sealed. I would that I could tell you what I know, but I cannot for the present; but I can tell you that we are treading upon dangerous ground. I feel it slipping from under my feet. In my judgment this matter should be postponed. I believe that further information will, within a few days, be given you."

The psychological moment had come in the history of Assembly Bill 14. It was up to Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson to say whether the postponement asked for should be granted. Had he said no, such was the attitude of the Assembly at that moment, the reconsideration of the measure would, unquestionably, have been denied, and Assembly Bill 14 declared passed by the House of its origin.

Johnson advocated acquiescence in Stanton's request for delay, and further consideration of the measure was postponed until February 10th. The day preceding final action on the bill was given over to caucuses and conferences. The Democrats caucused, and agreed to stand as a unit for the bill. Grove L. Johnson and his followers rallied to its support; on the other hand, a conference of those opposing the measure was held in Governor Gillett's office, and when asked to withdraw his support to the measure he is quoted as replying: "Show me why I should not support it. Give me the reasons and facts and figures why Roosevelt has any right to interfere with this measure. I want something definite. I have heard these suppositions and insinuations for years and years. Let me know, gentlemen, what information you have confided to you that should induce me to withdraw my support and bow to the telegram of Roosevelt."

When the hour for reconsideration of the bill (February 10) arrived, the situation was practically enlarged.

Assemblyman Transue of Los Angeles, Stanton's righthand man in the fight against the bill, presented an elaborate resolution, laboriously prepared by the opponents of the measure, setting forth why it should be defeated. In it, the right of the State to pass such school regulation laws as it may see fit was affirmed, and the constitutionality of the pending measure alleged, but the Assembly was urged to do nothing to disturb the relations existing between this country and a friendly power. The resolution did not strengthen the position of the opponents of the bill in the least. In fact, several of their number were estranged. So worked up had the Assembly become that Beardslee of San Joaquin moved that the Transue resolution be considered in executive session, but the motion was lost and the resolution was later withdrawn. The defeat turned principally on the demands from the supporters of the bill that Speaker Stanton tell why he had felt the ground slipping from under his feet in his speech of six days before. Stanton would not or could not tell. The speeches of denunciation pleased the supporters of the bill immensely, but the luxury of denouncing Stanton defeated the bill.

After an adjournment, and when the Assembly reconvened, the members, by a vote of 43 to 34, granted the bill a reconsideration, and by a vote of 37 ayes and 41 noes defeated it. (Speaker Stanton very modestly took much credit for the defeat of the bill.) The following telegram was on its way to Washington, almost before the vote had been announced:

"Sacramento, Feb. 10, 1909.

"Theodore Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C.

"The Assembly just reconsidered and refused to pass School Bill. My congratulations.
P. A. STANTON."

The reply was as follows:

"Washington, Feb. 10, 1909.

"Hon. P. A. Stanton, Speaker Assembly, Sacramento, Cal.

"Accept my heartiest thanks and congratulations for the great service you have rendered on behalf of the people of the United States, and thank the people of California and their representative in the Legislature.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A further telegram of congratulations to Governor Gillett was also sent by the President. The Senate escaped the sensational scenes that attended the Japanese bills in the Assembly, nevertheless Japanese bills and resolutions made their appearance there. Senator Caminetti introduced a duplicate of the Johnson anti-Japanese School Bill, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Education and never heard from again.

Senate Bill 492, introduced by Senator Mark Anthony, 24th District, San Francisco, made more trouble. This measure gave the people of the State an opportunity to express themselves at the polls on the Japanese question. The Committee on Labor, Capital and Immigration recommended the measure for passage, and it was finally forced to a vote, being defeated by 12 votes for and 22 against. The vote on this bill was as follows:

For the Bill—Anthony, Black, Burnett, Caminetti, Campbell, Cartwright, Finn, Hartman, Holohan, Riley, Sanford and Welch.

Again the Bill—Bates, Bell, Bills, Birdsall, Boynton, Curtin, Cutten, Hurd, Leavitt, Lewis, Martinelli, McCartney, Miller, Price, Rush, Savage, Strobridge, Thompson, Walker, Weed, Willis and Wright.

Absentees—Estudillo, Hare, Kennedy, Rosebery, Stetson and Wolf.

A series of Senate anti-Japanese resolutions, which were finally included in Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, almost led to a riot in the Assembly. After a deal of pulling and hauling in the Senate, the resolution was finally adopted and went to the Assembly. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, The progress, prosperity and happiness of the people of a nation depend upon a homogeneous population;

"Whereas, The influx from over-populated nations of Asia of people who are unsuited for American citizenship or for assimilation with the Caucasian race has resulted, and will result in lowering the American standard of life and the dignity and wage earning capacity of American labor;

"Whereas, The exclusion of Chinese laborers under the existing Exclusion Laws of the United States has tended to preserve the economic and social welfare of the people;

"Whereas, We view with alarm any proposed repeal of such Exclusion Laws and the substituting thereof of general laws;

"Whereas, The interest of California can best be safeguarded by the retention of such laws, and by extending their terms and provisions to other Asiatic peoples;

"Whereas, The people of the Eastern States and the United States generally have an erroneous impression as to the real sentiment of the people of the Pacific Coast relative to the Asiatic question;

"Whereas, We think it right and proper that the people of this country should be advised as to our true position on that question; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly jointly, that we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to maintain intact the present Chinese Exclusion Laws, and instead of taking any action looking to the repeal of said Exclusion Laws, to extend the terms and provisions thereof so as to apply to and include all Asiatics.

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our representatives in Congress requested to use all honorable means to carry out the foregoing recommendations and requests.

"Resolved, That the Governor of California be, and he is hereby directed to transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the President and Speaker respectively of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Those credited with voting for this resolution were: Senators Anthony, Bates, Bills, Beardslee, Black, Boynton, Burnett, Caminetti, Campbell, Cart-

wright, Curtin, Cutten, Finn, Hare, Hartman, Holohan, Kennedy, Leavitt, Lewis, McCartney, Miller, Riley, Rush, Sanford, Savage, Walker, Welch and Wolf.

Against—Bell, Price, Roseberry, Stetson, Thompson, Weed and Willis.

This resolution was adopted in the Assembly, on March 23rd, and no record was made of the vote.

Vote of Assembly.

THESE ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY WHO VOTED FOR THE JAPANESE:

Harry Barndollar, Republican, 69th District, Los Angeles County.

R. L. Beardslee, Republican, 23rd District, San Joaquin County.

Dominick J. Beban, Republican-UNION LABOR, 43rd District, San Francisco County.

L. D. Bohnett, Republican, 56th District, Santa Clara County.

H. G. Cattell, Republican, 67th District, Los Angeles County.

Nathan C. Coghlan, Republican-UNION LABOR, 41st District, San Francisco County.

Prescott F. Cogswell, Republican, 68th District, Los Angeles County.

E. B. Collier, Republican, 78th District, Riverside County.

W. J. Costar, Republican, 7th District, Butte County.

Arthur M. Dean, Republican, 4th District, Shasta, Modoc and Lassen counties.

Jas. T. Feeley, Republican-UNION LABOR, 48th District, Alameda County.

J. W. Flavelle, Republican, 76th District, San Bernardino County.

Samuel Fleisher, Republican, 64th District, Santa Barbara County.

W. R. Flint, Republican, 58th District, San Benito County.

W. W. Greer, Republican, 19th District, Sacramento County.

W. B. Griffiths, Republican, 15th District, Napa County.

Percy V. Hammon, Republican, 75th District, Los Angeles County.

William J. Hanlon, Republican, 74th District, Los Angeles County.

Geo. J. Hans, Republican, 51st District, Alameda County.

E. L. Hawks, Republican, 18th District, Sacramento County.

A. H. Hewitt, Republican, 8th District, Yuba and Sutter Counties.

E. C. Hinkle, Republican, 79th District, San Diego County.

H. E. Holmquist, Republican, 53d District, San Mateo County.

Percy A. Johnson, Republican, 80th District, San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Walter R. Leeds, Republican, 70th District, Los Angeles County.

J. W. McClellan, Republican, 3d District, Humboldt County.

Richard Melrose, Republican, 77th District, Orange County.

E. B. Moore, Republican, 11th District, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine and Mono Counties.

George M. Perine, Republican-UNION LABOR, 44th District, San Francisco County.

John W. Preston, Democrat, 6th District, Mendocino County.

Harry W. Pulcifer, Republican, 50th District, Alameda County.

J. N. O. Rech, Republican, 72d District, Los Angeles County.

F. M. Rutherford, Republican, 9th District, Nevada County.

Geo. L. Sackett, Republican, 65th District, Ventura County.

Milton L. Schmitt, Republican, 40th District, San Francisco County.

Thomas H. Silver, Republican-UNION LABOR, 42d District, Alameda County.

P. A. Stanton, Republican, 71st District, Los Angeles County.

J. P. Transue, Republican, 73d District, Los Angeles County.

Chas. W. Wagner, Republican, 25th District, Stanislaus, Merced and Madera Counties.

G. W. Wyllie, Republican, 27th District, Tulare and Inyo Counties.

C. C. Young, Republican, 52d District, Alameda County.

Total, 41 votes—a bare majority.

THESE VOTED FOR CALIFORNIA AND THE WHITE CHILDREN:

E. N. Baxter, Democrat, 26th District, Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties.

Henry N. Beatty, Republican-Union Labor, 36th District, San Francisco County.

Geo. L. Black, Union Labor-Democrat and Independence League, 30th District, San Francisco County.

Edward I. Butler, Republican, 21st District, Marin County.

E. J. Callan, Republican, 39th District, San Francisco County.

B. J. Cullum, Democrat, 33d District, San Francisco County.

John R. Cronin, Republican, 20th District, Solano County.

John A. Cullen, Republican-Union Labor, 29th District, San Francisco County.

Fred C. Gerdes, Republican-Union Labor, 35th District, San Francisco County.

Oscar Gibbons, Democrat, 63d District, San Luis Obispo County.

K. C. Gillis, Democrat, 1st District, Del Norte, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties.

Daniel R. Hayes, Republican, 57th District, Santa Clara County.

Jas. E. Hopkins, Democrat, Independence League and Union Labor, 31st District, San Francisco County.

Rowen Irwin, Democrat, 66th District, Kern County.

Grove L. Johnson, Republican, 17th District, Sacramento County.

P. H. Johnson, Democrat, 10th District, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

T. D. Johnston, Republican-Union Labor, 22d District, Contra Costa County.

Louis W. Juilliard, Democrat, 14th District, Sonoma County.

William Kehoe, Republican, 2d District, Humboldt County.

Charles Lightner, Democrat, 45th District, San Francisco County.

Walter Macauley, Republican-Union Labor, 28th District, San Francisco County.

J. B. Maher, Democrat, 54th District, Santa Cruz County.

John J. McManus, Republican, 37th District, San Francisco County.

John L. Mendenhall, Democrat, 12th District, Glenn, Colusa and Lake Counties.

John W. Mott, Republican, 49th District, Alameda County.

Charles A. Nelson, Republican-Union Labor, 32d District, San Francisco County.

William R. Odon, Democrat, 60th District, Fresno County.

Frank Otis, Republican, 47th District, Alameda County.

Florence J. O'Neil, Democrat-Union Labor, 34th District, San Francisco County.

Harry Polsley, Democrat, 5th District, Tehama, Plumas and Sierra Counties.

William C. Pugh, Republican-Union Labor, 30th District, San Francisco County.

J. W. Stuckenbruck, Democrat, 24th District, San Joaquin County.

Robert L. Telfer, Republican and Independence League, 55th District, Santa Clara County.

W. J. Webber, Democrat, 62d District, Kings County.

Albert P. Wheelan, Democrat, 42d District, San Francisco County.

W. B. Whitney, Republican, 13th District, Sonoma County.

Lawrence H. Wilson, Democrat, 16th District, Yolo County.

Total votes, 37.

A. M. Drew, Republican, 61st District, Fresno County, refused to vote.

In concluding this report, it is hardly necessary to state that the remedial measures which were before our last Legislature were strongly opposed by the Mercantile Associations of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Comment is unnecessary, but these things should be kept in mind when choosing Mayors, Governors and Legislators in the future, and we should see that we get men who are loyal to the people and of unquestionable honor and courage.

Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

A. E. Yoell, Secretary.

Upon motion, and concurred in by all delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered spread in full upon the record.

Delegate Gallagher—Mr. President, I have listened attentively to the report of our Executive Board, and in no uncertain terms it tells us those who kept their pledges to the people and those who repudiated us. I have in mind, Mr. President, a proposition, which, if endorsed by the League, will effectively retire these gentlemen from public life. I therefore move that this League declare itself absolutely and positively against those who betrayed us in the recent session of the Legislature, and that we urge all our friends to secure their defeat at the polls; and further, that the Secretary be directed to send marked copies of to-day's report to every organization in the State, both labor and political.

Delegate Jones of the Machinists' Union ably seconded the motion, which, upon being put to vote, was unanimously carried.

Delegate Rose and many others volunteered their services to go in the field and do all in their individual power to assist such friends to the movement who were seeking office at the coming election.

The committee appointed to analyze the Hayes Bill, known as H. R. 20379, reported as follows:

**Report of Committee on Examination of Hayes Alien Immigration Bill.
(H. R. 20379, Feb. 8, 1910.)**

"To A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:—Your committee, appointed by the Executive Board of the League to examine and report on a Bill, H. R. 20379, amending section 2 of the Alien Immigration Act of 1907, introduced on February 8, 1910, by Congressman E. A. Hayes, which bill, it has been rumored, is intended to prohibit the immigration of Japanese into the United States (by a comprehensive provision, lines 18 to 22 inclusive, on page 2 thereof, reading as follows: "'all' persons who, under the provisions of section twenty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States are ineligible to become a citizen of the United States, unless they are merchants, teachers, students or travelers for curiosity or pleasure"; have examined said Hayes Bill, and beg leave to report:

"(1) Said Bill does not exclude Chinese, as Chinese enter the United

States under the provisions of the Treaty, and the Act of 1884, and as the Act of 1907 is only amended in section 2 thereof, and in no other particular, the Chinese can still continue to enter the country, for the Chinese do not have to be eligible to citizenship in order to enter our country; the Act of 1884 does not require this, and the last section of the Act of 1907 expressly declares the Act of 1907 shall not modify the Act of 1884 permitting Chinese to enter our country.

"(2) The Hayes Bill may not exclude Hindus; for savants and students of ethnology, as well as the Hindus themselves, claim that Hindus are of the white, Aryan or Caucasian race. This claim is based on the history of the Hindus, and on their features, the shape of their skull and the framework of their body. This menace of Hindu industrial invasion is of the gravest importance, as the Hindus are now arriving at San Francisco to the number of 600 per month, and unless checked will overshadow the former Chinese and more recent Japanese invasions.

"(3) This Hayes Bill may not even exclude Japanese, for the Japanese claim that their race has in it a mixture of several races, including the Ainos, remnants of whom are still in the northern islands of Japan. These Ainos are of white complexion and have long straight hair. If the Japanese have traces of white blood in them, then under the provisions of section 2169, Revised Statutes, these white, or part white, Japanese would be eligible to citizenship, and could not be excluded.

"(4) The Hayes Bill permits merchants, teachers, students and travelers to enter, and from the evasions and frauds practiced and accomplished under the present Chinese Exclusion Act, it is fair to say that if the Hayes Bill (with its permission to merchants, teachers, students and travelers to enter) should become a law, then the Hayes Bill would be as ineffective as the present Chinese Exclusion Law. The test as to merchant, teacher, student and traveler would be largely a matter of opinion.

"Your committee further finds that this Hayes Bill is an Exclusion Bill which does not exclude.

"Respectfully submitted.

"COMMITTEE."

On motion, the report was adopted.

Delegate McMahon arose and asked what progress the bill had made. Whether it had left the committee to which it had been referred, or was it before the House. President Tveitmoe replied by stating that the bill had been passed out of committee in a hurry and would probably pass. The President said that although the intentions of Mr. Hayes were all right, yet, in his opinion, it was a class of legislation that would not exclude, and that the League had been requesting a rigid Exclusion Law written upon the Statute books for the past five years, and would so continue until Congress passed a law such as the people demanded.

Report of Fraternal Delegates.

The Secretary and Delegate Fowler reported on their visit to the Monterey convention, stating that they were courteously and very warmly received by the convention, and that in their investigations of Monterey and small towns adjacent thereto they found that the Japanese had gained such a foothold that the real owners of various industries were being slowly but surely eliminated. The Japanese have practically complete control of the fishing industry in Monterey, and an investigation of the consignment of fish caught in the waters of Monterey Bay showed 95 per cent shipped by Japanese fishermen. Further investigation showed between 300 and 400

fishermen during the present season, against 24 white fishermen. During the busy season, when the heavy fish were running, it was learned that 1500 Japanese fishermen were engaged in that industry, the white fishermen stating that unexpected price-cutting was the result of Japanese monopoly. The berry and fruit industry in adjacent towns, particularly in the Pajaro Valley, is now under Japanese domination, and a movement has been started to effect an organization similar to the League in San Francisco, with a view of creating sufficient interest to awaken the Congressman of that district to the wants of his constituency.

Some 350 to 400 delegates were in attendance at the convention, and each delegate, at the request of the representatives of the League, sent an individual protest to Congress praying for some action on a law which would effectively exclude all Asiatics from our shores.

The report of the delegates was received and a vote of thanks tendered them for their good work, likewise to the State Building Trades Council for the interest and favorable consideration of the measures dealing with Asiatic Exclusion and Immigration.

New Business.

Delegate McMahon suggested that the delegates who were to attend the dedication of the Labor Temple at Los Angeles on Washington's Birthday take up the question of Asiatic Exclusion, with a view of creating some interest in the southland. The delegate spoke of the complete monopoly of the laundry business in that vicinity, as well as many other industries, and thought that the time was opportune for the matter to be called to the attention of the people of Los Angeles, particularly when so many representatives of organized labor would be in that city at one time.

Several delegates spoke in favor of the suggestion, and by motion of Delegate Keough the League decided to send a representative. On motion, Delegate Yoell was elected by acclamation, Delegates Fowler and McMahon declining.

The Secretary was instructed on his visit to Los Angeles to organize a branch League if possible in that city, and do all in his individual power to awaken an interest in the movement, with a view of accomplishing the objects and purpose for which the League was instituted.

Delegate Summers and others spoke on the Hindu question, stating that the League's office had been working on the same for the past several months and had obtained some startling data, but it appeared that the press paid but very little attention to a matter of such great importance. After some discussion of this matter by many of the delegates, it was, by motion, unanimously agreed to appoint a press committee of five for the purpose of creating an interest which would give the movement the proper publicity. The chair appointed Delegates Anthony, Benham, Crawford, Gallagher and the Secretary. Delegates Benham, Anthony and Crawford spoke at length on the subject of getting enthusiasm aroused in the movement, and several delegates advocated that some person interested in the immigration of Japanese be requested to appear before the League in a debate, whereupon Delegate Gallagher moved that the prospective candidates for Governor be invited to address the League in person on Asiatic Exclusion and Immigration. The motion was seconded by many delegates and when put to vote carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

March, 1910



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th St.
San Francisco, March 20, 1910.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 3 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion, dispensed with, the same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

The credentials presented and recommended by the Executive Board were received and, by motion, all delegates were duly seated.

Report of the Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegates:

Pursuant to your instructions, and in accordance with the motion of Delegate Gallagher at the last meeting, marked copies of the League's proceedings showing the Legislators who were friendly and those who were unfriendly to our movement have been prepared and will be sent to all affiliated and other organizations throughout the State, likewise to all our friends, with a request that they vigorously oppose the election or appointment of such Legislators to public office or position. Sample copies are here for the delegates and friends present.

Correspondence (Congressional).

Communications have been received from both Senators and six of our Congressmen, dealing principally with the presentation of petitions to the House of Representatives in reference to Exclusion and on the Hindu question. In this connection your Board desires to state that thus far five Congressmen and one Senator have pledged themselves to support such legislation which would trend towards the exclusion of all Asiatics. No replies have been received from two of our Congressmen on the Hindu question, although several letters have been addressed to them since January 1st. One of our Senators shows marked indifference, while one Congressman simply thanks the League for the information and advises of having filed the same.

For a number of years the League has asked legislation of Congress and the State Legislature, which these law-making bodies can grant, and which can be obtained in no other way. The League has never sought to secure by legislation or at the hands of Congress what we could accomplish by our own initiative and activities. We have presented legislative measures justified by the development of conditions in our State and Nation, founded upon the essentials of justice, which have for their object the protection of the American workman and the preservation of our civilization.

That any of our Congressmen or Senators should show indifference and such a lack of interest on this grave and serious question is to be deplored, and the attention of every citizen in the State should be called to these facts.

General Correspondence.

The requests for information to your office have been unusually numerous, and in each instance the same have been promptly dealt with, the greater number coming from educational institutions and for academic debates.

Hayes' Bill.

Our attention was called to the statement of Mr. James Patten, Secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization during the hearings on the Hayes' Bill, wherein he called attention to a ruling of the late Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Straus (Ruling 116), wherein Japanese suffering with trachoma had been admitted. Inquiry being made as to the number so admitted, it was given as 14, but evidence is at hand to show that possibly 200 Japanese have been admitted at Pacific Coast ports under the ruling. Your Executive Board has requested our Congressmen to make an official inquiry respecting the matter.

Western Asiatics.

The November, 1909, report of the League contained data relative to a contention of the Bureau of Immigration that Syrians and Turks were not white persons within the meaning of section 2169, U. S. Revised Statutes, and should therefore be denied the privilege of citizenship. A ruling of the Department of Justice traversed this contention of the Bureau of Immigration, and Turkish subjects are therefore now admitted to citizenship.

Regarding immigration from Western Asia to be no less inimical to the best interests of the United States than are those from the East, your Executive Board has endeavored to obtain all possible information concerning this class of immigrants, with the following results:

Since 1899, up to the end of January, 1910, there has been admitted to this country 55,060 Syrians, 30,175 Armenians and 12,449 Turks, a total of 96,173. It is this class of immigrants that constitutes the "street stand" and "push cart" nuisance. They do not come here with any intention of remaining and being useful members of the community, but remain just long enough to obtain naturalization and then return to their former homes, where they embitter the lives of American Consuls with continued demands for protection. It is among these people that so many cases of fraudulent naturalization have been discovered during the past few years.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the desirability of this immigration—the frugality, the Christian devoutness and general behavior of these Turkish subjects, the Rev. T. D. Hopkins, D. D., of the American Presbyterian Mission in Syria, considers this emigration a curse, and Professor Crawford of the American College at Beirut says: "Those returning from the United States bring back, in addition to their former bad habit of lying, also the nasty habit of forwardness."

The investigations of Mr. Marcus Braun, Special Agent, Bureau of Immigration, led him to the conclusion that "those who are admitted under our laws do so for the double object of earning money and procuring naturalization papers, and armed with both return to their native country to live contentedly under the protection of the American Government, in case it becomes necessary for them to avail themselves of such protection."

From Syria Mr. Braun went to Palestine, and in Jerusalem alone found over 1000 "American citizens," the majority living on charity received from the United States. Careful perusal of the papers of these people showed that they only remained in the United States just long enough to be legally entitled to naturalization, and their passports being dated but a few days later than the naturalization papers shows conclusively that their sole object in coming here was for revenue only.

These people never intend to return to the United States; many own property, paying no taxes to the Turkish Government, and they forever and always envelop themselves in the American flag when they desire to defy

the Turkish Government, or have some other selfish or mercenary reason for so doing.

These people claiming to be of the Aryan race, are so deeply tinged with Mongol blood that they have all the instincts and traits of their forbears in eastern Asia—cunning, duplicity, lying and the usual code of Asiatic morality and attendant vices.

This question is very fully discussed at **pages 46-48, Report of Bureau of Immigration, 1904.**

Review of the Latest Statement of Japanese Consul General on Japanese Immigration.

Your Executive Board respectfully refers you to the proceedings of September, 1909, for an analysis of a statement of the Japanese Consul General at San Francisco concerning Japanese immigration to the United States, in which it is asserted that from January, 1908, to June 30, 1909, inclusive, the Japanese population of the United States and Hawaii decreased by 5,008.

The monthly reports of the United States Bureau of Immigration showed for the period named a net increase of 1839 Japanese in the United States and Hawaii.

A report of Consul General Nagai, dated February, 1910, declares:

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 1908.....1667

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 1909.....2625

Total4292

A further statement is given relative to returning Japanese laborers:

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 1908.....3664

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 1909.....3589

Total7253

As previously stated, the United States Immigration Reports show an increase of 1805 for the 18 months from January 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, while the reports of the same bureau from July 1 to December 31, 1909, inclusive, show the arrival in the United States and Hawaii of 1292 alien immigrant, and 1585 non-immigrant Japanese, with 4505 departures of both classes—a net decrease of 1628 for the last six months of the fiscal year 1909.

Japanese Immigration, Six Months Ending December 31, 1909.

(Monthly Reports U. S. Bureau of Immigration.)

1909.	Arrivals. Immigrants.	Non- Immigrants.	Departures Both Classes.
July	185	268	476
August	233	352	571
September	206	406	595
October	227	365	814
November	213	94	1460
December	228	248	589
	1292	1585	4505

Taking the net decrease of these last six months from the increase of the previous eighteen months, we find a net increase of 177 for the calendar years 1908 and 1909, inclusive.

The Influx of Chinese.

On page 1 of the January, 1910, Report of the Bureau of Immigration it is stated that during the fiscal year 1909 the number of Chinese admitted was 1270.

In another tabulation, page 2, same report, the number is increased to 1841, while a third table says there were 1943. It is also stated that 3411 Chinese departed during the same year. This, if true, would make a net decrease in our Chinese population of about 1500.

A reference, however, to the annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration (pp. 105-107), discloses the astonishing fact that during the fiscal year 1909 more Chinese were admitted to the United States than in any year since 1883, when 8031 were admitted.

Total Admission of Chinese to the United States for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1909.

	Applications.	Admissions.
U. S. citizens.....	2920	2530
Wives of citizens.....	106	98
Returning laborers.....	955	950
Returning merchants.....	985	947
Other merchants.....	315	292
Merchants' wives.....	96	991
Merchants' children.....	1476	1151
Students.....	163	161
Travelers.....	27	27
Teachers.....	16	14
Officials.....	82	82
Miscellaneous.....	69	36
A. Y. P. employees.....	16	16
	7231	6395

The item relative to native born Chinese deserves more than a passing mention. Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), it has been necessary to recognize as American citizens Chinese born in the United States; and now that the second generation of the class is coming forward in such numbers, the matter becomes graver than ever. Thousands of Chinese have availed themselves of this claim, and "established" American birth by fraudulent means. Almost uniformly these citizens marry in China, or pretend to do so, and then claim for their wives the privilege of free entry into the United States, and for their children the right of American citizenship.

There are doubtless now in this country at least as many Chinese not entitled to be here as there are those lawfully resident. They have entered by every way that can be imagined, and the smuggling of Chinese has become a regular and lucrative traffic upon the Canadian and Mexican borders.

All these phases of the Chinese question are fully set forth in a brief on file in your office, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Hon. E. A. Hayes to assist in his work at Washington.

The subject of Chinese seamen is one that has hitherto received little attention from the Washington authorities except a declaration from a United States Attorney General that the Exclusion Laws do not apply to seamen. However that may be, good law or bad, the immigration inspectors at various seaports have had to guard against the entry of approxi-

mately 35,000 such seamen who have come into our ports on merchant vessels.

The question confronting the League resolves itself thusly: "If 7000 Chinese can obtain entry into the United States in the face of what has been called an effective exclusion law, what would be the result if that law were modified or repealed?"

Department of Commerce and Labor and Hindu Question.

As it appears in my last report, a letter was received from the Commissioner General of Immigration, under date of January 8, 1910. In answer to this letter the following letter was addressed to the Commissioner General, and a copy of it sent to the California delegation in Congress as well as to several other members of Congress who are interested in immigration affairs:

"San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1910.

"Hon. Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 8th ultimo replying to my letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has been received, and I wish to present some further statements regarding the matter of Hindu immigration.

"While the League stands for the exclusion of all Asiatic labor that would tend to lower the plane of the American workingman, it was not the purpose of my letter to the Secretary to ask for the exclusion of Hindus on the ground that they are Hindus, but rather that they are a very low grade of alien labor and are likely to become a menace to this commonwealth.

"The League is well aware that they can only be regarded in the same manner as any alien that applies for admission to the United States, and it is also aware of the fact that an executive order was promulgated when it was thought necessary to check Japanese immigration.

"The League again asks you to consider the Sumas case, where precisely the same type of alien, well supplied with money, was denied admission under the present law because of the manifest objectionable character of the applicant. No special law was required in that case. Why are those coming to San Francisco admitted?

"You state that few such persons are coming. May I invite your attention to your report for the year 1908, page 14, where it is shown that more Hindus were admitted than Chinese. You may say there is a special law regarding Chinese, but is it not an insult to a friendly nation to bar its citizens and admit those from the same territory who are of a distinctly lower class?

"It is true that as compared with the heavy European immigration this of the Hindus is insignificant, but a reference to the illustrated chart in your report for 1908 shows that in 1895 35,427 Italians came to this country, and that in the year 1907 285,731 came, an increase of about 800 per cent in twelve years. Another pertinent comparison: In the year 1897 your report shows that 1526 Japanese arrived (about the same number as that of Hindus last year), but in the year 1907, a period of ten years, 30,226 arrived, AN INCREASE OF 2000 PER CENT.

"I ask you to refer to this chart and note the rapid rate of increase of immigration from a comparatively small beginning, and then to judge what may be expected from a country which has the vast population of India, and whose people are discontented and seeking a means of escape from their habitat.

"California is especially concerned in this vital situation because the Hindu cannot thrive in the more frigid climate of the northern States, but the conditions here more closely resemble those to which he is accustomed, as far as temperature is concerned, consequently, while as you say few such persons are coming, yet the number is constantly increasing; as they are inclined to concentrate in this State, it is highly important that steps be taken now to restrict their coming as far as the law allows, in order that we may not again have an additional Asiatic problem to deal with.

"I enclose herewith an editorial from the San Francisco Call and one from the Chronicle, which will serve to advise of the acuteness of the situation.

"You state that the laws are impartially applied, and the League wishes to testify to the integrity and character of the service you so ably conduct, but the incident of the exclusion of Hindus at Sumas and the admission of the same class at San Francisco serves to illustrate what you doubtless have observed, and that is that honest and able officials may interpret a given section of the law or regulations differently, and because of this difference of interpretation a procedure will develop at one point and quite the reverse obtain at another.

"It was the writer's experience recently to accidentally meet a group of these Hindus on the street. They evidently had just come from the steamer as they had their baggage in their hands. As they appeared undecided as to where to proceed, being gathered in the middle of the street, talking and gesticulating in a manner that had gathered a crowd of spectators, I went to them and made inquiries. One spoke a little English, and from him I learned that they were wandering aimlessly from one place to another in hopes that they would find some countryman with whom to lodge or who would advise them what to do. They had no address of any kind, and said they knew no one in this country. They had heard that work was plentiful and had come in hope of finding some of their own kind who would aid them in securing employment.

"I ask you if aliens are permitted to land in New York City without knowing where they are going or to whom. If they are your statement is borne out as to the impartial application of the law—if they are not the law is not applied uniformly.

"Another view of the situation which the League asks you to consider. In the City of San Francisco, according to the statement of the Associated Charities and the Department of the Poor of the City of San Francisco, there are many men and women seeking employment and in great need of it. A correspondent of the New York Sun who recently investigated labor conditions in this vicinity reports "groups of idle and hungry men were found walking the streets." Is it right to admit these aliens who have little or no means, and whose tendency is to reduce the standard of living, when so many white citizens here now are seeking employment and the means of making a livelihood?

"The League believes that if unchecked the Hindu immigration will soon become a more important factor than the Japanese, and while it realizes that your office can only enforce the laws as they stand, it is of the opinion that the foregoing illustrates very clearly that it is possible, and the League thinks necessary, to more carefully inspect Hindu aliens now seeking admission at this port, and you are asked to do this if you find the position of the League well taken.

"Very truly yours,

A. E. YOELL,
"Sec'y-Treas."

Under date of February 21, 1910, I was much gratified to receive this letter in which it will be seen that the Bureau of Immigration has acted promptly upon the information furnished by this League, and has detailed a special officer from the Bureau to act in the case of Hindus as well as other Asiatics:

"Department of Commerce and Labor.
"Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Feb. 21, 1910.

"A. E. Yoell, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:—I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, making certain representations regarding the immigration of Hindus to the United States and urging that they receive a more rigid examination at the hands of the immigration officers at San Francisco, California. The statements contained in your above acknowledged communication have received my most careful consideration. It is to be presumed that the inspection accorded to arriving aliens is uniform throughout the service and it is the constant endeavor of the Bureau to see that the laws relating thereto are administered in an impartial manner. Within the past month the transfer to San Francisco of an inspector previously connected with this office was ordered, with a view to assisting the Commissioner at that point in the proper examination of Asiatic aliens. The officer referred to has been fully advised as to the views of the Bureau regarding the examination of all such aliens, but as per advices contained in my previous communication, special legislation will be necessary to bring about the object which you desire to accomplish. I believe that Congressman Hayes has lately introduced a bill, which, if enacted into law, will have the effect of excluding this class of immigrants.

Very truly yours,

"DAN'L J. KEEFE,
"Com. Gen."

I am advised that in addition to the foregoing, the immigration authorities at this port are much more rigorous in their examination of Hindus, and that as a consequence thereof the number coming has already greatly diminished. The League is to be congratulated that by prompt and vigorous action at this time a serious influx has been averted for the time being, but that does not mean that the danger is passed, however, for as will be seen by reference to an editorial printed in an evening paper recently, the people of India regard the United States as a "promised land," and they will use every effort to come here. There is some reason to apprehend that they will follow the tactics of the Japanese in the past and seek to gain admission to Honolulu under the pretence of filling the want of labor, and after remaining there a short time come to the mainland, under which procedure they could not be stopped.

I have the honor to recommend to your consideration the propriety of taking up the matter of their immigration to Honolulu, so that if they do come there it will be under an understanding that they cannot afterwards come to the mainland.

You will be pleased to hear that the Canadian authorities have issued a rule that no Hindu can come to Canada unless he can show \$300 in cash and pass a rigid scrutiny. This has had the effect of completely barring them, and now, as I said before, their only means of admission is through

the Hawaiian Islands, a loophole that should be stopped. Numerous testimonials have been received commending the League in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

Upon motion the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

The Secretary—Mr. President, I desire to announce that pursuant to the League's instructions I have invited Mr. Alden Anderson, Hiram Johnson, Philip A. Stanton, Charles F. Curry and Theodore Bell to address the League on the problem of Exclusion. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stanton have not answered. Mr. Anderson wrote that he could not be present at this gathering. Mr. Curry and Mr. Bell accepted and are with us to-day.

The President then introduced **Theodore A. Bell**, who said:

"The problem of Asiatic immigration is neither a class question nor a local one; it affects the nation as a whole and all pursuits and callings. Therefore two considerations must be constantly borne in mind; first that it is an international question, and secondly that it involves the relations between distinct races. Every authority on international law lays down the indisputable doctrine that every nation possesses the inherent right to regulate, restrict or wholly prohibit the admission of aliens; and that the exercise of the right cannot be construed as an hostile act toward the country whose people are affected. Under our system of government, as established by our Federal Constitution, the authorities at Washington possess exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of immigration. This jurisdiction is exercised through treaties, national legislation, and rules and regulations of the departments especially charged with the enforcement of immigration laws. No State can constitutionally assume to legislate upon the subject of immigration. The sooner we recognize that the State of California has no power to enact exclusion laws or any other laws respecting aliens, except those which come properly within her police powers in the preservation of the public morals, the public health and public safety, the sooner we shall arrive at the intelligent solution of the grave problems that confront us. Let me say right here, before I leave this branch of the subject, that I believe California or any other State has the undoubted right, in the exercise of her police powers, to segregate the children of her public schools in any manner that she may choose, and any attempted restraint upon this right by the Federal Government is a clear violation of her sovereignty as a State.

"On the subject of whether or not Asiatics shall be admitted to these shores, California must make her plea directly to Washington. Her cause must be supported not only by the arguments that abstractly show the dangers that arise from the admission of an alien race, but we will have to present the facts and figures to show that the question is a concrete one, and one that demands vigorous and immediate action. Public opinion in the States that are not now actually affected by the presence of Asiatics must be aroused, and this can only be obtained by a system of education based largely upon the practical injuries that are being suffered here.

"In its racial aspects Asiatic immigration differs radically from European immigration. In respect to the admission of Caucasians it is a question of regulation; in respect to Orientals it must be one of exclusion.

"The blood of America and Europe can meet, harmonize and flow in the same veins, and produce an integrity of a high physical, mental and

moral nature; but an eternal law of nature has decreed that the white cannot assimilate the blood of another color without corrupting the very springs of civilization. This means, then, that the Asiatic would be compelled to live with us, but not one of us. It is a truism that two distinct races, differing in religion, language, habits of thought, standards of living, history, evolution, patriotism, cannot dwell together unless one of them is content to remain inferior to the other and surrender all claims to equality. Does any believe that a proud, aspiring, progressive, ingenious and sensitive race, striking its roots deep down into our soil through the ownership of land, will not demand an equality of rights, politically and otherwise; and would it not be the part of wisdom for the National Government to see to it that the first fatal foothold is never obtained upon our shores?

"The work of this League must be educational in its character. Its activities must not be confined to the working classes, though they are primarily affected by the question of immigration; but the propaganda must be spread until it interests all ranks of life. If the League's work can be so extended as to bring together upon common ground all who earnestly desire to exclude Asiatic immigration, without reference to how they may differ upon other questions, I feel sure that it could be made a very great power in moulding public opinion throughout the country and securing remedial legislation at the national capital."

Mr. Bell also stated as his opinion that a State law prohibiting Asiatics from land tenure would be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

The President then introduced the **Hon. Charles F. Curry**, Secretary of State, who addressed the League as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:—I will not make a political speech this afternoon, neither shall I appeal to your passions and prejudices, but I will in a few plain words give you some of my reasons for being opposed to Asiatic immigration to our country.

"Permit me to congratulate you, not only on the magnificent organization you have perfected, but also on the practical manner in which you are disseminating information among the people and educating them as to the danger of Asiatic immigration to our civilization, our government, our institutions and to our race itself.

"It is the duty of our government to protect itself and its citizens against foreign invasion and commercial and industrial competition, whether they come in the shape of bombarding men of war and devastating armies or in the shape of merchant and passenger ships carrying cheap goods and cheap Asiatic labor.

"In this connection permit me to say that I remember that St. Paul, in his sermon to the Athenians on Mars Hill, said: 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth,' but he added, 'And hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation.' The Athenians, you know, believed they were Autochthons, that their ancestors had sprung from Grecian soil, and I understand that St. Paul only meant to convey to the minds of the Athenians the fact that all men are descended from Adam, and that the Almighty, in His Infinite wisdom, had determined the times of dispersion of the human family into distinct and separate races of men and nations and the bounds of their separate habitation.

"The bounds of the habitation of the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus did not, do not, and I pray God never will, include America as a whole, or the paradise of America, our own California.

"The individual liberties of the people and the stability of the institutions of a Republic depend primarily on the mental, moral and physical health of the people, and are best secured by its people being homogeneous, speaking the same language and occupying contiguous territory. The miscegenation of the white with the yellow race always results in the production of a hybrid mongrel; mentally, morally and physically inferior to both races, inheriting the mental and physical defects and vices of both parents. It does not elevate the yellow race, and does deteriorate the white race.

"Our government ought to absolutely prohibit the immigration to this country of any and all races that cannot in time be assimilated and become blood of our blood, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, without deteriorating our race and jeopardizing our institutions, and ought to prohibit any but citizens, or at least any but citizens and those eligible to citizenship, from acquiring title to real estate. A number of States have provisions in their constitutions and laws on their statute books prohibiting aliens from acquiring title to real estate.

"The Asiatic race have developed a civilization of their own, which they deem superior to ours. Their idea of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness is different from ours. Their habits and customs, their morals and domestic economy are different from ours. We cannot compete with them commercially or industrially. Their small business men and their wage earners can live and thrive and grow wealthy on profits and wages on which white men would starve to death. If we could compete with them successfully, I would not want our people to be compelled to do so.

"Our people are entitled to profits and wages sufficient to permit them to maintain a family in comfort, to educate their children so that they may develop into noble and virtuous women and honorable men, fully equipped for the battle of life and good American citizenship, and also by the exercise of reasonable economy to accumulate, at least, a small competency for old age.

"If the surplus millions of the teeming hordes of India, China and Japan were permitted to immigrate to the United States, they would soon outnumber and dominate our present population, subvert our form of government, degrade our standard of living and substitute the semi-barbarous heathen civilization of Shintoism and Brahma, Buddha and Confucius, for our Christian civilization, or this country would suffer the alternative of a civil as well as a foreign war.

"Japan is the only Asiatic nation that has evinced any desire to adopt the civilization of the Occident, and she only wishes to borrow our science and mechanical inventions. Her leading statesmen do not hesitate to say that Japan has no use for our literature, our religion, our morals and our ethics of life on which our civilization is founded. Japan is not an immoral, she is an unmoral nation.

"The Mongolian, Tartar and Hindu Asiatics ought to be excluded from American soil. Even a small number of them sprinkled through our population has a tendency to reduce the American standard of wages, and to lower the morals and degrade the habits of those brought in close social contact with them.

"It took our branch of the human race thousands of years to develop to our present stage of civilization, and the evolution of government that culminated in the Constitution of the United States is the result of the best thoughts and the best efforts of the best minds that have inhabited and benefited the earth by right living and exalted thinking; they have cost unnumbered precious lives and untold treasure. It is our obligation to transmit them to posterity as pure as we received them. Any changes

should be along the line of progress towards better conditions for our people individually and collectively. To fulfill our obligation and accomplish this result, it is essential that the blood of the American-Europeans of this country, who together with their ancestors developed civilization to its present state, should be kept pure and free from the taint of the decadent Orientalism of China, Japan and India. We have no quarrel with those people. We wish them well in their own countries, but we do not want them in ours."

The President said: "The gentlemen seem to be agreed on the question of Exclusion of Asiatics. Have the delegates any questions to ask?"

"I would like to ask Mr. Bell," said the President, "if the California Legislature passed a law prohibiting the ownership of land in this State by Asiatics, if he thinks such a law would be unconstitutional, or if he would disapprove of such a law?"

Mr. Bell—No, Mr. President, I would favor such a law, but I have a doubt as to the jurisdiction of the State in such a matter.

The Chairman—Are you aware, Mr. Bell, that the treaty between the United States and Japan gives the right to such aliens to acquire land in this country for commercial purposes only?

Mr. Bell—I will look into the matter more carefully. I am not positive of the fact.

The Chairman—Mr. Bell, your opinion is then that an alien prohibitive land tenure law would not be good law?

Mr. Bell—Yes, I would consider it good law.

The Chairman—You are aware of the fact that there are States that have such a law, and that it has not been declared unconstitutional?

Mr. Bell—I believe there are, but I have not investigated the matter.

The Chairman—But you believe it would be good law although you think the Supreme Court might declare it unconstitutional?

Mr. Bell—Yes; it would be a question of vested interests.

The Chairman—Is it not a fact, Mr. Bell, that the only good law is the law approved by the court?

Mr. Bell—Well, yes, it is the legal law.

The Chairman—The Secretary stands instructed to communicate with other gubernatorial candidates, and invite them to address the League.

Delegate Gallagher—Mr. President, I note in the minutes that when Senate Bill 492, introduced by Senator Marc Anthony, relative to submitting the question of Asiatic Exclusion to the voters of our State, a number of our Senators were absent. Now, Mr. President, I don't believe the League adopted this report unless it intended to carry out everything it says it will. Therefore, inasmuch as we have with us these gentlemen, I would like an explanation from them.

The Chair—Will Senator Wolfe step forward, and kindly tell the delegates why he was absent at the time mentioned.

Senator Wolfe—Mr. President and members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, I am happy to say that this is not the first time I have been before your honorable organization. I was one of your first members, and one of the Executive Board, being a member of the Committee on Publicity and Statistics. It is therefore unnecessary for me to tell you where I am at on this most important question, or any other question which is of such vital importance to the great masses of the people. And as to why I was unfortunately absent when the Japanese bill introduced by Senator Anthony came up for vote in the Senate, I desire to say that I had nervous prostration and was under the care of three physicians and a trained nurse, all

of which your Secretary, Mr. Yoell, can testify. I am heartily in favor of excluding the Japanese and always have been. My record shows that I am for Union Labor always, and I was extremely sick when that bill came.

Senator Thomas Kennedy, 20th District, San Francisco, on being called upon, detailed a lengthy conversation he had over the telephone with gentlemen who assured him that the bill would not come up until a certain time, but the bill came up in reality before that time. He said: "I did not know exactly when the bill was to be put to a vote, and through a misunderstanding as to the time I was not present. I am stoutly for Union Labor and for the exclusion of Japanese, but I thought this bill was to be voted on in the afternoon, and it came up finally late in the evening."

Delegate Gallagher—Mr. Chairman, I think that both Senators Wolfe and Kennedy desire to be fair to the cause which we represent, and I see one other Senator just entering the hall, and trust that he also will be given an opportunity to explain.

The Chair then called upon **Senator John P. Hare** of the 23rd District, who said: "I do not believe that I have to assure you gentlemen that I am, as I always have been, unalterably opposed to the invasion of this country by Japanese, but as it happened, I was sick when this bill came up, and in addition I was laboring under a misunderstanding as to when it was to be voted upon."

The Chair—We have with us to-day a delegate to this League (who is also a member of our Executive Board and a member of this League since its very beginning), who is now aspiring to a very high and important office in our State government, that of Attorney General. I have the honor at this time to present to you ex-Senator Frank McGowan, candidate for Attorney General.

Mr. McGowan said in part: "We have discussed the subject of Asiatic immigration from the standpoint of an historical, industrial and racial question, but as yet we have given it no attention as a political question. The Hawaiian Islands are constantly affording us forceful illustrations of the baneful effect of this vicious immigration. We have seen how the Asiatics have invaded every field of industry in the islands until now the islands have become a Japanese outpost. The Territory now affords us another startling example of what may become a condition in our own country if this immigration is not prohibited. The royal census of Hawaii, taken in 1884, showed but 116 Japanese in the Kingdom. In six years the Japanese population was 12,360, and in the following six years this population made the important advance to 22,329. In 1900 the population of the Territory of Hawaii was 154,001 persons. This estimate includes 61,115 Japanese. Since the census of 1900 the Japanese population has increased wonderfully, so that the Japanese are now the dominant factor in the population of the territory. The year 1890 is taken as the year when any great number of Japanese children were born in the Islands. These offspring, when males, are eligible to American citizenship, so that the year 1911 will present to the territory the political problem of having a voter who is essentially and distinctively Japanese, whose vote and influence will be for Japan and to advance the interests of the Mikado. With the certain increase of this population, the result is inevitable that the law-making power of the Territory will be in the hands of the Japanese. I say Japanese, because although born on American soil, these people will ever be loyal subjects of the Mikado, subject to his direction, without love of our institutions and a rebel to our laws and ideas. Thoughtful men on the Islands, foreseeing the detri-

mental effect of this voting power, are now advocating the government of the Territory by a commission, that is to say, that for the purpose of escaping this evil all be deprived of the franchise and the world be presented with a veritable instance of a change in the form of government by an influx of a dangerous population.

"We are not alarmists, but we are forced to reason that if these undesirable conditions are produced in that locality, a proportionately greater population of Japanese may give us a political problem in California that will severely tax the statesmanship and patriotism of our people. . . ."

The Chair then introduced Mr. Homer A. Craig of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Santa Clara County, Local No. 60.

Mr. Craig said that he had read in the Bible where the Master said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel"; but nowhere does it say that we shall bring the heathen to our shores and preach the gospel to them. He said that the 3,000,000 members of the Farmers' Union are now demanding of Congress the passage of a more rigid immigration law, and called upon the members of the League and their friends to petition their Congressmen and Senators to favorably consider such measures as introduced by the Farmers' Union of America.

In explaining the aims and purposes of the Farmers' Union Mr. Craig said that his people desired to work hand in glove with the organized workers of the country, and that if the union men in the cities around the bay assist in the provision of white labor in sufficient numbers to harvest the coming crop, the ranchers of Santa Clara county would very likely do away with their Japanese labor. (Applause.) Mr. Craig extended to the League and representatives of other organizations an invitation to send fraternal delegates to the Farmers' Convention.

Delegate H. F. McMahon, President of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, reported that no Japanese laundries had been started since the white man's organization had been instituted. He stated that the work of making personal calls on white patrons of Japanese and other Asiatic laundries had led him to the private homes of many of our best citizens, and he hoped to convince other business institutions that the employment of Japanese and other Asiatics should not continue.

Senators Hartman, Burnett and Marc Anthony addressed the meeting, and pledged themselves to the principles advocated by the League.

Delegates Knight and John I. Nolan addressed the meeting on the attitude of our legislators on other measures affecting the working people.

. New Business.

Delegate A. E. Fowler presented the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"Be it Resolved, That the Asiatic Exclusion League demand not only the passive acquiescence of candidates for office to its general principles, but active and conscientious support to all measures tending to bring this important question before the public, either in the State Legislature or elsewhere."

Delegate Benham—Mr. President, I note the report of a committee on the Hayes Bill in the minutes of the February meeting. I desire to state that I shall ask the indulgence of the League at the next meeting to discuss the same.

The delegate then presented the following motion, which was carried unanimously:

(1) That all manuscripts presented by the candidates for Governor be printed in full upon the record.

(2) That epitomes of all other speeches so far as convenient or proper be also printed in the record.

(3) Reprint the review of activities of legislation in last session of California Legislature, as printed in the report of the Federation of Labor, with changes as per excuses offered by Senators Wolfe, Kennedy and Hare.

(4) All to be printed in minutes of March meeting, and at least 1000 extra copies published to be placed where they will do the most good, 500 of which to be held for time of general election.

LEGISLATIVE.

These are the members of the California Legislature who voted for the Japanese during the 38th session, January, 1909:

SENATE.

Senate Bill 492, introduced by Senator Marc Anthony, 24th District, San Francisco, giving the people of the State an opportunity to express themselves at the polls on the Japanese question. Referred to Committee on Labor, Capital and Immigration, who recommended the measure for passage, and when put to vote was defeated by **twelve** votes for and **twenty-two** against. The vote was as follows:

For the Bill: Anthony, Black, Burnett, Caminetti, Campbell, Cartwright, Finn, Hartmann, Holohan, Riley, Sanford and Welch.

Against the Bill: Bates, Bell, Bills, Birdsall, Boynton, Curtin, Cutten, Hurd, Leavitt, Lewis, Martinelli, McCartney, Miller, Price, Rush, Savage, Strobbridge, Thompson, Walker, Weed, Willis, and Wright.

Absentees: Estudillo, Hare,* Kennedy,* Roseberry, Stetson and Wolfe.*

The following are extracts of letters received from some of the above Senators who, it will be seen, made beautiful promises, but cast nasty votes:

SENATOR BILLS.

"I am a born American, and fully in favor, and always have been in my business career, of protecting the American citizen, and am willing to make myself very clear on that point."

SENATOR BIRDSALL.

"As an American I am opposed to the importation of cheap foreign labor to this country, Asiatic and other kinds also. I will not be dictated to by the 'Big Stick' on such a serious problem as this."

SENATOR CUTTEN.

"Regarding my feeling on the Asiatic question, I will state that my opinion is now, and always has been that America, especially California, should not be the dumping ground for the refuse of all the nations, and **particularly the yellow races of the Orient**. . . . We will never be able to assimilate with them without lowering our national standard. . . . I see no inhibition against expressing an opinion on any of the matters, and I am certainly in favor of making Japanese and other Asiatic exclusion as strict as possible."

* See pages 13 and 14.

SENATOR LEWIS.

"I am heartily in accord with you in every particular, and can and do answer every question in the affirmative. Your stand on the School and Inter-marriage Questions strikes me just right, and no 'Big Stick' will swerve me from that course."

SENATOR SAVAGE.

"I am opposed to the Immigration of Japanese and Chinese and favor a law that will exclude them from this country and that will protect the laboring people from the incursions of such people, and should any measure or resolution be presented along the lines of your pamphlet or circular on the Japanese or Chinese question or the Labor question, you may say to your friends that you can count on me to favor them. Anything further that I can do for you or your organization please command me, and I will deem it an honor to comply with your command."

ASSEMBLY.

The final defeat of the anti-Japanese element occurred in the Assembly, the most important measures being the Alien Land Bill No. 78, introduced by Assemblyman Drew of Fresno; Assembly Bill No. 14, known as the "Anti-Japanese School Bill"; and Assembly Bill No. 32, known as the "Municipal Segregation Bill," both of the latter being introduced by Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento.

The final defeat of these bills settled this question so far as the legislative session of 1909 was concerned, and the following Assemblymen defeated the bills and voted for the Japanese against California and the white children:

Harry Barndollar, Republican, 69th District, Los Angeles County.

R. L. Beardslee, Republican, 23d District, San Joaquin County.

Dominick J. Baban, Republican-UNION LABOR, 43d District, San Francisco County.

L. D. Bohnett, Republican, 56th District, Santa Clara County.

H. G. Cattell, Republican, 67th District, Los Angeles County.

Nathan C. Coghlan, Republican-UNION LABOR, 41st District, San Francisco County.

Prescott F. Cogswell, Republican, 68th District, Los Angeles County.

E. B. Collier, Republican, 78th District, Riverside County.

W. J. Costar, Republican, 7th District, Butte County.

Arthur M. Dean, Republican, 4th District, Shasta, Modoc and Lassen Counties.

Jas. T. Feeley, Republican-UNION LABOR, 48th District, Alameda County.

J. W. Flavelle, Republican, 76th District, San Bernardino County.

Samuel Fleisher, Republican, 64th District, Santa Barbara County.

W. R. Flint, Republican, 58th District, San Benito County.

W. W. Greer, Republican, 19th District, Sacramento County.

W. B. Griffiths, Republican, 15th District, Napa County.

Percy V. Hammon, Republican, 75th District, Los Angeles County.

William J. Hanlon, Republican, 74th District, Los Angeles County.

Geo. J. Hans, Republican, 51st District, Alameda County.

E. L. Hawks, Republican, 18th District, Sacramento County.

A. H. Hewitt, Republican, 8th District, Yuba and Sutter Counties.

E. C. Hinkle, Republican, 79th District, San Diego County.

H. E. Holmquist, Republican, 53d District, San Mateo County.

Percy A. Johnson, Republican, 80th District, San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Walter R. Leeds, Republican, 70th District, Los Angeles County.

J. W. McClellan, Republican, 3d District, Humboldt County.

Richard Melrose, Republican, 77th District, Orange County.

E. B. Moore, Republican, 11th District, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine and Mono Counties.

George M. Perine, Republican-UNION LABOR, 44th District, San Francisco County.

John W. Preston, Democrat, 6th District, Mendocino County.

Harry W. Pulcifer, Republican, 50th District, Alameda County.

J. N. O. Rech, Republican, 72d District, Los Angeles County.

F. M. Rutherford, Republican, 9th District, Nevada County.

Geo. L. Sackett, Republican, 65th District, Ventura County.

Milton L. Schmitt, Republican, 40th District, San Francisco County.

Thomas H. Silver, Republican-UNION LABOR, 42d District, Alameda County.

P. A. Stanton, Republican, 71st District, Los Angeles County.

J. P. Transue, Republican, 73d District, Los Angeles County.

Chas. W. Wagner, Republican, 25th District, Stanislaus, Merced and Madera Counties.

G. W. Wyllie, Republican, 27th District, Tulare and Inyo Counties.

C. C. Young, Republican, 52d District, Alameda County.

Total, 41 votes—a bare majority.

A. M. Drew, Republican, 61st District, Fresno County, refused to vote;

Following are extracts of letters received from some of the above Assemblymen **who made beautiful promises and cast nasty votes.**

ASSEMBLYMAN BARNDOLLAR.

"If elected, I shall be glad to give all the questions involved in your communication proper and favorable consideration."

ASSEMBLYMAN COLLIER.

"I am strongly in favor of protecting the Caucasian laborer against the Asiatic, and will vote for and support any legislation on the question. The 'Big Stick' you mention will have no influence over me in case of my election."

ASSEMBLYMAN DREW.*

"As to my position on the anti-Exclusion question, will say that I will refer you to my record in the Legislature."

ASSEMBLYMAN FLAVELLE.

"I am pleased to place myself before my people. . . . I will assist, if elected, in helping any legislation you may have to offer, helping your body bring about your prime objects. If elected I will vote and work for the passage of the questions you have placed before me."

ASSEMBLYMAN GREER.

"I will briefly and emphatically say—count me **Pat** on all matters relating to Asiatic Exclusion. In the community in which I live, it is dangerous for a woman to even patronize a Chinese laundry. My constituents in Oak Park will stand as Pat on the proposition as I do."

ASSEMBLYMAN HAWKS.

"I am just as much opposed to the Japanese as I am to the Chinaman, and therefore can answer your questions in the affirmative."

* Mr. Drew refused to vote on the most important bill, "Anti-Japanese School Bill."

ASSEMBLYMAN LEEDS.

"I am not in sympathy with the present system of allowing Asiatics to overrun the Pacific Coast, and thereby deprive American citizens of their opportunity to work at white men's wages."

ASSEMBLYMAN PERINE, Republican and Union Labor Nominee.*

"Question 1—Will say,—most decidedly I am.

2—I certainly will.

3—I will.

4—I certainly will."

ASSEMBLYMAN RUTHERFORD.

"I am thoroughly opposed to the immigration of Asiatics to this country. I have lived in this State all my life and am thoroughly acquainted with conditions, and will say in this regard that neither the 'Big Stick' nor any other influence will change me any on these matters, as I know as much about them as any one. We readily agree on these matters."

ASSEMBLYMAN RECH.

"The matters which you refer to in your letter are among the most important issues before the legislators of our State. If elected I shall indeed be pleased to devote my time and attention to such committee that you may have in Sacramento representing you in this behalf, and give this serious and grave problem the assistance that it deserves."

ASSEMBLYMAN SCHMITT.**

"I am pledged to the State and Local Republican platforms, and in the planks therein contained you will find the subject matter of your questions. I am bound by those platforms."

If the Assemblymen who accepted the Union Labor nomination and were elected on the Union Labor platform, had not fallen down before the onslaught of the "Big Stick," but remained true to their promises and their constituency, the School Segregation Bill would have passed by a vote of 42 in its favor to 36 against.

Respectfully submitted,

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL, Sec'y.-Treas.

* Mr. Perine answered as above as to how he would vote on the Alien Land Bill, School Question, Intermarriage Bill, and emphatically said he would not be swayed by the big stick—yet he voted for the Japanese.

** State Republican platform of 1908 contains a plank favoring Exclusion of Asiatics.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

April, 1910



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth Street.

San Francisco, April 17, 1910.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by the President, Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe, at 3 o'clock p. m.

ROLL CALL AND MINUTES.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, the same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials presented and recommended by the Executive Board were received, and, by motion, all delegates were seated.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates—Pursuant to your instructions, fifteen hundred copies of the last proceedings have been printed, and all affiliated organizations will be sent marked copies, with a request that same be read at their respective meetings. A sufficient number will be held for time of the next general election for distribution.

As appears in the last proceedings, a request for an official inquiry respecting the ruling of the late Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Straus (Ruling 116), wherein Japanese suffering with trachoma had been admitted, and the number so afflicted, was made, and the following letter received from Congressman Needham:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,

Office of Secretary.

Washington, April 2, 1910.

Hon. James C. Needham, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:—I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, stating that you have received a request from the Asiatic Exclusion League of California for a list of aliens certified to be afflicted with trachoma who have been landed at San Francisco since December, 1908, and asking that this data be furnished if possible.

There is no such list in the files of this Department, and it will therefore be necessary to obtain the information from San Francisco. So soon as it is received a further communication will be addressed to you on the subject.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES EAAD,
Acting Secretary.

Similar letters were received from Congressmen Hayes, Kahn and Smith, also from Senator George C. Perkins.

Your Executive Board requested this information as it is of the opinion that the number of these admissions will be larger than is generally thought, and certainly larger than the number given in the statement of Mr. Earl (page 109, Hearings on Immigration Bills). The vital principle involved is this: Decision 117, dated December 1, 1908, sets forth in substance that in

the cases of returning aliens the question of fact regarding the matter of domicile is one to be **determined finally by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.**

If this was the method of procedure in the numerous cases admitted in San Francisco, as per the list received from the Secretary, your Executive Board fails to understand why Mr. Earl said that about **two dozen were admitted for the year in all the United States**, and if these San Francisco cases were admitted without the authority of the Secretary, to whom did he delegate the power of admission without even a hearing before a board of special inquiry, and by what authority were these persons admitted at this port of San Francisco? Your Board is of the opinion that these figures emphasize the fact that circular 117 was a "stretch of the law," but also that the application of the circular at this port not only exceed the terms of the circular, but that many of those admitted were admitted in absolute violation of the law.

Your Executive Board recommends that our Congressmen be requested to ascertain what explanation the Department of Commerce and Labor makes in connection with this report.

Census.

In view of the proclamation of the President of the United States regarding the census to be taken this year, your Executive Board requested of our Congressmen and Senators that they confer with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to the end that experienced officials from the Immigration Bureau be detailed to assist the director of census so that advantage could be taken of this opportunity to obtain a full and complete census of the Asiatics residing in this and other Pacific Coast States.

In making this request, your Board was of the opinion that a comparison of the result of a census so taken by trained men, with former statements of Asiatics in the United States, would serve two purposes: First, it would serve to indicate how effective the laws are in keeping out undesirable and prohibited classes; and, secondly, it would indicate whether the number of Asiatics here merit the apprehension which is felt in some quarters by their presence.

Our idea was based upon the fact that the immigration officers are especially trained to deal with these people, and might, with advantage, be loaned, as it were, to the Census Bureau; while, on the other hand, the experience received by taking the census and inquiring into the condition of Asiatics in this country, would be in the nature of an education for the Immigration Service.

This request brought forth several replies from the Department of Commerce and Labor, but the most comprehensive was from the Bureau of Census to Senator Perkins, which reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
Bureau of Census.

Washington, March 29, 1910.

Hon. George C. Perkins,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator Perkins:—I am in receipt of your letter of March 24th, enclosing a communication to you from the Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco, California, relative to the employment of experienced officials of the Immigration Service in taking the census of Asiatics, but regret to say that it will not be feasible for the Bureau to do anything in this direction.

The whole machinery for the taking of the census has now been organized and the date for taking the census is now so near at hand that it is not practicable to make any change. Furthermore, there would be a decided objection to employing officials of the Immigration Service, due to the following facts:

The Census Office makes every possible effort to emphasize the fact that no person can be injured in any way by furnishing the information called for, and that such information will be used for statistical purposes only. Especially is the point made that no use will be made for the purpose of enforcing any laws.

Thus, the proclamation of the President of the United States relative to the census, issued under date of March 15, 1910, reads:

"* * * The census has nothing to do with taxes, with army or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with regulation of immigration, or with the enforcement of any National, State or local law or ordinance, nor can any person be harmed in any way by furnishing the information requested. There need be no fear that disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs."

There would certainly be considerable danger if officials of the Immigration Service were employed that the Asiatics would entertain apprehensions that the information in some way would be used to their possible detriment.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

Your Executive Board fears, as has often been reported at previous meetings, that the wily Oriental will, as in the past, escape the enumerators and that an accurate census will not be taken. It is to be regretted that the proclamation of the President of the United States takes from us the opportunity of obtaining a complete census of the Asiatics residing in this country.

HAYES BILL.

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS,

Second Session.

H. R. 20379.

In the House of Representatives,
February 8, 1910.

Mr. Hayes introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Section Two of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from ad-

mission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, professional beggars, persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally and physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by violence or force of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who under the provisions of section twenty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, unless they are merchants, teachers, students or travelers for curiosity or pleasure; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country by offers or promises of employment, or in consequence of one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket of passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by one or both parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; Provided, That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political not involving moral turpitude; Provided, further, That the provisions of this section relating to the payments of tickets or passage by any corporation, association, municipality, society or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory; and, Provided, further, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country; and Provided, further, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants."

Mr. Hayes, however, recognizing the weakness of Section 2169, U. S. Revised Statutes, as applied in the above bill, introduced the following:

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS,
Second Session.

H. R. 24075.

In the House of Representatives,
April 5, 1910.

Mr. Hayes introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

To amend section twenty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section twenty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following: "And Mongolians, Malays, and other Asiatics, except Armenians, Assyrians, and Jews, shall not be naturalized in the United States."

By direction of your Executive Board, the Secretary communicated with the Hon. Richard K. Campbell, Chief of the Division of Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor, and requested an opinion as to the efficacy of the above Bill.

The point of view taken by your Board was that this bill would probably amend the present law, but as Section 43 of the law of 1907 exempts its application to Chinese, it occurs to your Board that the Hayes Bill would not stop the immigration of this race. It clearly applies to Japanese, and in so far would be prohibitory to them, but would it be effective against those Hindus whom ethnologists tell us are of the white or Aryan race, Syrians, Armenians, Hebrews and white people of the Semitic race who live partially in Europe and partially in Asia. Your office has learned that the courts admitted citizenship to Syrians and Armenians, and it occurs to us that if an intelligent Hindu with enough means to vigorously prosecute his application for citizenship should apply for it, there is strong probability that the courts would recognize his membership in the Aryan race. Hence the deduction of your Executive Board, in as much as the above being the case, the net result of the Hayes Bill would be to keep out the Japanese only. The following reply to our inquiry was received:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

File Number 10088-363.

Washington, April 7, 1910.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell,

Secretary-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, asking for an expression of my views as to the efficacy of the Hayes Bill, which adds to the excluded classes enumerated in Section 2 of the Law of 1907, "persons not eligible to citizenship, etc."

I cannot say that I have formed any opinion as to the efficacy of the Hayes Bill. My present duties are confined to the administration of the Naturalization law, which I find so engrossing as to leave me little opportunity for consideration of measures in relation to other subjects. It is an immigration law and doubtless has received consideration by the immigration officers, whose views will therefore be of more practical value and authority than anything I could say on the subject. I would remind you, however, that there is no law that defines the term "white persons" used in Section 2169 R. S., as equivalent to the ethnological terms "Aryan," "Indo-European," or "Caucasian." These terms have been used by some of the minor courts in considering particular cases, and have naturally produced the conclusion indicated in your letter, that the use of such terms establishes a practical identity of the language in Section 2169 R. S., with the above mentioned terms.

Perhaps it might be of interest in connection with the provision in the Hayes Bill to exclude persons not eligible to citizenship, to recall that by a long and practically unbroken line of decisions the Supreme Court has held that Congress has the power to grant administrative officers the exclusive right to determine the facts upon which any alien may be admitted to the United States.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

A careful perusal of this letter demonstrates that the attitude of the League in endorsing the committee's report regarding the Hayes Bill was sound. You will see that Mr. Campbell says that "there is no law that defines the term 'white person' used in Section 2169 R. S. as equivalent to the ethnological terms 'Aryan,' 'Indo-European' or 'Caucasian.'" **Neither does he say that there is any law to the contrary.** He does say that some of the minor courts in considering particular cases have in effect recognized this definition. In other words, while there is nothing on the subject in the letter of the law, **THE COURTS HAVING AUTHORITY TO CONFER CITIZENSHIP, THE HIGHEST BOON OUR COUNTRY OFFERS TO THE ALIEN, HAVE RECOGNIZED THE FACT THAT MEMBERS OF THE WHITE RACE HAVE THE RIGHT OF CITIZENSHIP,** and therefore under the Hayes Bill the Hindus, and perhaps the Japanese, would have free admission to this country **if this bill should become a law,** and this result is what we may reasonably expect. Students of ethnological subjects all agree that the Hindus are members of the same family that we are, and consequently all legislation based upon racial distinction would fail so far as keeping them out of the United States is concerned.

As a matter of fact, we, the people of the United States, are cousins, far removed, of the Hindus of the northwest provinces, but our forefathers pressed to the west, in the everlasting march of conquest, progress and civilization. The forefathers of the Hindus went east and became enslaved, effeminate, cast-ridden and degraded, until to-day we have a spectacle of the Western Aryan, the "Lords of Creation," if we may use the simile, while on the other hand the Eastern Aryans have become the "Slaves of Creation" to carry the comparison to its logical conclusion.

And now we, the people of the United States, are asked to receive these members of a degraded race on terms of equality. Or if they come under the law they may become citizens, and what would be the condition in California if this horde of fanatics should be received in our midst. Your Ex-

ecutive Board is more of the opinion than ever before that the Hayes Bill, should it become a law, would so affect court decisions that it would not keep out a single Asiatic who can now be admitted.

ORGANIZATION.

Secretary.

As your representative to the City of Los Angeles, I beg to report that I was present at the dedication of the magnificent temple of labor, which took place on Washington's Birthday, and was indeed fortunate by being in company with the president of this League, who introduced me to the many representatives of labor and other citizens of Los Angeles. By his direction, and with the help of Delegate A. E. Fowler, I arranged a conference which was held at 540 Maple Avenue on Thursday evening, the 24th of last month. Representatives of eighteen organizations were present, and temporary officers were elected, with Mr. W. A. Engle as president and C. D. Shields as secretary. The objects and purposes of this League were thoroughly explained, at the conclusion of which it was agreed to hold a mass meeting for the purpose of arousing general interest and obtaining some publicity, and subsequently perfect a thorough and permanent organization with a view of beginning a systematic campaign against the immigration of Asiatics. This meeting was held on March 3rd and attended by over 500 interested citizens of Los Angeles. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Engle, who briefly outlined the work proposed, and announced that a meeting would be held later for the organization of a permanent Exclusion League similar in character to the Mother League in San Francisco.

While your representatives were in Los Angeles, we visited and investigated the situation in detail, and it is needless to repeat what has already been said of the southern part of the State. It may be interesting, however, for the delegates present to know that the incursions of the Japanese in Los Angeles have, in some instances, compelled the white man to lower himself to their level in order to eke out an existence. It was found in the barber business where a shave and hair cut could be obtained for 10 and 15 cents respectively in a Japanese establishment, within a few doors a 5-cent shave and 10-cent hair cut could be obtained in a white man's establishment.

In the restaurant business it can be said without any exaggeration that Japanese feed from thirty to forty-five thousand whites daily on ten and fifteen-cent meals.

The entire railroad system from Los Angeles to San Francisco employs Japanese section hands, and they can be seen by the thousands in the small truck farms and fruit ranches.

While it has been admitted that there are less Japanese immigrating at the present time than there has been in the past, the very fact that they are becoming permanently settled is a matter of such grave and serious importance that it is to be hoped that the members of this League and their friends will do all in their power to elect men who will enact laws in the halls of our Legislature that will protect our State from a similar condition to that existing in Hawaii.

Delegate Fowler, in addressing this gathering, reviewed the evils due to the intermarriage of Japanese and Caucasians, and the menace that an unrestricted immigration of the peoples of the Orient was to our institutions. He also dwelt upon the work of this League and criticized the actions of a certain civic body of Los Angeles which had recently endorsed the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics.

Those who attended the meeting took a great interest in its proceed-

ings, and strong resolutions were endorsed condemning the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, also declaring for a boycott to be instituted against Japanese and other Asiatics, against Japanese-grown articles, and against all Japanese engaged in business of any kind.

A memorial was also drafted, petitioning Congress for the enactment of a law affecting the immigration of all Asiatic peoples to the United States.

The League's literature and propaganda was well distributed and many requests have since been received in your office for extra material and opinions on the question.

The permanent officers of the League were: President, E. J. Davis; Vice-President, Fred J. Spring; Secretary-Treasurer, C. D. Shields; Sergeant-at-arms, Harry Bayless.

A communication under date of the 13th instant, of a very encouraging nature, was received, stating that a meeting had been held which was largely attended, and advising of forty-one organizations having signed the roll, sending three delegates from each body to represent them in the League.

PUBLICITY.

Mr. Fowler reports that the "White Man" is meeting with a great reception. In order to ascertain what amount of support could be obtained throughout the West for an anti-Asiatic publication several hundred letters have been sent out to various organizations. Endorsements and tangible support in the shape of cash subscriptions are coming in from all points. The endorsement of the Central Labor Councils of Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle have been given.

The first issue is now on the press; copies and letters will be sent to all San Francisco organizations, and it is to be hoped that the hearty support of all local organizations will be given.

It was thought best to first ascertain the attitude of labor unions and other organizations in other coast cities in order that the concerted action of the Western States could be enlisted. Now that this has been given, the success of the "White Man" is positively assured. With the earnest cooperation of all believers in Asiatic exclusion, there is an opportunity to make this publication of immense value to the cause.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Executive Board recommends for your favorable consideration that the League hold a special meeting August 7th in a larger hall for the purpose of hearing the views of candidates to Congress and the Legislature at the coming fall election, on the subject of Asiatic exclusion and State legislation.

Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Upon motion, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered spread in full upon the record.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were received, read and ordered spread in full upon the record:

704 Postal Telegraph Building, April 14, 1910.

Mr. A. E. Yoell, Secretary-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Your favor to hand and noted. I regret that a previous engagement

calls for me to be at a public meeting at Stockton, which prevents me therefore from being present on the 17th inst., as suggested by you.

With reference to the question of immigration of Asiatic coolies, I had presumed that my position was well known inasmuch as I was present and participated in the meeting in the Metropolitan Temple, this city, when I understand the League was formed. I do not know how I can more concisely express my views on the subject than to repeat my declaration published in an interview in the San Francisco "Chronicle" in February, 1905, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

Assuring you that my sentiments are similar in all respects at the present time, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ALDEN ANDERSON.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 25, 1910.

Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your invitation to address your League on Sunday, April 17. I thank you for your very courteous communication, but inasmuch as my record on the Japanese question is well known to you all, and further at your February meeting you took occasion to condemn me for my actions in the last Legislature, I fail to see how any good could come of my meeting with you.

Very truly,

(Signed) P. A. STANTON.

ELECTIONS.

Auditing Committee—The following delegates were elected by acclamation: A. Elkin, Henry Bienfield, Delegate Angove, M. Doyle, P. J. Tierney, Mrs. L. C. Walden, T. C. Mercedante.

Nominating Committee—Willard J. Flageler, George Krimphoff, Thomas Wierda, M. J. Higgins, M. P. Scott.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Delegate Benham discussed at length H. R. 20379, a bill introduced by Congressman E. A. Hayes on February 8, 1910, and reported to the House of Representatives on February 12th. The delegate took exception to the report of the committee on the same.

Mr. Benham read extracts from a letter received by him from the Congressman explaining the merit of the measure.

Delegate Knight, Krimphoff, Campbell and Anthony supported the committee's report and the action of the League in its contention that H. R. 20379 would not exclude, was sustained.

NEW BUSINESS.

By motion, it was agreed to instruct the incoming Executive Board to carry on the same policy as the outgoing board.

Delegate Rose stated that the mere expression of the League in its opposition to unfriendly legislators was insufficient, and that strong methods should be used in support of the League's friends who might be candidates at the coming election.

Delegate Benham, in supporting the remarks of Mr. Rose, moved that the Executive Board be directed to submit the names of eleven active members to take up the actual work of going into the various districts, where it was necessary to support friendly candidates, and also prepare statements to

be mailed to each voter, particularly in such localities where the League was most interested. The motion carried unanimously.

The Secretary was, by motion, instructed to invite all labor organizations engaged in railway service to join the League.

By motion, the Executive Board was instructed to ascertain if a hall could be secured for night meetings—and that the night selected be left to the largest number of delegates desiring such a change.

GOOD OF THE LEAGUE.

Delegate Brandis of the Santa Clara County League reported upon the good progress that was being made in Santa Clara County in getting rid of Asiatics. In speaking of the labor conditions during the fruit season the delegates stated that the Fruit Growers were showing a very friendly feeling toward the labor unions; that they were urging their members to purchase such products that have the Union Label, and were advocating white help in the orchard, farm and vineyard. The delegate urged co-operation in this respect, and advised that some move be taken to bring about such a result. The delegate reiterated the report that the Farmers' Unions of Napa, Fresno and Los Angeles Counties were active in the movement to dispense with Asiatic labor, and the disposition of the farmer was to work in conjunction with Organized Labor in trying to secure white labor to harvest the crops this season.

The delegate exhibited a card that was being placed in all the theaters of the State calling attention to the hotels and rooming houses of San Jose who employ Asiatic help.

Mr. Thomas C. Seward, Secretary of the Labor Council of Fresno, spoke of the conditions existing in Fresno County and of the presence of large numbers of Japanese and Hindus in that vicinity. Mr. Seward stated that the raisin growers of Fresno want white help and will employ such help if it is sent them.

Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

May, 1910



Fifth Annual Meeting Asiatic Exclusion League

San Francisco, May 15, 1910.

Council Hall, 16 Fourteenth street.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held at the above date and place, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:40 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The roll being called, absentees were recorded. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting (April 17th) was dispensed with, and by motion adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League—

Delegates: We have the honor to submit herewith the Fifth Annual Report of the Executive Board, and in presenting the same it is our aim to render an account of our stewardship and to state the policy or lines followed and the reasons in brief therefor.

This organization was originally created by a resolution introduced by your Honorable President, O. A. Tveitmoe, in the Building Trades Council early in 1905, and on May 7th of that year representatives of the two central labor organizations of this city, assisted by several civic and fraternal bodies, representing upwards of 40,000 of our citizens, organized the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, subsequently changing the name to the Asiatic Exclusion League, the name it bears at the present time. Its objects and purposes are to educate our people to the menace threatening our country from an unrestricted immigration of Asiatics, with a view of creating a sentiment which will prove to our law-makers in Washington the necessity of broadening our present Exclusion Laws so as to include all Asiatics.

In striving to accomplish this result the duties of your Executive Board from time to time have increased; the investigation of Asiatics in the various industries and occupations, the gathering of data on same, the investigation of the Hindu menace and the proper enforcement of our immigration laws.

While the duties mentioned constitute a great and growing work, each year's experience throws additional light on the subject and makes possible the perfection of methods of administration. The past year has been fruitful in this respect, and your Executive Board feels that the incoming board will enter upon the ensuing year with every reason to expect to make its course a record in the enforcement of our present policy which will eclipse that of any preceding like period. If the sentiment already attained can be increased in the several respects and suggestions previously outlined at other meetings, the exclusion of the Oriental will be assured.

Your Executive Board looks backward that it may gain inspiration from the experience of the past. At the same time it proceeds in the performance of its daily tasks with the ability at its command, looking toward the future in its plans and expectations, with the firm belief that "to-day is better than yesterday," and that "to-morrow will surpass to-day."

Membership.

The membership of the League consists of 246 organizations, a gain of 8 over last year's report. Several bodies have advised your office of having the matter of affiliation with this League under consideration.

The above, however, does not include 12 Leagues in other cities of our State and the 17 Branch Leagues in British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Nebraska.

Publicity.

It will be seen by this report that the distribution of the large amount of material has gained for the League a place unequalled by a similar organization in this or any other country, and it gives us pleasure to report that among our correspondents other countries have made requests for the League's publications which are now to be found, not only in the libraries of our entire country, but in other countries on the continent of Europe. Hence the League is to be congratulated on the success it is attaining in its campaign of education.

In carrying out the work of your office, lines laid down by your President have been continued since organization and extreme care has been taken to have all data available from past reports so codified that it may be utilized as a foundation for comparative studies, which will be further developed and become a prominent feature in future reports.

I also desire to report that His Honor, Mayor P. H. McCarthy, who is chairman of the Finance Committee of this League, is at the present time in Washington, D. C., and, although the greater part of his time will be taken up with other matters concerning the people of our city and State, he has promised to take up the question of Hindu immigration with the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Mr. Daniel J. Keefe.

Clipping Bureau.

The value of this department of the League has been demonstrated during the past year in many instances, especially in the compilation of material for the campaign made against the Hindu. Early in 1907 statistics relative to the Hindu were gathered, as it was learned at that early date that certain persons in the State were looking toward India for a supply of cheap labor.

During the year past the inquiries from all over the country have been so numerous and of such a varied nature, that without the "Bureau" many of them could not have been answered. The twenty-four bound volumes of material are now full, and contain over 40,000 clippings pertaining to all phases of the Asiatic question and are at the service of all persons seeking information.

At the beginning of the year, the books being full, it was decided to abandon the paste-brush system of filing and adopt the cabinet and card index system. This was accomplished at an expense very little in excess of what more books would have cost. We have now 22 filing cabinets, largest size, and three card index drawers with a capacity of at least 100,000 clippings and reports.

The Executive Board invites the delegates and public in general to visit and inspect this bureau at any time they desire.

There is a circumstance connected with the Clipping Bureau, of which the delegates are possibly uninformed and on which they should be enlightened; it is this: except for the first eleven weeks of this fiscal year,

the cost of maintaining this department of the League has been borne by the Building Trades Council. This condition was brought about through the large falling off in revenue, and as the work was absolutely necessary and of too valuable a nature to be abandoned, the cost of its continuance was assumed by the Building Trades Council. In justice, however, to all concerned, no single body of men should be permitted to burden itself with the support of an office that is the property of all.

We respectfully recommend that measures be taken to place the maintenance of this Bureau where it properly belongs—the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Communications.

The following communication from the Acting Consul-General of Japan, together with commentaries on same, was, on motion, ordered spread in full upon the record:

Consulate General of Japan,
221 Sansome Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, April 21, 1910.

Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe,
President Asiatic Exclusion League,
San Francisco, Cal.,

Dear Sir:

In looking over reports of your organization in the public prints and upon investigating the question from all sources of information at my command, I feel that the actions and attitude of the Japanese Government are very much misunderstood, and I take the liberty to address you this letter, feeling assured that your body will give it due consideration.

Your special attention is, first of all, respectfully directed to the fact that no **new laborers** have left Japan for America during the past thirty months. It is true that a number of laborers have reached America and are still coming to this shore; but these arrivals are of Japanese who have been previously legally admitted to this country and who had temporarily absented themselves from America to make visits to Japan. In other words, Japanese laborers who have never set foot upon this soil cannot leave their native country for America, and those only who are returning from visits to Japan can obtain passports from the Japanese Government. A certain, probably greater, portion of the Japanese who absent themselves from this country do not, of course, come back, but take up their abode in their own country. From this fact you will readily see that the day has gone by when the maximum number of Japanese were found on this coast, and each succeeding year will show a smaller number residing in the country.

Accurately prepared statistics show the decrease of Japanese laborers during the past two years has been about seven thousand. More than ten per cent of the estimated number of Japanese people in this country have permanently left their shores during the course of the past two years, and the prevailing tendency of those still here is to sail homeward. During the past three months of this year the outgoing passengers have invariably outnumbered the incoming.

One might imagine that such a tendency could be at any time reversed, as those who are once legally admitted to this country may come back without regard to the length of their stay in Japan on their visits. In order to prevent such possibility, the Japanese Government has placed another restriction upon the returning immigrant, limiting his stay in Japan to less than half a year. The Japanese who comes home must leave his native country within six months if he wishes to return to America; otherwise he

can not obtain a passport. The Japanese thus debarred, have now no greater privileges, in the matter of emigrating to America, than those who have never been to these shores. This restriction has been a great factor in reducing the Japanese population here and only a limited, and ever decreasing number, of laborers has secured passports to revisit America within the half year period fixed.

With regard to these returning immigrants, the Japanese Government further exercises discrimination, and only those who have earned sufficient means to live comfortably, without becoming helpless menial laborers, are allowed to take passports. It is the intention of the Government to reduce the number of Japanese servile laborers, if any, living in this country. Consular officers posted on the Pacific Coast are constantly called upon to make investigations concerning the properties owned, or mode of living followed, in this country, by applicants for passports to return to America; and the officers are carrying out these instructions to the letter.

Naturally no obstacle is placed in the way of those Japanese now resident in this country; but the privilege is conditioned upon their being able to satisfy the Consular officers as to the amount of their income, the certificates of the latter being indispensable in making application for passports of wives. The same liberty is not, however, extended in the case of children and parents. Children under seventeen years of age, and parents whose sons have ample means to support them, are the only relatives who can join their families in this country. Adults who are physically able to labor, and parents who may be compelled to work for their living, are denied the right to apply for passports.

Mention has often been made of laborers who secure passports under the pretense of being students. Such students, it is asserted, become laborers or wage earners upon reaching this country. In order to dispel this misapprehension, the Japanese Government wishes to make it clearly known that no passports are granted to youths whose families cannot afford to send them monthly allowances of about one hundred dollars. The number of students shown by the statistics of the past two years, which is small, are from such families, and cannot convert themselves into laborers.

It might be suspected from the fact that some arrests have been made of Japanese who attempt surreptitiously to enter this country across the border lines of Mexico and Canada, that a constant stream of Japanese law-breakers was coming in. Yet, as is shown by the reports of the Immigration Officers of the United States Government, it cannot be said that any systematic plan of this kind to evade the law is being attempted. Even such sporadic attempts, as have been made have not escaped the vigilance of the Japanese Government, which has never harbored any ill feeling towards this country or its people, and endeavors to secure the strict enforcement of the immigration regulations. No passports are issued to laborers for either Mexico or Canada. The fountain head of these irregularities is thus dried up, and, thanks to the watchfulness of the American Immigration Officials, the occasional attempts are successfully frustrated.

Under the stringent methods which the Japanese Government has followed, on its own initiative, to restrict the emigration of its people, as already explained, business men, professional men, travelers and a few others are the only Japanese who can, at present, sail without restrictions for American territory, apart from those who return here after a temporary absence.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the foregoing explanation of the restrictions imposed by my Government will fully convince you of the decrease in the number of Japanese laborers to this country. It will also convince

you of the desire of my Government to maintain the present friendly relations with the Government and people of this great Republic.

Your attention is respectfully called to the Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, in which the Hon. Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner General, makes the following statement (page 121):

"The experiment has, certainly, with the co-operation of the Japanese Government, much more completely accomplished the exclusion of Japanese laborers . . . than have the Chinese Exclusion Laws ever operated to prevent the immigration of Chinese laborers."

In this connection I cannot refrain from assuring you that it has been a great pleasure and source of pride to me to have lived among the people of this country for many years and to have witnessed that spirit of fair play and justice which are the keynote of American national life, and which are admirably observed and adhered to by the people of every walk and calling. It is this spirit which my countrymen have always identified with the people of this Republic, and in this admiration lies deeply rooted the traditional and hearty friendship which my countrymen entertain for yours.

It will ever be a reason for deepest sadness to my countrymen to see arise between the two peoples any cause, however slight, for friction or misunderstanding.

I take the liberty, therefore, to again assure you that it is my firm belief that the Immigration question is entirely settled so far as Japan is concerned. I most earnestly desire that the same views should be entertained by you, as well as by the members of your League. You can rest assured that the Japanese Government will keep faith in all sincerity with the Government and people of this friendly power, the United States of America.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) MATSUZO NAGAI,

Acting Consul General.

May 13, 1910.

Commentaries on Above.

In his communication the Consul General makes the following statements:

1. No new laborers are coming from Japan to the United States.
2. That more Japanese are leaving than arriving.
3. That the decrease of Japanese laborers during the past two years has been about 7000.
4. That the outgoing passengers during the past three months of 1910 have exceeded the incoming.
5. That the tendency to decrease cannot be reversed because the Japanese Government wills otherwise.
6. That no students are permitted to leave Japan for the United States unless their families can afford to send them a monthly allowance of \$100.
7. No passports are issued to laborers for either Mexico or Canada.
8. Only business, professional men, travelers and a few others are permitted to sail without restrictions for American territory.
9. That the "Japanese agreement" is more effective than are the Chinese Exclusion "Laws."

Statements 1, 2, 4, 8 and 9 may be accepted as correct, but with respect to the others there is much doubt. The assertion that during the past two years Japanese laborers have decreased 7000 is open to question, as the figures of the United States Bureau of Immigration for the years reviewed show an increase. By referring to pages 91 and 92, Report of Commissioner General of Immigration for 1908, and the monthly reports of same Bureau

from July, 1908, to March, 1910, it is found that the increase of Japanese, of all classes, for the calendar year 1908 was 2941, while for the calendar year 1909 a decrease of 2532 is shown, a net increase for the two years under discussion of 309.

Arrivals and Departures of Japanese, 1908-1909.

1908.	Admitted.	Departed.
January	1419	305
February	1324	368
March	1081	503
April	1033	409
May	1288	369
June	781	1268
July	588	326
August	414	374
September	330	254
October	247	841
November	265	500
December	281	594

9051 6111

Increase, 2941.

1909.	Admitted.	Departed.
January	287	340
February	263	366
March	213	518
April	360	607
May	305	473
June	344	470
July	453	476
August	585	571
September	612	595
October	592	814
November	307	1460
December	476	589

4747 7279

Decrease, 2532.

Total net increase for the calendar years 1908-1909—309.

While a large discrepancy exists between the figures of the Consul General and those of the Bureau of Immigration, it is hardly necessary that a segregation be made of the various classes of Japanese arriving and departing; and while we do not question the veracity of Mr. Nagai, we do question the accuracy of his figures relative to laborers.

Of the efficacy of Japanese rules there can be no question, because during the fiscal year 1910 Japanese emigration exceeds the immigration. Arrivals, all classes, 4443; departures, 7493; decrease, 3050.

With all due respect, however, to the Japanese Government, we are unwilling to concede the **permanency** of said agreement unless reinforced by the enactment, by Congress, of a statute relating thereto. In fact, the very efficacy of the arrangement is the best argument that can be used for giving it the sanction of statutory law.

Regarding the student, merchant and professional classes, we are convinced that the Japanese authority entrusted with the issuing of passports, together with the Japanese Consul, are being hoodwinked.

It is known on indisputable evidence that the Japanese who work as domestics, or the greater number of them, are of the student class. Students of universities have been found performing domestic duties, while those who are classified as architects, sculptors, teachers and clergymen may be found occupied at manual labor. That these evasions occur we know, but do not consider the Consul a party thereto.

Notwithstanding the admissions made as to the decrease of Japanese immigration, we assert that the Japanese element of the population of the United States is not decreasing. The natural increase is much larger than the decrease by emigration. We have shown that the net decrease for the years 1908 and 1909 was only 309, but taking into consideration that the births of Japanese in Hawaii for the same period exceed 5000, and in California 500, it is readily seen that the problem is far from being solved. With at least 30,000 adult male Japanese in California, of whom each one unmarried may wed by photograph and have his photographic wife admitted, the problem becomes grave indeed.

With profound respect for Consul Nagai and admiration for his countrymen and their achievements, we believe that the interest of the white race in California and the United States will be best served by the passage of such restriction laws, applying to all aliens, that will make California an undesirable place of residence for other than white persons.

In reference to the quotation from the Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration that the efficacy of the Japanese agreement is greater than the so-called Chinese Exclusion Act, we are compelled to agree with Consul Nagai, and again express our satisfaction with the working of the "agreement," but because certain of our immigration officers think more of pleasing labor contractors and advocates of cheap labor than performing their sworn duty, is no reason that this League should swerve the breadth of a hair from its self-imposed duties.

In conclusion we will say that while Mr. Nagai's letter to Mr. Tveitmoen, dated April 26, is replete with friendly assurances, another addressed to the publishers of the "Pacific," under date of April 10, is written in a militant and defiant mood, which is as follows:

"San Francisco, April 10, 1910.

"To the Publishers of the 'Pacific.'

"Gentlemen:—During the past two years a number of discordant notes, struck by mischief makers, have, unfortunately, resounded over the ocean which unites two of the friendliest nations. The excitable, or Jingo, element, pretending to find in the situation a menace of some kind, prophetic of a coming clash, has been extending its poisonous influence with the public, which, in turn, due to the absence of counteracting information, has held itself in a receptive mood.

"In view of this deplorable condition, brought about by malice and selfishness, one feels like congratulating himself upon hearing a 'Pacific Echo,' such as comes in the shape of your valuable paper. I do not doubt for a single moment that your present enterprise will find hearty supporters among these two peoples who mutually hold their friendship dear.

"Appreciating the difficulties you may encounter in securing material which will enable you to give to your readers information upon which they may rely, as being first hand and truthful, I beg to assure you that it will be very agreeable to me to furnish you with any information in my possession.

"It has been a cherished hope of mine, and will always be so, that such an organ as yours might be started and acquire an established reputation as the faithful herald of the onward movement of the commerce and industry of the Pacific. In that hope I can but tender you my sincerest good wishes

for the success and usefulness of your publication. May the voice of the 'Pacific Echo' be heard above the bellicose cries of the agitators until peace reigns undisturbed upon the Pacific and good will unites all the peoples along its shores.

Yours truly,

"MATSUZA NAGAI,
"Acting Consul General."

President Tveitmoe to Consul Nagai.

Mr. Matsuzo Nagai,

Acting Consul General of Japan, 221 Sansome St., City.

Dear Sir:

In acknowledging your esteemed favor dated April 21, 1910, I am pleased to advise that your lengthy and very interesting communication will be read and submitted to the Asiatic Exclusion League at its regular monthly meeting to be held May 15th at 3 p. m., in Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, together with commentaries and notes (copy of which is herewith enclosed), compiled by the Executive Board, bearing upon the very important matters dealt with in your communication.

The Secretary of the League, Mr. A. E. Yoell, will advise you of any further action that the League may take in reference to your communication.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) O. A. TVEITMOE,
President Asiatic Exclusion League.

Consul Nagai's Reply.

"Consulate General of Japan,

"221 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

"May 14, 1910.

"Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe, President Asiatic Exclusion League,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., in answer to mine of the 21st ult., with which you were pleased to enclose certain notes and commentaries, as prepared by the Executive Board of your League, and which will be submitted at the regular meeting of your body to-morrow, the 15th inst.

"Before commenting on this criticism, which impresses me as being both candid and fair-minded, I want to thank you and the officers of your League for the consideration and courtesy with which my representations to you have been received, and for the spirit of kindness towards me personally which pervades the notes and commentaries cited.

"Owing to the brevity of time at my disposition, I shall attempt no formal reply to this paper—nor do I think it profitable to do so where mere matters of opinion are concerned; but there are two points of fact involved to which I respectfully direct the further consideration of the League.

"The first relates to the figures submitted by me, showing the decrease of Japanese laborers during the past two years, and pointing out a discrepancy between my tables and those of the U. S. Government, as printed by the Bureau of Immigration on pages 91 and 92 of the Report of the Commissioner General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. In this connection I respectfully direct attention to the fact that the figures quoted from the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration cover the movements of Japanese to and from the mainland of the United States and Hawaii. My figures, on the other hand, bear only upon the movement to and from the mainland, and do not cover the Hawaiian Islands. I venture to hope that

further consideration of this fact, together with a careful comparison of the figures, will convince your League that the figures as given by me are substantially correct. Taking, however, the tables of the United States Government as they stand, including both Hawaii and the mainland, a tendency to decrease will be noted in the figures for the last six months of 1908. This is true also for the first six months of 1909, as per the report of that period of the Commissioner of Immigration, and the decrease is very noticeable, according to the monthly reports, from July 1, 1909, down to the present time.

"The second point to which I beg to make reference is the unfortunate interpretation which, I fear, has been placed by your Executive Board upon my communication of April 10th to the 'Pacific.' A careful examination of that letter will show that it made no reference to any section of this country or class of people. It was certainly farthest from my thought to reflect upon labor or to question the sincerity and good faith of those citizens who are conscientiously engaged in the advocacy of measures which they believe wise and for the general good. My rebuke, if such it may be called, was intended solely against that element of the community—both Japanese and American—which by its intemperate attitude and influence, would disturb the cordial relations of the two governments—even to the extent of clamoring for war.

"I feel quite certain that, so understood, the officers and members of your League will find yourselves in harmony with my utterances.

"Again thanking you for your attention and sincerely trusting that the spirit of fairness and moderation that has actuated you and your organization in its attitude towards me and my people, up to the present time, may yet result in measures which we can all generously accept, I beg to remain,

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) MATSUZO NAGAI,

"Acting Consul General of Japan."

The following letter was received from Congressman James C. Needham, together with an enclosure of a list of 294 aliens who have been admitted at San Francisco, notwithstanding the fact that they had been found to be suffering from a loathsome disease, and as such prohibited from admission:

"Committee on Ways and Means,

"House of Representatives,

"Washington, D. C., May 9, 1910.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Secy, Asiatic Exclusion League,
San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:

"We have heretofore had some correspondence in regard to a list of aliens who have been landed in San Francisco, notwithstanding that upon arrival they were suffering from trachoma. I herewith enclose to you such a list, together with a letter of explanation from the Bureau of Commerce and Labor.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) "J. C. NEEDHAM."

In discussing the communication, and dwelling upon the large number of admissions, the Secretary stated that Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus issued an order in December, 1908, that immigrants who had established a domicile in this country might be allowed to come here if it could be established that they had some interest there, but he reserved to himself the power to finally determine whether such interest existed.

Solicitor Earle, of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, in testifying be-

fore the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives on February 15th of this year, testified that only about 20 had been admitted, but from the list furnished by the Department, through Congressman Needham, it seems that those admitted here were permitted to land by Commissioner of Immigration North of this port, without referring the matter to the Secretary as directed in Secretary Straus' order, and evidently without the knowledge of that official.

Secretary Yoell urged that the League file a complaint against Commissioner North, asserting that he exceeded his authority in allowing diseased foreigners to come here, and also that he had broken the law in that respect.

In concluding his remarks, the Secretary stated that this seemed to be the very abuse that Secretary Straus sought to prevent and believed that the League should take the position that the Commissioner of Immigration had ignored the law in this matter, and was not a proper person to hold the position.

By motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the suggestions of the Secretary were endorsed, and the Executive officers of the League were ordered to file the necessary complaint against Commissioner North and request his suspension, and that if he was found guilty to ask for his suspension.

Japan vs. United States.

Bearing upon the letter of Acting Consul General Nagai and the review thereof, we beg to submit the following article from Mr. William Temple:

(Mr. Temple was born in Los Angeles County, California. His father, the late F. P. F. Temple, was the pioneer banker of Los Angeles and came to California from Boston, Mass., in 1841. His uncle, the late John Temple, reached California from Boston in 1826, and amassed a great fortune. His grandfather, the late Wm. Workman, of "La Puente Rancho," and uncle of the Hon. Wm. H. Workman, ex-Mayor of Los Angeles, reached California in 1841 from Santa Fe, New Mexico, and was one of the leaders of the first expedition that reached California from that quarter.

William Temple attended Santa Clara College for four years, read law for two years in the law office of Williams & Thornton in San Francisco, Cal., attended the Harvard Law School for two years, and was graduated L. L. B. in 1874. He took a post-graduate course at the Inns of Court, London, England.)

"No man should be elected to office on this Pacific Coast who has not given his sincere and positive declaration against coolie labor; he must be in favor of a stringent Asiatic Exclusion Act; against assisted Mexican peon labor, and against the assisted cheap European riff-raff which is exploited and foisted upon us, in violation of law, by the Atlantic Steamship Companies, the Eastern Manufacturing Companies and our railroads. WE WANT NO MERE PERFUNCTORY ELEVENTH HOUR DECLARATION OF LOYALTY TO THE PEOPLE FROM OFFICE HOLDERS. Those holding office and seeking re-election will be judged by their record; all others must show their competence and complete good faith.

No more vital or stupendous question affects the Pacific Coast and the United States to-day than the Oriental question. It is not a dead issue. It is as much alive to-day as in the days of the San Francisco school controversy, yet there seems to be a great lull at the present time on this subject. Most of the great papers are silent and seem to be muzzled as if by the magic power of money and self interest. Calm when all should be discussion and prudent (?) agitation. The politician is even mum about it.

Nothing of consequence is now said of the Jap question on the rostrum. Even Washington, in times past and perhaps even now, is exerting its best influence to overawe us with the dangers of that oft-repeated foreign war.

The Chambers of Commerce from San Diego to Seattle have locked hands in favor of commerce, and we are to be sacrificed to the Moloch of money, that the rich may grow richer and the poor poorer; that we may be relegated to slavery in a hopeless competition with the Jap, the Hindu, the Korean, the Chinaman. God forbid that the masses of our people should be so cowardly and so blind to their rights, duties and interests that they will permit themselves to be chained and shackled by their own people at home, and by the Asiatic from abroad.

We all know the horrible situation of the Hawaiian Islands, where over 70 per cent of the population are coolies. We all know that we in California, unless we resist effectively now, will be in the same category and will soon become a new Jap colony. British Columbia, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa all repudiate the Asiatic, and why should we receive him?

BONA FIDE STUDENTS, MERCHANTS AND TRAVELERS, PROPERLY ACCREDITED, SHOULD BE RECEIVED, but we must draw the line on the coolie. They say that coolie immigration is decreasing, but this is a mere temporary make-believe. The wily Oriental is still with us, and he expects to be. This is his Mecca, his gold mine. If you believe that the late State and Federal census represents a true enumeration of the Jap in California, you are easily gulled and satisfied. Do you think that these tricky, crafty people, who are praying heaven and earth that we may think they are going away, would sit like crows on a fence to be counted in a census taken for their special enumeration? We have a part of them, but far from all. They are pouncing upon us from the Mexican frontier and from Canada, and are being smuggled from coasting and trans-Pacific steamers along our coast.

We continue to demand a severe exclusion act for their exclusion for racial, political, economic and social reasons, because:

1st. We cannot assimilate with them without injury to ourselves.

2nd. No large community of foreigners so cocky, with such distinct racial, social and religious prejudices, can abide long in this country without serious friction.

3rd. We cannot compete with a people having a low standard of civilization, living and wages.

4th. It should be against public policy to permit our women to intermarry with Asiatics, and laws should be passed forbidding it.

5th. We cannot extend citizenship to Asiatics without serious danger to our institutions. They will combine and collude and have the political balance of power. If, while Asiatics have not the status of citizens, may not their issue, if born in the United States, become citizens, and if so, what will shortly be the status of the Hawaiian Islands? Will we not have a Japanese legislature there? A Japanese Governor and Japanese judges? Will not their status in California be eventually the same if allowed to come here without restriction?

6th. If we permit the Jap to come in, what will ultimately become of our Exclusion Act with China? The Chinese will demand the same privilege, and are we prepared to give it to them?

7th. The evasion of the immigration laws in the importation of Jap women for sinister purposes, by so-called picture marriages under the guise of a marriage by proxy in Japan, remarried here as a matter of form, and after a month or a year of so-called married life deserted, or cast into a crib—is another way of getting women into the country for immoral pur-

poses. The reported case of Mrs. Kondi at Seattle, Washington, before Superior Judge Mitchell Gilliam, is strongly in point to illustrate the above statement.

8th. The United States of America as an independent power has the right to say who shall land on our shores. We do not desire the Mikado to do it for us. The exercise of this sovereign power is founded on the right of self-preservation. We owe allegiance to no one; this is a domestic question, strictly within our rights. Even our present treaty with Japan gives us the right of exclusion. This *Modus Vivendi* of Japan, while a temporary makeshift, is not tenable in law or in principle. The President of the United States has no right by a mere executive order to bind our country in any arrangement with Japan. He has no right to ignore and disparage the co-ordinate right of the United States Senate in the treaty-making power. The granting or withholding of passports by the Japanese Government as a means of reducing Japanese immigration into the United States is questionable, uncertain and precarious, and places us entirely in the power and mercy of a foreign country.

We therefore demand an Exclusion Act for our protection, and insist that our representatives in Congress do their duty in securing the passage of such an act. We denounce the attitude of the railroads, manufacturing companies, horticulturists, and all others in giving employment to Orientals, peon Mexicans and cheap Europeans, to the detriment of the American laborer.

If this condition of things continues much longer, if the corporations and plutocrats control our legislature and our courts, if they arbitrarily raise the scale of prices of ordinary and necessary commodities of life beyond the reach of the needy, if they cut down the wages, if they absorb all our utilities, if we seek justice and receive delay and technicality, if we seek honest labor and are relegated to the rock pile, if we demand protection and fair play and receive none; then, as free men in a free country, rather than be reduced to slavery and degradation by a few oppressive overlords—it will become our common duty to take the law into our own hands and defend or sustain our constitutional rights to the end, "and at all hazards."

We demand, further, the continuance of a just, firm and consistent policy in our relations with the Orient. We demand the "open door," equal opportunity, and the sovereign integrity of the Chinese Empire.

By treaty we have commercial rights in China which cannot be set aside, ignored or disparaged. We demand that the balance of power be preserved in the East, for unless Japan, at this time, be curbed and restrained in her designs in Asia by a concert of the Great Powers and the United States, within the next decade or two all of Asia will be Japanese and no white man will be able to find a lodgment there. The Philippine Islands, India, Australia, Dutch East India, the French possessions and the rest will be swept away. Being "in situ"—immediate contact—with immense skilled armies, a great navy full of race and religious hatred and prejudice, and elated with success—no human power can prevent the ouster of the white race if we give them the time for preparation.

The defeat of the Russians has been the death-knell of European domination in Asia, and the curbing of Japan—by concerted action—in her stealthy and persistent policy of absorption would give the world free, just and unobstructed commercial possession of the Pacific Ocean and the "open door" in the Orient. We have, absolutely, no faith in Japanese promises. Her obstructive tactics in the matter of commerce in Manchuria, her duplicity, selfishness and arrogance in her relations with China and Korea, her constant talk of friendship and peace in the face of the most extraordinary military and naval preparations—all disprove her promises and show her

ultimate object and intention. If a combination of powers be arranged against us, it is time that we should meet one combination by another.

The policy of the United States in dealing with the "Far East" has always been one of friendship, fairness and sincerity—and not one of selfishness, duplicity and hypocrisy. We wash our hands of all sinister intention, and rest on the justice of our cause—we demand and insist on a "square deal."

Financial Status.

Receipts.

Disbursements.

Cash on hand May 1, 1909....	\$203.26	
May	353.33	\$381.45
June	454.89	365.35
July	306.07	349.23
August	341.00	359.40
September	258.76	373.15
October	578.24	350.00
November	325.69	448.05
December	391.55	306.30
1910.		
January	280.02	387.35
February	182.02	298.85
March	367.79	329.75
April	514.29	459.80
	\$4556.91	\$4408.68
Cash on hand May 1, 1910		148.23
• Total.....	\$4556.91	\$4556.91

Expenditures Itemized.

Salaries—Secretary, Statistician, Stenographer	\$2890.00
Printing	300.00

Expended as follows:

10,700 Monthly Proceedings, 14-36 pages.....	\$173.75
37,500 Circulars (Japanese Menace to Domestic Occupations)	72.50
2,500 Comparative Tables on Japanese Immigration	13.75
7,500 Letterheads	25.25
2,500 Billheads, numbered	6.00
1,200 Receipt Books, numbered	5.75
800 Postal Cards	3.00

Postage	\$238.35
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This item of expense was used as follows:

Postal notices to delegates, bills and acknowledgments of subscriptions	5,712
Minutes to affiliated bodies, individuals and educational institutions	6,957

Congress:

Minutes of League	180
Pamphlet on Japanese Immigration	489
Pamphlet on Japanese Menace in Domestic Occupations	489

Pamphlet on Japanese Menace in Domestic Occupations —Educational Societies, Public and Private.....	7,290
Same to Labor Organizations outside of California....	2,485
Same to Labor Organizations in California.....	902
Same to individuals	380
Petitions to organizations and individuals.....	1,590

Rent	\$550.00
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This item of expense includes three offices, with free use of telephones and other conveniences that go with a modern equipped office, the same extended to this League through the kindness of the State B. T. C. at a monthly rental of \$50.

Transportation	\$131.95
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This money was expended for railroad and hotel expenses, for the transportation of committees selected by the League to visit the cities of San Rafael, Monterey and Los Angeles during the sessions of the State Central labor bodies.

Sundries.

Stationery	\$ 87.93
News Clippings	72.00
Newspapers and Magazine Subscriptions	20.30
Twelve Filing Cases and Indexes, 26x13x10.....	63.95
Typewriter Repairs and Ribbon for same.....	14.20
Mimeograph Supplies	6.20
Cartage and Wells-Fargo	4.30
Office expense	19.47
Donation (C. A. Shuttleworth)	10.00

Property of League.

Furniture and Fixtures	425.97
One Stearns Typewriter	100.00
One Edison Mimeograph	30.00
One Seal	5.00

Books, Files and Reports.

Bound volumes, 59th, 60th and 61st Congress.....	37
Directories of 59th, 60th and 61st Congress.....	7
Bound volumes 12th Census U. S., with abstract.....	20
U. S. Statutes at Large, 59th and 60th Congress	8
20th and 21st Annual Report, Commissioner of Labor.....	2
Reports on Hawaii, Commissioner of Labor	3
Reports of Commissioner of Immigration (1903, 1908, 1909).....	9
Reports of Commissioner of Navigation	2
Reports of State Labor Commissioner of California.....	5
Journal of Senate of California Legislature (38th Session).....	2
Journal of Assembly, California Legislature (38th Session).....	2
Statutes and Amendments to Codes—California, 1909, and extra sessions of 1907	1
Bibliography of Chinese Question of the U. S.....	1
Chinese and Japanese in America	1
History of California Legislature, 1909	1
Volume of newspaper clippings.....	24
Volume of indexes	3
Letter files containing correspondence properly segregated (local, State, federal and foreign, including statistical)	32

Publications.

Meat vs. Rice	3,000
Hayes' Speeches	4,000
Miscellaneous speeches (including Representatives Sherley, French, McKinlay, Hobson and Senator Gary	1,200
San Francisco League proceedings, dating from May, '06, to April, '10..	4,000
Proceedings of League of North America.....	200
Statistical Pamphlets	2,500
Comparative Tables	500
Miscellaneous Pamphlets	1,000

 17,400

At the annual meeting, May, 1909, there were 15,300 pamphlets and Congressional speeches on file; since then there has been added 4,000 speeches—"How the Chinese Exclusion Laws are Evaded"; 1500 copies of Mr. Gates' speech before the National Convention of Associated Charities, Buffalo, New York, June, 1909; 10,700 monthly proceedings; 37,500 copies of a folder entitled, "The Japanese Conquest of Domestic Occupations," making a total of 68,800 pieces of literature for the year. Of this large amount of material, 51,600 were distributed, averaging 4,300 pieces per month.

In addition to the distribution from your office, it must be borne in mind that "Organized Labor," with a weekly circulation of over 40,000 copies, prints our weekly and monthly reports and also published our article upon the "Japanese Conquest of Domestic Occupations." This has aided largely in the campaign of education conducted by this League.

Conclusion.

It becomes a pleasant duty to express our sincere gratitude and thanks to the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, and the State of California for the valuable assistance rendered us since the League has been organized. We also desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the San Francisco Labor Council for its generosity in giving the League the free use of this meeting hall, to "Organized Labor" and the "Clarion" for the publicity given our movement, to the Branch Leagues, affiliated organizations and their members for the kindnesses they have extended our office.

Very respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

Visitors.

The President introduced Mr. Nathaniel Ellery, candidate for Governor, who was heartily received. In the course of his remarks Mr. Ellery stated that all Asiatics should be rigorously excluded, and that he believed the Federal Government will pass such Exclusion laws in time, as the Pacific Coast is overburdened with coolie labor and Hindus.

In answer to a question from Delegate Bowlan as to whether he would take orders from Washington regarding this matter, were he elected Governor, Mr. Ellery said he would fully protect the interests of the people of California, regardless of such orders or anything else.

The President thanked Mr. Ellery for accepting the invitation of the League and honoring it with his presence.

Report of Auditing Committee.

San Francisco, May 15, 1910.

Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Dear Sirs:—We, your Auditing Committee, duly elected at the last meeting to examine the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, beg leave to report that pursuant to your request, the undersigned have carefully checked all stubs, vouchers, bills and bank checks, and find the cash in bank to correspond with the balance in the books, the same including the year ending May 1, 1910.

We have also examined the statements of the Picnic Committee and moneys subscribed for the publication of the folder relative to the "Japanese Menace in the Domestic Occupations," and have found a profit of \$148.35 on the picnic, and \$29.40 being a balance on the printing of the above mentioned publication. These amounts have been turned over to the general funds of the League. We beg to further report that the books are kept in a neat, systematic and very satisfactory manner.

Respectfully yours,

A. ELKIN,
P. J. TIERNEY,
H. L. BIENFIELD,
T. C. MERCEDANTE,
MRS. L. C. WALDEN.

The report of the Auditing Committee was received and unanimously adopted.

Report of Nominating Committee.

San Francisco, May 14, 1910.

Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Dear Sirs:—Complying with instructions, your Nominating Committee, selected at the last meeting of the League, have the honor to submit for your consideration the following named delegates for members of the Executive Board of the League for the ensuing year.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. FLAGELER,
M. P. SCOTT,
GEORGE KRIMPHOFF,
THOMAS WIERDA,
M. J. HIGGINS,
M. P. SCOTT.

E. B. Carr,	Geo. M. Fisk,	J. D. Grahame,	J. Gorf,
G. B. Benham,	Thos. Keough,	W. J. Maloney,	T. G. Negrich,
Chas. F. Knight,	H. L. Bienfield,	P. H. McCarthy,	F. McGowan,
M. J. Roche,	Chas. Parker,	Fred C. Pattison,	R. A. A. Summers,
P. J. O'Shea,	Thos. Trebell,	Marc Anthony,	H. J. Young.
D. Stewart,	Paul Scharrenberg,	A. E. Fowler,	
J. C. Williams,	Jas. Bowlan,	W. A. Cole,	

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Nominating Committee was adopted and the names submitted accepted as the duly elected members of the Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Nominations and Elections.

Delegate A. S. Alexander briefly reviewed the work done by the incumbent, Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe, and presented his name to the convention

for President. The nomination was seconded by many delegates and, by motion, the nominations closed.

E. B. Carr was nominated for Vice-President, John C. Williams for Sergeant-at-Arms, and A. E. Yoell for Secretary-Treasurer.

There being no further nominations, the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot for all nominees, and in so doing the President declared the names as read by the Secretary the officers of the Asiatic Exclusion League for the ensuing year.

New Business.

The following amendments to the Constitution of the League, presented by Delegate Parker, in accordance with Article 12, was deferred until the next meeting, and the Secretary instructed to send copy of same to each delegate and member one week prior to the date of the next meeting, at which time the same would be voted upon:

First: That the title "Article XII—Amendments," he changed to read "Article XIII—Amendments."

Second: That a new article be added, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

Vacations.

Each salaried officer and permanent employee of the League shall be entitled to an annual vacation, not to exceed twenty days in length, without loss of compensation, the time and length of each vacation to be fixed by the League.

Labor Legislation.

The following motion was submitted by Delegate Charles Parker and seconded by several delegates, and when put to vote was unanimously carried:

That the Executive Board be instructed to examine the report on Labor Legislation at the 38th session of the California Legislature, which was presented to the San Francisco Labor Council May 6, 1910, by its Law and Legislative Committee, and published in "Organized Labor" on May 14, 1910, and incorporate in its report of the June meeting of the League as much of said Legislative Report as it deemed advisable.

Resolutions.

The following resolution was introduced by the Secretary, unanimously adopted, and ordered submitted to all affiliated organizations with a request that the same or similar resolutions be forwarded to the authorities at Washington:

Whereas, This organization has noticed with apprehension the constantly increasing immigration of Hindus arriving at this port of San Francisco; and

Whereas, This organization regards this class of Asiatics as most inimical to the welfare of our country; and

Whereas, It appears by the statements in the public press and from other sources of information that Immigrant Inspector Frank H. Ainsworth has courageously opposed the admission of such undesirable aliens in the face of strong opposition on the part of his superior officer, the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, and has been sustained in his attitude by the Department of Commerce and Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this organization heartily endorses and supports Inspector Ainsworth in this matter; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization heartily endorses and commends the Department of Commerce and Labor, and especially the Bureau of Immigration, for the stand it has taken; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to the Commissioner General of Immigration and to the members of Congress from the State of California, with a request that the inspector be continued at this port and upheld in his good work.

Several delegates addressed the League relative to taking an active part at the coming election in favor of those legislators who were friendly to the cause which the League represents, and to do all in their individual power to see that such legislators who are presenting themselves for office and who were unfriendly to the anti-Japanese measures in the recent Legislature, be defeated at the polls.

There being no further business, the League adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

June, 1910



Proceedings of Asiatic Exclusion League

Convention Hall. 316 14th St., San Francisco, June 19, 1910.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held at the above date and place, and called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, the same being, on motion, adopted and in the hands of the delegates present.

Report of Executive Board.

Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Delegates: Pursuant to your instructions, your Executive Board has carefully examined the report on Labor legislation as submitted by the Law and Legislative Committee to the San Francisco Labor Council on May 6, 1910, and beg to advise that in the February and March proceedings of the League there appears a complete history of anti-Japanese legislation. However, we feel it of great importance to the citizens of California to call their attention to certain legislators who, in the 38th Legislature, bowed their heads meekly in submission to a dictator and tolerated the unwarranted, illegal interference in the domestic affairs of California from a Japanese lobbyist, such as was presented during the last Legislature by Vice Consul Takahashi's insidious visit to Governor Gillett.

We firmly believed that the legislators would remain true to the pledges made by them prior to the election of November, 1908. Your attention is called at this time to the fact that said pledges, which were so freely given at that time over the signatures of these gentlemen, are on file in the archives of your office, and we believe the time has now arrived to give the same due and proper consideration.

The patience of the people of California, which is as great as is their hospitality, has reached its limit. In the 37th Legislature (January and February, 1907) bills and resolutions introduced for the protection of California citizens against the Asiatic invasion were hermetically sealed through a process of intimidation, threats and promises. The methods which worked so well in the interest of the Oriental coolie hordes, to the detriment of our white population, and to the disgrace of our State, were again repeated (38th Legislature, January and February, 1909) in a more aggravated and obnoxious form.

Dominick J. Beban, Republican and Union Labor Assemblyman, 43rd District, now seeking election on the Republican ticket for Senator in the 24th District; Nathan C. Coghlan, Republican and Union Labor Assemblyman, 41st District, who is again seeking election for the same position, requesting the voters of that district to sign his petition; George M. Perrine (millionaire banker), Republican and Union Labor Assemblyman, 44th District, now requesting the voters of the 24th Senatorial District to return him to the Legislature as Senator; Milton L. Schmitt, 40th Assembly District, Republican, seeking re-election.

These are the men who, instead of having the courage of true American patriots, standing for the rights of the people, whom they represented, discharging their sworn duty as legislators for their welfare and protection, meekly submitted to the same influence (which elected the present Governor), who would enact laws for the protection of aliens and for the oppression and persecution of the natives.

Report of the Committee on Attitude of Mr. Hart H. North, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco, in Regard to Landing of Hindu Coolies.

In an article appearing in the San Francisco "Call," of June 11th, 1910, Mr. Hart H. North, United States Commissioner of Immigration at this port, in reply to criticism against his strange leniency towards Hindu coolie immigrants, was quoted as saying:

"... for the present my lips are sealed. When I am at liberty to talk I can clear up everything."

This prophetic utterance of Mr. North, made June 10th, 1910, regarding the Hindu invasion, is but an echo of the short speech by Phil Stanton, Speaker of the Assembly, February 10th, 1909, in betraying the white school children of California to the Japanese, in the words following:

"But my lips are sealed. I would that I could tell you what I know, but I cannot for the present. But I tell you that we are treading upon dangerous ground. I can feel it slipping from under my feet."

In the newspaper article, Mr. North is further quoted as saying:

"I am a victim of Chinese persecution. . . . I can, however, say this much. All my troubles date from the transfer of the station to Angel Island."

We wish to ask Mr. North, what had he to do with the transfer of the detention station to Angel Island?

The newspaper article further quotes Mr. North as follows:

"If the Chinese could run the bureau to suit themselves, there would have been no criticism of my office in the matter of landing Hindus. The Chinese are behind it all, and those who are agitating against the landing of Hindus are being used, innocently perhaps, by the Chinese who want to embarrass me because I am enforcing the law."

Let it be noted here, however, that the Chinese should be grateful to Mr. North; for five times as many Chinese were landed last year as were averaged in twenty-five years before. If the Chinese are behind it all, so also it may be said that the Japanese and Koreans are behind it all.

Mr. North's impugning of other people's motives is simply an attempt to divert attention from the issue—illegal landing of Hindu coolies. His conduct in relation to the Chinese has nothing whatever to do with our criticism of his office in the matter of landing Hindus.

In behalf of the Asiatic Exclusion League we wish to say that the removal of the detention station to Angel Island, as well as any activity on Mr. North's part in enforcing the law, meets with our hearty approval. We approve rational interpretation and proper enforcement of the laws; but we criticize strained interpretations and laxity of enforcement.

According to the article referred to, Mr. North asserts:

"While the laws remain as they are, these people must be allowed to enter. As for other ports on the Pacific, I have no information as to whether or not they are excluding all Hindus."

Mr. North has been a long time in the service, and it seems to us

that his official duties include a study and knowledge of the statistics, procedure and decisions at the other Pacific Coast ports. Such knowledge on his part might enable him to render decisions less open to just criticism.

To quote further:

"Until the people of California and of this Coast go to Congress and get a law excluding these people, neither I nor any other official under the government can refuse them permission to land."

We declare that the present immigration law does proscribe Hindu coolies and laborers. Recently fifty Hindu laborers were denied landing at San Francisco by Immigration Inspector Ainsworth. Thereupon, by a contrary ruling, Mr. North admitted the Hindus. But the Immigration Bureau at Washington has reversed Mr. North, and has rejected and deported the fifty Hindus. This incident shows not only that Hindu laborers can be rejected under the present law; but also that Mr. North's superiors and subordinates do know and will enforce the immigration law.

If what Mr. North says is true, viz.: that Hindu laborers cannot be excluded until Congress passes a Hindu exclusion law, then the other officials, who refused to admit Hindus, did so in violation of law, and Mr. North is the only honest official handling Hindu immigration matters on the Pacific Coast.

The question of honesty is up for judgment. Public attention is called to the charges now pending against Mr. North for his peculiar action in attempting to admit the fifty Hindus whom his subordinates rejected and whom his superiors deported. This taken in connection with his own claim that he did not know how other officials on the Pacific Coast have been construing the law, may raise a doubt as to whether he is untruthful or only incompetent.

Again speaking of the Hindus, Mr. North is quoted thus:

"Any of them can get a dozen jobs the minute he steps on the dock at San Francisco. Most of them have some money, and the assertion that they are likely to become public charges is not easy to prove."

It would at least be as hard to prove that they would not become public charges. One of our serious objections to Mr. North's policies is, that he seems to want to throw the burden of proof on Americans who employ him, instead of on the Asiatic whom he is paid to watch. The records show that Mr. North persistently has favored the Chinese and Japanese, as he now favors the Hindus. If it is true that the Hindus can get a dozen jobs, etc., it is equally true that there are a dozen white men ready to fill the same jobs at wages that a white man can live decently on, and it is these same white men who pay officials their salaries and who now demand that any real doubts be settled in favor of white men.

If these Asiatics continue to take white men's jobs at wages less than a white man can live on, the white man must leave the country or starve. It is only a question of driving away enough white men, until the transportation companies, employing Asiatics and seeking Asiatic immigration, will have none but Asiatics to serve, and profits will be eventually extinguished by the same unworthy means now used to increase profits.

C. F. KNIGHT,
MARC ANTONY,
Committee.

Labor Commissioner's Japanese Report.

The report of State Labor Commissioner McKenzie, a digest of which has been given to the press, is one of the remarkable State documents of California.

When this report was first made public, it was considered as a serious contribution on the existing data on this question. The entire press of the State set up a concert of indignant protest, and then settled down to an analysis of the report.

The cause of the indignation was the fact that the deductions drawn by Commissioner McKenzie were to the effect that California required and desired Asiatic labor.

Now that the report has been critically inspected, the frown has given way to a grin. The depths of political senility to which otherwise sane and shrewd politicians may descend in the matter of appointments are unfathomable.

We sincerely regret our inability to give this screed the critical consideration due to a State report. But such respect is impossible. We are fully prepared to combat, with authentic data and argument, the immigration of Asiatics from every viewpoint. We cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, classify the McKenzie report as a document worthy of serious consideration. There is a vast gulf between what the report purports to be and what it really is—stretching itself through some 500 pages of verbiage, its author proclaims for it all the qualities that are supposed to give such documents value. What it really is, is evident at a glance.

Someone has said, "Johnnie, we need Jap labor in this State, and we want you to try and prove it." Johnnie has made the disastrous attempt. McKenzie's report is his political obituary, and at the present writing there is not an aspirant for office in this State who would care to be caught taking a glass of buttermilk with him. McKenzie has evidently been made the "goat" for higher interests, and in due course of time the situation will develop.

Partisanship in the denunciation of this report is not in evidence; the antagonism to Asiatic labor is above partisanship in California, and the press of the State, regardless of division on other subjects, have literally torn this pro-Asiatic report into shreds. Nor is the criticism confined to California and the Pacific States. This imbecile result of inefficiency and incompetence is being everywhere denounced as an un-American and almost treasonable misrepresentation of public sentiment.

Review and Analysis of Report of Commissioner McKenzie.

The California Legislature, session of 1908, appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of "gathering and compiling of statistics and such other information regarding the Japanese in this State as may be useful to the governor in making a proper report to the President of the United States and to Congress, and in furnishing the people of this State and elsewhere a comprehensive statement of such conditions as actually exist."

The interpretation placed on this act of the Legislature and the method pursued by the office of the Labor Commissioner under whose direction and supervision the work was done, the sources from which the information was derived are matters of greatest importance in arriving at a conclusion as to the value of the report.

There was available to the Commissioner a considerable amount of statistics, a portion of which may be considered as fairly accurate. These statistics, a large portion of which have no bearing on the question involved—the advisability of fostering the immigration of Asiatics—were incorporated as a part of this report, and cost little or nothing beyond the clerical effort required in copying them from United States reports and State records.

That portion of the report which may be considered the result of

original research by the office of the Labor Commissioner was collected by means of blank schedules and letters of inquiry sent principally to the employers of Japanese or persons or firms doing business with Japanese, such as packers, sugar refineries, canneries and commission merchants.

As these various schedules furnish the nucleus of the report, we propose to take them up seriatim, and show beyond dispute and hope of contradiction the utter worthlessness of this mass of official "dope."

For the sake of brevity we will use the following terms in this analysis: Vital, Incompetent, Immaterial, Inadequate, Prejudiced, Adapted.

BLANK 1.

Record of Land Leased to Japanese.

Vital, Inadequate, Adapted.—Vital, for the reason that it would tend to show the progress made by the Japanese in displacing the white race from the fertile and cultivated agricultural districts of the State. Inadequate, because of the fact that it makes no record of the leases held under contracts and unrecorded. These figures were furnished by the County Records throughout the State and entailed but a small effort on the part of the Labor Bureau.

BLANK 2.

Record of Land Owned by Japanese.

Vital, Inadequate, Adapted.—This is also a computation of records in the hands of the various County Assessors. Vital for the same reasons given in the foregoing paragraph. Inadequate because of the fact that much land is held under company names, in the names of Caucasian lawyers, or other representatives of the Japs, and also because of the fact that it is not customary to keep a record of land transactions of the race of the holders, entailing on the officials questioned a special effort unlikely to be thorough.

BLANK 3.

Record of Taxes Collected From Japanese.

Adapted, Incompetent.—Except in the case of realty no adequate idea of the taxable property of Orientals can be obtained. Misleading and worthless in reference to the questions involved. Adapted from reports of County Assessors.

BLANK 4.

Fruit Packing and Shipping.—Schedule L.

Immaterial, Incompetent.—This form was sent fruit packers and shippers. The packer is expected herein to specify the amount of fruit purchased by him, and the amount grown respectively by whites, Japanese and Chinese. Any person, even slightly conversant with the fruit-growing and packing industry would not attempt by such obviously futile methods to ascertain the facts relative to this question. The fruit crops of California are so diversified and are disposed of by such a multitude of methods, that it would be quite as feasible for Mr. McKenzie to personally count the cherries of the Santa Clara Valley. Take, for example, a day's output of a San Francisco canning and preserving company, and trace, through all the devious wanderings through commission house, jobber, agent, owner, lessee, etc., etc., the various consignments of raspberries, gooseberries, asparagus; consider again that nearly every country grocer and merchant is a buyer and shipper of such commodities and still you are unable to comprehend the infinite complexity which Mr. McKenzie undertakes to unravel by the simple expedient of sending a nicely printed form to a hundred or more capitalists who own canneries and packing plants.

As a climax to this absurdity, the packers are requested to "Enter here any items of interest pertaining to your industry, your dealings with Japanese, Chinese, etc." Any computations made under this head could not be otherwise than the merest guesswork; they would be partial and would signify absolutely nothing.

BLANK 5.

Questions Addressed to Fruit Packers.

This schedule is a mimeographed letter form, evidently sent to a limited number of "prominent" fruit packers and shippers.

The individuals addressed are obviously suspected of having a fund of information relative to Japanese superior in scope to any as yet known to exist. A series of fourteen questions are asked, of which the following are fair samples:

Q. 9. What was the acreage of orchards held by whites at time of introduction of Japanese? What is the acreage at present?

Q. 10. What is the acreage now held by Japanese, as owners, lessees and share tenants?

Q. 11. What was the amount and value of fruit crop for county for year 1909?

Q. 12. Of the total crop of 1909, how much was raised by whites? How much by Japanese?

Q. 13. What is the PERMANENT Japanese population of the county?

Q. 14. What is the MIGRATORY population?

The capitals are ours. Charity compels us to withhold our real opinion as to the reliability of such methods. Had Mr. McKenzie taken his note book and pencil and accosted the first man he met with the same questions, his figures would have been quite as accurate and trustworthy. This schedule was an attempt to ascertain important facts relative to the growth of Japanese land-colonization. Had these figures been properly obtained and tabulated, we might be able to name the exact date on which the last piece of agricultural land in California should pass into the possession of the Japanese. Under the McKenzie system one man's guess is as good as another's. Vital, but inadequate and incompetent.

BLANK 6.

Salt Industry, Beet Industry Blank Similar.

This is a mimeographed form containing twenty-one questions addressed to the owners or managers engaged in that industry. Some of these questions have no bearing on the question, being simply salt statistics. Those relating to the Japanese are so worded as to suggest answers favorable to the employment of Japanese. Inasmuch as the questions are answered by the employers of Japs, they can not be otherwise than prejudiced, and constitute in the aggregate a brief for the Jap and his employer. Sample questions will show the general method:

Q. 14. What would be the effect on the industry if no Japanese were available?

Q. 15. Has the industry ever depended upon white labor chiefly, or has it ever been successfully operated with white labor? IF NOT, state why.

Q. 17. Are the Japanese or any other race peculiarly adapted to any particular labor required in this industry? If so, state what race or races, and why, describing briefly the labor required.

Q. 18. Would the cost of production be greater or less with the labor of other races than with the labor of Japanese? State what other race or races would have the effect of increasing or decreasing the cost.

The effect of these questions upon the employer, whose ideal laborers must be above all things cheap and submissive, can be imagined. He is here given the opportunity to ask for Chinese or Hindu labor as being nearer his ideal than even the Jap.

This schedule is, of course, unworthy of consideration from the viewpoint of public opinion, but serves its purpose admirably as a means of discrediting the white race.

BLANKS 7 AND 8.

Employers' Schedules G. and D.

These blanks were sent to hotels and apartment houses (G) and to farmers (D), and were of such a nature as they gave the negative, inasmuch as they gave the employer an opportunity to state nothing further than the number of his employees and the wages paid, etc. This information could have been more accurately and readily procured from the employment agents in any of the centers of population. Its value in a numerical way is nullified because of the fact that it is admitted TO BE ONLY PARTIAL.

BLANK 9.

Employers' Schedule B.

This is one of the most interesting schedules of the series. It is arranged for the purpose of ascertaining the status of the Japanese who are employed by Japanese. According to the finished report, this schedule was used throughout the State, and the questions printed upon them were answered by several hundred Japanese merchants, farmers, businessmen, etc. The most abstruse questions are asked, questions that would require tact and persuasion in obtaining answers. This schedule would throw but little light on the general subject, and the question that obtrudes itself is—WHO PROCURED THESE STATISTICS, WHITES OR JAPANESE?

This is one schedule for which thoroughness is claimed. A large per cent of the Japanese in the State of California can not speak English. Only one of the enumerators had any knowledge of Japanese. Mr. McKenzie has sewed himself up in a sack. Either this schedule was procured by Japanese enumerators or interpreters, or it is pure bunk and absolutely worthless.

It is by means of this remarkable schedule that Mr. McKenzie has professed to ascertain, down to the last cent, just how much trade the Japanese merchants of the State obtain from white customers.

We reproduce Blank No. 10 by the photo-engraving process for the edification of our readers. This is the blank which cost the taxpayers of the State the largest part of the \$10,000. It is claimed that some 17,000 of these blanks were filled out by Japanese, approximately one-half of the Japanese population of the State. For pure official asininity, we believe that this specimen outranks anything in its line.

FACSIMILE OF REPORT BLANKS.

City or Town Date

1 NAME 姓名
姓 名

2 SEX (male or female)? 3 Age, at last birthday? 年 齢
男 女 別

4 Occupation?
職 業

5 Where do you work?
働きの場所

6 Where do you reside?
住 所

7 How many years have you been in the United States?
合衆國內に住みたる年限

8 What work did you do before coming to the United States?
合衆國內に來りし以前の働き

9 Are you single, married, widowed or divorced?
獨身の結婚者若くは一日結婚して離婚したるか

10 If married, is your wife or husband in the United States?
結婚者ならば其夫若くは妻は合衆國內に住むや

11 How many living children have you?
生存する子供の數

12 How many of your children were born in the United States?
合衆國內にて生れ現に生存する子供の數

13 How many of your children are in the United States?
合衆國內に在る子供の數

14 Give ages of children?
子供の年齢

◎ 凡テ英文ニテ記入スベキ事 ◎

Blank No. 10.

According to Mr. McKenzie this blank was presented by white men who could not speak Japanese and was promptly and accurately filled in by 17,000 Japanese, practically every one approached. Mr. McKenzie evidently esteems his fellow-citizens to be an aggregation of doddering idiots, incapable of thought and devoid of reason.

We refrain from any further comment on this piece of work, and ask

the honorable Labor Commissioner a few questions which he will doubtless be pleased to evade.

What language was used by the enumerators in explaining the purpose of these blanks? In what language did the Japs, who could not speak English, reply? Did the enumerator write down in language he did not understand the question answered by the man who did not understand him—in a language which he did not understand? When, through intuition or otherwise, the Japs filled out the blank in their own ideographs, who translated them?

Would you kindly give us the address of the American compositor who set the type for this schedule? Also the printing firm which owns a font of Japanese type.

If, as you say, Japanese were not employed in any capacity on this work, would you kindly unravel these mysteries for our enlightenment?

Employers' Schedule A, Filled Out by the White Employers of Japanese Labor.

We have reserved the cream for the last. It is from this schedule that the Commissioner must have gleaned those remarkable deductions which gave his report, in the short space of a week, worldwide notoriety and opprobrium. In this form the prejudiced employer of Jap labor is given unlimited opportunity to defame, vilify, belittle and denounce white labor, citizens of his own country and men of his own race and blood. Questions so worded that they suggest an answer favorable to the Japs—is the method used. One series of questions will suffice to show the tenor of the whole. Under the subhead, "RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE AND WHITES," the following words suggest to the employer the obvious answer which is expected of him: (a) Industriousness, (b) Effectiveness, (c) Adaptability, (d) Tractability, (e) Sobriety, (f) Reliability, (g) other related facts.

Fearing that the defamation of the white man would still be incomplete, the employer, the avowed advocate of coolie labor, is asked to state his "order of preference among races employed."

This is all. From this incongruous and unrelated mass of useless and partial statistics, guess work and prejudiced opinion, the brains of McKenzie and his satellites have labored and brought forth through their stuttering typewriter 500 pages of drivel.

To comment on the general worthlessness of this report is superfluous. The citizens of this State are qualified to repudiate in toto the findings of McKenzie. As to the press, regardless of political or other divisions, the newspapers have editorially fallen on McKenzie and his report like an avalanche. Seventy-eight editorial clippings are already on file at the headquarters of the Asiatic Exclusion League denouncing and contradicting the findings of McKenzie.

One hideous premise is taken by the author of this report.

The white man is not considered in his capacity as a citizen, a soldier, a father, a unit of the Republic, but as a slave, a servant, literally as a beast of burden, and all comparisons are for the purpose of showing that the Coolie is a better beast than he is.

To further show that the McKenzie report has been characterized as "outrageous" by the press throughout the length and breadth of the State, and that in many instances it has been asserted that it was nothing but a campaign document, formulated to aid the interests of a certain candidate who is known to be an advocate of cheap and alien labor, a few extracts from editorials are submitted:

Bakersfield Californian.

"The Labor Commission of California has dealt the entire State a blow in giving to the world a report that is in effect a specious plea for Japanese, Chinese or other servile labor in California. This is the finding of a commission that exists under the State administration, an administration allied with, and in harmony with the National administration at Washington. This is the judgment of men who are the political representatives of a party whose foundation stone is high taxation in order that labor may thrive. And after having placed the burden of such taxation on the people for generations, we are now told that white labor can not exist under our system, and that great productive industries, if they are to exist at all, must have servile labor, coming from without the United States.

"The fruit had better rot on the trees and the vineyards made the feeding ground of swine, rather than that the recommendations of Mr. Gillett's Labor Commissioner be carried into effect. And all specious argument in favor of coolie labor, to the contrary notwithstanding, that condition will never obtain in the State of California."

Fresno Republican.

"Beyond all comparison, the most startling and dangerous public document ever issued in California is the report of the State Labor Commissioner on Japanese labor. The danger of it is the public expression and official recommendation it gives to the doctrine of servile labor. Henceforth we stand before the world as a divided State on this most vital issue, with our official Labor Commissioner on the side of the coolies. The fact that this commissioner is only Johnnie McKenzie, ex-boss of San Jose, will mean nothing outside of California. It is an official report, and it is going to rise to plague us for a long time to come."

Porterville Messenger.

"The community of which Porterville is the center is a living refutation of nearly every assertion made by Commissioner McKenzie in his recent report:

"McKenzie makes a special mention of Japanese, and in a broadly general way is authority for the assertion that the Japanese are essential in all ways for the success of California's fruit.

"During the past thirty years there has never been a Japanese in Porterville. They have never been allowed to live or acquire property here. Public opinion against them is so strong that it is doubtful if a Porterville man would be allowed to work Japanese in his field. Yet the prosperity of Porterville is proverbial."

Stockton Mail.

"The fact is that McKenzie's report is merely the outgrowth of the kind of politics with which California is afflicted. He is a cheap politician—a servile tool of the machine, and one of the worst of Governor Gillett's appointees."

New York Call.

"If ever our Government, State or Federal, made any sincere efforts in behalf of the wage-working population, that time has long since passed.

Nowadays our Government has only at heart the aggrandizement of capital. Whenever conditions compel it to take the problem of wage labor into consideration, it invariably considers this problem from the point of view of capital. The increase and multiplication of profits is its exclusive aim. The welfare of the wage-worker is totally ignored."

Stockton Record.

"What does it profit the people of California if the orchard land is to be held in big holdings and the work done by Japanese? The State's greatest prosperity will not come by bringing in Japs to do the work on the ranches, but by cutting up the ranches into small farms on which the workers and their families shall be largely owners; not Japanese, but Americans. Japanese labor makes for landlordism, and that is one of the things that California wants to escape."

San Francisco Chronicle.

"State Labor Commissioner McKenzie has filed his report, and holds that Japanese labor or its equivalent is essential to the development and carrying on of our specialized agricultural industries, such, for example, as fruit and sugar beets. The answer to that lies in the fact that other countries produce more fruit, vegetables and beets than we do, and do not have Oriental labor. We want no Oriental labor; sub-divide the ranches, and if lack of transient labor compels that, it is a good thing for the State."

San Francisco Call.

"California does not want an influx of cheap Japanese labor, nor any other kind of cheap Oriental labor. Even the Japanese Government has recognized and admitted the economic fact. This is a white man's country; let us keep it so. The Japanese laborer is incapable of Occidental civilization; all his standards of life and living are not only different from, but unalterably antagonistic to ours. His presence in any considerable numbers is a menace from the civic and moral standpoints, as well as from the industrial. Johnny McKenzie and his friends, the big landowners, may want the doors thrown open to cheap Japanese labor. That alone should be a sufficient reason for strengthening the barrier. We want neither the Oriental coolie nor the big landowner whose brief Labor Commissioner McKenzie holds. The routing into California of an alien people, hostile to our institutions, our civilization and our morals, would be a high price to pay for cheap labor and the perpetuation of those relationships that appeal so strongly to McKenzie. It is a price Californians will not consent to pay at the behest of a machine politician."

Grass Valley Union.

"If the employers of California employ Japanese to do their work for them, they can not expect that the American laboring man is going to patronize them and buy their products. It is unreasonable to expect white laborers to endorse a system that is certainly making it harder for them to live in this country."

Nevada City Miner-Transcript.

"The statement of Commissioner McKenzie that Japanese is the only

kind of labor available just now is untenable. It is unquestionably the only kind certain classes of employers want, but it is hardly right that the future of the State should be blighted to suit the wishes of a few large landowners or horticulturists. If there is a scarcity of labor—if California wants additional labor, and if immigrants are needed to cultivate the farms and orchards, let the agriculturists and horticulturists follow the example of the South, and send men to Europe and pick the best of the farm laborers to be found there. The past winter has been one of great hardship and privation for tens of thousands of laborers, who would do anything to get away from their present miserable existence."

Opinion of David Starr Jordan.

"A number of people of California are strongly opposed to having the State inundated with a race which must remain socially inferior, and which can not be amalgamated. These people are content with the arrangement which has been made with Japan. Japan has promised to keep its laboring people from coming to the United States. This arrangement, I believe, is better for Japan and better for the State of California."

San Jose Mercury.

"No one who knows him and his relations with the political end of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was surprised to read of J. D. McKenzie's brief for the Japanese coolie. McKenzie's report is its own condemnation. If California is to become a mere annex to Japan—a sort of asylum for hordes of undesirable coolies—then we had better move out.

"The sociological student, familiar with the racial question, admits that we can never assimilate, with his perverted ideas of civilization, the objectionable Jap. His color is off and his ideals are at variance with ours. Canada does not want him; Australia does not want him; the Hawaiian Islands are protesting against him; even England, his ally, dare not encourage his presence in her domination. If these nations can get along without him; if they have the courage to proscribe him, surely this country can not afford to have him pour in here as a menace to the hope of the country—the white laborer. McKenzie's report is a piece of colossal impudence, the like of which not even the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has before equaled."

San Francisco Call.

"Homer A. Craig, President of the Farmers Union in the Union District, and Z. Bagurdo, President of the Farmers Union of Morgan Hill, express their disapproval of the McKenzie report upon the Japanese question. Craig is a prune grower, and appreciates as much as any one the difficulties that confront the orchardists from year to year. As an American citizen, however, he says he is opposed to Japanese immigration."

Ventura Free Press.

"Cheap labor, foreign and exclusive man labor, never did help a community and never will. Look at the cities and communities and sections of homes of white families in the land, and compare them with communities in which are herded womanless and childless gangs of Asiatics, and note the difference in conditions. It is greatly to be deplored that the commis-

sion had to return the report it did. John D. McKenzie, a politician of the State, is the Labor Commissioner, and it was under his guidance the report came about."

Grass Valley Tidings.

"It is inconceivable that conditions exist in this State that call for the recommendations contained in the McKenzie report. Possibly McKenzie feels that he is in a position to be indifferent to what the public says of him and his administration of the office he holds; but if he is, if he is independent of public support, he ought to have some consideration for the future of his party."

San Francisco Examiner.

"The conclusion of Labor Commissioner McKenzie that the Japanese are necessary to the farming industry of the State will not get the assent of the people of California. California wants people—not big ranches cultivated by roving bands of coolies. It wants, too, a population of the same standard of living—not an Asiatic population with Asiatic standards."

Oakland Enquirer.

"J. D. McKenzie, 'Whispering Johnnie' of San Jose, generally has been considered a pretty good politician, but he made a mistake when, as Labor Commissioner, he recommended the immigration into California of Japanese coolie labor.

"Admitting that there may be in certain cases a shortage of white labor, it is apparent that a large influx of Oriental cheap labor would be disastrous to the State of California, and it is not likely that McKenzie's recommendations will meet with support from either labor or employers."

Bakersfield Californian.

"The more the report of the Labor Commissioner to Governor Gillett is considered, the more outrageous it seems. Time was, when a public official in California would hardly have dared to express such sentiment as is contained in this statement which misrepresents the sentiment of a very large and influential class by outlining the bizarre attitude and subsequent fulmination of President Roosevelt on the Japanese question and given the pro-Asiatics courage to undertake to create a sentiment in favor of the mongrels. One candidate for the nomination for Governor is going up and down the State boasting that he is the "man Roosevelt praised." Roosevelt praised him for standing for pro-Japanese legislation at Sacramento, legislation which the President actually forced upon the people of California. The then President also praised the Japanese, it will be remembered; called them a superior people, and one from whom Americans could learn much."

Portland Labor Press.

"The prosperity of a State or Nation is largely, if not wholly, dependent upon the prosperity of its agricultural population.

"The farms of the United States have ever been a vast recruiting ground from which have been drafted the armies of peace and war. But in beautiful California a condition is being brought about which is practically destroying the rural population. Farm labor is being Mongolized. The white

man's sons are quitting the farms, and the farmers are degenerating into a landed aristocracy; and this landed aristocracy, whose homes have become hives of industry since the day of Mongolian labor, want more of it. These drones in control of the honey—money and the things it buys—have evidently bought the State Labor Commissioner of California."

California Weekly.

"The imagination kindles when one reflects upon what would take place in California were the bars, or at least the top bars, which now limit Oriental immigration, taken down, and the demand for this labor permitted to be supplied. Our agricultural gentry would live in cities, while the Oriental laborers would be packed like sardines in a box. There is no justification for admitting to our shores coolies sufficient to satisfy the requirements of a capitalistic and 'specialized' agricultural class, that may not as strongly, as justly and as efficiently be urged for admitting as many as may be required for 'specialized' industries, domestic service, or to meet in all its forms the needs of that money hunger for cheap labor that lives on what it feeds on, and never knows when it has had enough."

Santa Rosa Republican.

"The Asiatic labor problem has many sides to be considered. It must be remembered that practically all of the Asiatics living in this country are constantly sending to their relatives in the home countries across the way a large percentage of their earnings. The Hindus are assumed to send 80 per cent of their income home.

"The amalgamation of the Asiatic with the European races which now form the personality of our people is certainly undesirable, and is also a matter of consideration in dealing with this problem."

Winters, California.

"It is a long jump from facts to conclusions that John McKenzie and his commission make when they use the statistics recently compiled on which to base their recommendations that Japanese be imported to harvest the crops of this State. Such a report can only be based on consideration for the large ranch owners from whom these statistics were gained."

Vacaville Reporter.

"Judging from the report, it would almost seem that its conclusions were derived from large landed proprietors who would, by the employment of Japanese, create—whether prohibitory or not—much the same condition that existed in the Southern States before the war, namely, a landed aristocracy and a vast body of servile laborers. This is something that no true American wants to see repeated, and we do not believe it essential to the development of the best agricultural and viticultural industries that the fairest portion of our great State should be handed over to the hordes of cheap Japanese, Chinese and Hindus."

Watsonville Register.

"Gillett's Johnny McKenzie is carrying out the Roosevelt policies all right. California's 'Labor Commissioner'—Lord save the mark—in his re-

cent report urges the admission of Japanese coolies in order that the resources of the State may be developed.

"It was Teddy who wanted to be given power to force California schools to admit mature coolies for education, and now Johnny wants the gates thrown wide open for the admission of the yellow man.

"McKenzie thinks it would be impossible to secure an intelligent force of white labor for the farmers and orchardists, because this would mean a radical readjustment between the growers and the system of transportation.

"In that last expression may be found the real reason for Johnny's report. Anything tending to disturb the transportation arrangements would disturb the Southern Pacific, and sooner than disturb the Southern Pacific, Johnny would fill the land with coolies, advertising white labor to keep away from the State, discourage the small farmers and let unionism go to the devil."

Berkeley Gazette.

"State Labor Commissioner McKenzie says that the farmers need more Japanese labor. The labor unions say that the State needs a new Labor Commissioner."

Niles Press.

"According to the Labor Commission, California cannot raise both fruit and American civilization, and as the fruit is the more important, we must sacrifice the civilization. The employer is the judge of what sort of a man the laborer should be, and inasmuch as the employing farmer prefers that his laborers should be slaves, or worse, it follows, according to the report, that they ought to be slaves."

San Diego Union.

"The general employment of Japanese or other Asiatics in California industries, no matter what might be the immediate profits, would be ruinous to the people of the State as a whole. From the sordid viewpoint of individual profit, slave labor in California might be most desirable to the agriculturists of the State. But the difference between slave labor and the servile labor that is advocated in the report is slight, and with reference to the effect upon workers who are neither slave nor servile there is absolutely no difference. Each would mean a numerous class of 'white trash' similar to the slave days of the south."

San Francisco Chronicle.

"With unrestricted Asiatic immigration, within two generations all the Pacific Coast States would be Orientalized, and if that were accomplished economic conditions would almost certainly involve, not the 'secession' but the driving out of the Western States from the Union. The East could no more endure Asiatic competition from this coast without a tariff barrier, than our white men can endure the competition of Asiatic labor.

"It must be remembered that the second generation of Asiatics would be voters.

"The Pacific Coast is the outpost of western civilization. Here is the first contact with the aggressive civilization of the East, and woe be to the American republic if we are not heartily sustained by our main body west of the Rocky Mountains."

San Francisco Call.

"It is in the creation of injurious misconceptions that the McKenzie report is likely to prove a serious setback to American civilization on this Coast. The Japanese question is not chiefly, nor in any important way an economic problem. It is no creation of a dangerous and physical race problem that the people of the Pacific Coast are united in opposing. Sentiment on this subject has not changed in any way, except to become stronger and more convincing. We do not want to see the largest territory of the United States converted into an Asiatic colony, hostile in spirit to our institutions, and wholly unassimilable to our form of government. The Japanese, the Chinese and the Hindu cannot be made a part of the American civilization except in the capacity of servile labor.

"It is the class of people who want servile labor who inspired the McKenzie report. It would be better that their vineyards and orchards in California go untilld and unharvested, than that we should turn them over to a class of helots."

San Francisco Star.

"The political agents of Asiatic employing corporations lent their energies to prevent the passage of adverse legislation by the last session of the Legislature. As a sop to the people, these agents, having defeated the so-called Anti-Japanese bills, permitted an appropriation to be made to collect statistical data on the Japanese question in California. McKenzie, being Labor Commissioner, was charged with the work. McKenzie's unfitness for the work again illustrates the handiwork of machine domination in California. Years ago McKenzie was the Southern Pacific's political agent at San Jose. He had to be paid, so the railroads compelled Santa Clara County to pay him. This was done by making Mr. McKenzie Game Warden of Santa Clara County. He drew from the county \$75 a month as Game Warden, while he labored for the machine. When McKenzie had outlived his usefulness in Santa Clara County, he was brought to San Francisco to work for the machine. Here he had to be paid, so the machine made the State pay him by securing his appointment as State Harbor Commissioner. When his term as Harbor Commissioner had expired, he was given further excuses to draw money from the State treasury, by receiving at the hands of Governor Gillett appointment as State Labor Commissioner. As State Labor Commissioner, McKenzie has made his report on Japanese conditions in California. It is just such a report as could have been expected from a politician of John D. McKenzie's connections, associations and antecedents.

Conclusions.

"When the suggestions embodied in the McKenzie report shall have become realities, and the Pacific Coast becomes the battleground of industrial armies of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, the fate of the white man can be readily conjectured. The American citizen-workingmen and their children must become houseless and homeless wanderers, the army of tramps will increase enormously; the youth of the State will become hoodlums and criminals; the jails, penitentiaries, and almshouses will be overflowing; the whole purposes for which this Republic was founded will be lost sight of. True we will have a landed aristocracy, supported by serfs and upheld by force. The recruiting stations of the United States army would do a thriving business. The white man would find there a last refuge. Soldiers would be required to keep the hordes of coolies in subjection; civilization would swing backward to the Dark Ages of feudalism, peonage and slavery.

"It is not even necessary to draw on the imagination, for such conditions are now in existence in Hawaii; only the military power of the United States keeps order and preserves the status quo in this island colony.

"But slave States exist only as long as the slaves through ignorance or fear submit to the ruling minority.

"Carried to its logical conclusion, the result of Asiatic immigration will be as follows: Vast agricultural realms will take the place of smaller farms; armies of coolies will do the work; discontent is quite as likely to develop in the minds of Asiatics as it is with the Caucasians. This discontent would be engendered by the succeeding levies of coolies who would be requisitioned in order to keep down any desire for betterment that might develop in the minds of those already here. The white man would be submerged in the tidal wave that would rise out of the 800,000,000 of coolies that comprise the human ocean that we call Asia, and the cancer of the world, the decadent civilization of the Orient would inoculate and finally destroy, with its malignant virus of servility and unmorality, the hope of Caucasian civilization, the greatest achievement of Democracy, our beloved country, the Republic of the United States."

The following resolution, introduced by Congressman McLachlan, May 19, 1910, while Congress had under consideration appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, has been endorsed by your Executive Board, which recommends that the executive officers of the League be instructed to telegraph to the Chairman on Military Affairs that favorable consideration be given same in committee:

Resolution.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to submit to this House, with the least practicable delay, a report showing in detail—

"First. The condition of the military forces and defenses of the nation, including the organized militia.

"Second. The state of readiness of this country, with particular reference to its preparations to repel invasion if attempted (a) on the Atlantic or Gulf Coasts; or (b) Pacific Coast.

"Third. The additional forces, armaments and equipments necessary, if any, to afford reasonable guaranty against successful invasion of the United States territory in time of war.

"Respectfully submitted.

"EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

"By A. E. YOELL, Secretary."

On motion, seconded by several delegates, the report of the Executive Board was unanimously adopted and ordered spread in full upon the record.

Unfinished Business.

The following amendments, introduced by Delegate Parker at the previous meeting, on motion were carried unanimously:

First, that the title "Article 12, Amendments," be changed to read "Article 13, Amendments."

Second, that a new article be added, to read as follows:

"ARTICLE 12.

"Vacations.

"Each salaried officer and permanent employe of the League shall be entitled to an annual vacation not to exceed twenty days in length, without loss of compensation, the time and length of each vacation to be fixed by the League."

Report of Campaign Committee.

Campaign Committee reported A. C. Rose, Chairman; T. G. Negrich, Vice-Chairman; A. E. Yoell, Secretary-Treasurer; I. N. Hylen, Jas. King, Samuel Kliplar, Charles Parker, T. C. Mercedante, Andrew J. Gallagher, A. E. Fowler and G. B. Benham as an Executive Committee. Subsequently members of the Executive Board of the League were added to the committee.

A Finance Committee was appointed and reported good progress. The committee recommended that a request be made of friends to register as Republicans for the purpose of getting Republican nominations for such candidates who were friendly to the work of the League.

After some discussion, the League by motion ordered the word "Republican" stricken out, and the Campaign Committee was instructed to refrain from indulging in partisan politics.

The following resolution was adopted by the League, and the Secretary directed to forward the same to affiliated and other organizations, requesting favorable consideration thereof:

"Whereas, Previous to the last State election in this State, many candidates voluntarily gave certain pledges to the Asiatic Exclusion League that they would support legislation in opposition to Asiatics in this State; and

"Whereas, These voluntary pledges were in many cases violated by certain members of the Legislature; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Secretary of this League be, and he is hereby, instructed to notify affiliated organizations, officials of all political parties, all clubs and other organizations and the public through the press, that if any person who thus violated his pledge is nominated or endorsed for any public office or position, that this League proposes to vigorously oppose his election or appointment to any such office or position."

Good of the League.

Delegate Fowler, in commenting upon the interview of Immigration Commissioner Hart H. North in the Call of the 11th instant (in which the Commissioner stated that he did not know what other ports were doing relative to the exclusion of Hindus and that it was impossible to exclude them unless a law was passed to that effect), said that a few days ago thirty-five Hindus arrived at Seattle on one steamship and nineteen were deported on account of physical unfitness and disease; the other sixteen on account of their polygamistic views. "I believe," stated the delegate, "that there are many other reasons for which they could be excluded by the officials which would be in strict compliance with the law. In my opinion, Mr. North seems to be conveniently ignorant when a shipload of Hindus are about to be dumped upon our shores."

Speech of Hon. Frank McGowan.

The Chair called upon the Hon. Frank McGowan, member of the Executive Board, who is also candidate for Attorney-General at the coming election. Delegate McGowan was warmly received, and spoke as follows:

"I have listened attentively to the Executive Board's report and I shall make particular reference to the resolution introduced by Congressman McLachlan of Los Angeles in the House of Representatives last May. This resolution is significant of a popular impression that is prevalent, not only in the United States, but in Europe.

"The purport of the resolution is to call upon the Government relative to coast defenses, not only upon the Pacific, but upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. For a number of years statesmen who look to the future have observed that there is an unusual period of industrial and military activity in

the Far East, and particularly in the Empire of Japan. Modern thought looks at this activity as did the thought of centuries ago; upon Asia as a vast reservoir of cheap and undesirable laborers whose great physical powers, under proper discipline, could be utilized as a military menace to the world. And the distinguished Congressman from the southern end of the State is to be congratulated for initiating this movement, so important to the peace and progress of the United States. We are not a warlike people; we abhor war; we want peace and we want to develop upon industrial and social lines; but it is now universally conceded that the best guarantee of permanent peace is preparation for war and the maintenance of a high standard of military and industrial life as the best safeguard of our interests. This I take to be the underlying principle of the resolution. It cannot in any way be regarded as a threat of war, but it must be regarded as a prudent and conservative movement upon the lines of peace.

"A distinguished publicist of Japan has recently, with great candor, given the reasons why his country is desirous of obtaining territory in Manchuria and Corea. He declares that the people of Japan are increasing at the rate of about 600,000 per annum; that they live in a limited territory in which they are multiplying so rapidly that they are seriously pressing upon its productive capacity; that their importation of rice alone is enormous, and that the great desire of Japan at the present time is to procure land on which her people may go to make a living; that Korea and Manchuria are hardly the fields, because the labor conditions are inadequate—in many cases the standard of wages is lower than in Japan.

"He further declares that the great and inviting field is California; that it would be to the benefit, not only of California but Japan, if some of the latter's intelligent farmers were permitted to go to California to teach the California farmers the value of intensive farming; but, he declares, it seems to be the established policy of the United States to exclude his countrymen, and nothing remains but for his countrymen to emigrate to South America, where there are vast fields of undeveloped territory and where labor conditions are not so well organized and will not afford such strong and competitive factors as they do in the United States.

"This is, therefore, a conflict between an inferior and a superior civilization. We represent all that is grand in past achievements; we have a civilization in which labor is dignified and beautified by liberty, and we must maintain it; it is a patriotic duty, and while other countries may desire this cheap and undesirable labor, we do not desire it, and we will put forth our best efforts to keep back a tide that would destroy our superior civilization."

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

September, 1910

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

San Francisco, September 18, 1910.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League took place in Council Hall, 316 14th street, at the above date, and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmo, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The minutes of the previous meeting, June 19, 1910, were, by motion, adopted as printed.

Credentials.

All credentials recommended by the Executive Board were, by motion, received and all delegates seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Gentlemen:

Since the last meeting your Executive Board has communicated with 136 Farmers' Unions throughout the State, and thus far has received 91 replies, the same advising the League that the farmer does not favor Asiatic labor, and that Orientals are not essential for the development of the orchard and farm; and further, that white labor is preferable. Many other communications have been received from the same source, stating that California's greatest prosperity will not come by bringing in Japanese and other Orientals to do the work on the ranches, but by cutting up the ranches into small farms on which the workers and their families shall be largely owners—not Japanese, but Americans. The California farmer is fast realizing that Japanese labor makes for landlordism, and that is one thing our State wants to escape. The farmer has also found that in the successful marketing of his products it is unreasonable to expect white laborers to endorse a system that is certainly making it harder for that labor to live in this country.

Your office has also received many letters from candidates of the different political parties for the office of Governor, Senate and Assembly, replying to the League's questions in reference to the acquirement of land by Orientals, school segregation, etc. These will be given the fullest publicity at the proper time, so that the people of the State may know who are friendly or unfriendly to this movement.

Asiatic Immigration and the Attitude of Commissioner of Immigration Hart H. North.

At pages 24 and 25 of the June proceedings of the League appears the report of Delegates C. F. Knight and Marc Anthony concerning a statement of Hart H. North relative to the admission of Hindus at this port. As the said statement of Mr. North contains a clause sustaining the demands of this League for a general Asiatic exclusion law, we believe it would be wise to publish in full the statement to which exception was taken and the correspondence relating thereto that has passed between your Secretary and the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"Call" Editorial, June 11, 1910.

"With greater numbers of Hindus coming into San Francisco on every steamer from the Orient, Commissioner of Immigration Hart H. North de-

clared that he will take no steps to check their entry in California aside from those he would take to stop European immigration.

"My personal attitude, after my visit to Washington, is no different from my attitude throughout this discussion. I stand by my previous statement that no Government official has a right to refuse entrance to this country to any man entitled under the law to land. The Hindus are not governed by an exclusion law such as we have respecting Chinese, Japanese and Koreans; they have the same legal standing that any European immigrant has, and I cannot treat them otherwise. This is not a Dictatorship, in which any man can impose illegal restrictions on any other man. While the laws remain as they are, these people must be allowed to enter. The facts have been greatly misrepresented to the public and to the press. As for the other ports on the Pacific Coast I have no information as to whether or not they are excluding all Hindus. We have excluded a considerable number of Hindus here for legal reasons. We are endeavoring to enforce the law strictly, and no Hindu is allowed to enter who cannot show that he is not likely to become a public charge, and who cannot pass the required physical examination. It is possible that at the other ports they have a different class of Hindus to deal with.

"Until the people of California and of this Coast go to Congress and get a law excluding these people, neither I nor any other official under the Government can refuse them permission to land. The fact is that the great majority of Hindus coming here are strong young men of the class of unskilled farm laborers. **Any of them can get a dozen jobs the minute he steps on the dock at San Francisco.** Most of them have some money, and the assertion that they are likely to become public charges is not easy to prove. I dare say that the Hindus are not desirable as citizens, and the remedy is a general Asiatic exclusion law. There is no reason for any discrimination between the different Asiatic peoples in so far as this country is concerned."

Your Secretary, in writing to the Commissioner General of Immigration concerning this statement of Mr. North, said:

How does the Commissioner of Immigration account for the fact that some fifty Hindus whom he recommended for admission, and in which case an appeal was made to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Inspector Ainsworth, were deported by order of the department, in spite of his recommendation that they be admitted? Why was the inspector who appealed against the admission of Hindus and who was sustained by the department, taken off the Board of Special Inquiry and also the work of primary inspection?

The immigration laws are the same for all parts of the United States. Why are Hindus not admitted at other ports if they are eligible at this port?

Another feature: Our neighbor, Canada, imposes a tax of \$300 on all Hindus, although subjects of the British empire. Are we not doing an unfriendly act to allow Hindus to be admitted here so that they can be easily smuggled across the border of a friendly neighbor, while that neighbor puts a tax of \$1000 on the heads of Chinese to discourage their admission and subsequent smuggling into the United States?

The Commissioner states that a considerable number of Hindus have been excluded from here for legal reasons. How many have been excluded who have not been found physically deficient since Inspector Ainsworth has been taken off of that work? Were the fifty Hindus deported by the Department of Commerce and Labor for legal reasons or not? If these fifty were excluded for legal reasons, are not the same reasons applicable in the case of other Hindus?

The Commissioner states that "there is no reason for any discrimination between the different Asiatic peoples in so far as this country is concerned." Is it not a discrimination against the Japanese that all Japanese arriving here are subjected to a rigid investigation, while the distinctly inferior Hindu is admitted with the same facility that the high class British, Scandinavian and other European immigrant receives?

Is it not a fact that the social, industrial and moral characteristics of the Hindus is a sufficient reason to discriminate against them? Why does Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, all white man's country, bar these aliens if there is no reason for it? What would California be for a white man, populated by two or three million Hindus of the class we are now becoming too familiar with?

Despite the assertion of Commissioner of Immigration Hart North that there is no reason to discriminate, the people of California are, in too many instances, justified in their assertions that there are many good and sufficient reasons why these people are not wanted, and will probably indicate them in a more pronounced manner unless this immigration is stopped.

The assertion of Commissioner North that an Asiatic exclusion law is necessary is probably made by him to bolster his action in admitting Hindus.

On June 17, 1910, Mr. Fred Pattison, a member of your Executive Board, and Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics, in a letter to the President of the United States, protested most emphatically against this attitude of Commissioner North, concluding his letter by saying that Commissioner North has fairly demonstrated that however efficient in the past he is not in touch with the present situation, not in harmony with public sentiment in California, nor is he enforcing the law without fear and without favor. His usefulness as Commissioner of Immigration at the port of San Francisco has practically ceased.

It having been brought to the attention of your Executive Board that a Hindu had escaped from the custody of the immigration inspectors, the following telegram was ordered sent:

"San Francisco, June 24, 1910.

"Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

"Washington, D. C.

"The Asiatic Exclusion League requests an investigation of the alleged escape of a Hindu who had been found inadmissible.

"O. A. TVEITMOE, President.

"A. E. YOELL, Secretary."

In a communication which followed, the Secretary was advised that out of 164 Hindus which arrived on the Siberia, about 80 had been excluded owing to the presence of Special Inspector Watts on the Board of Special Inquiry. The letter further stated:

"The Asiatic Exclusion League wants to know why Commissioner North said he could not keep Hindus out. The League would also like to know how many of the Hindus who were not brought before the Board of Special Inquiry, but who were admitted offhand, would have been excluded if they had been brought before the said board.

"Trusting you will give the above subject the attention that such an important matter deserves, etc., I am,

"Yours truly,

"A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer."

"Washington, D. C., June 25, 1910.

"A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League,
"San Francisco, Cal.

"Case of alleged escape of Hindu not before department. Suggest you communicate by mail facts within your knowledge. KEEFE."

To this telegram the following reply was sent:

"San Francisco, June 27, 1910.

"Hon. D. J. Keefe,

"Commissioner of Immigration,
"Washington, D. C.

"Sir:—Replying to your wire of the 25th instant, requesting information as to the escape of a Hindu who had been found inadmissible, as per telegram of the League, I will say that the League's information was a newspaper article which has not yet been denied.

"The League has supported the policy of having the Immigration Station on Angel Island principally for two reasons: to prevent the escape of aliens and to stop the coaching that was practiced when the detention shed was on the Pacific Mail Dock. If it is not possible to prevent the escape of aliens from the station on Angel Island, in the League's opinion one of the strong arguments for its existence is without force.

"The League has asked for this investigation because it believes that with the expensive and well equipped plant that has been provided, and considering the large number of employes in proportion to the number of aliens, either some one in authority is culpable or inefficient, to permit a Hindu to escape.

"The League trusts that an investigation of this case will result in sufficient precaution being taken to prevent a repetition of the matter complained of.

"Very truly yours,

"A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer."

"San Francisco, July 12, 1910.

"Daniel J. Keefe,

"Commissioner General of Immigration,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—Asiatic Exclusion League requests investigation of continued escape of aliens from Angel Island detention station; latest case Chin Suei, a Chinese awaiting deportation; also number of Hindus who escaped from the British ship Aran at Redondo.

"A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer."

Your office desires to report that this case is still before the department.

"San Francisco, July 13, 1910.

"Commissioner General of Immigration,

"Washington, D. C.

"Sir:—At the meeting of the Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League, held Saturday, July 9, 1910, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with your office relative to the admission of polygamous Hindus.

"From press dispatches and through persons interested in this movement in the State of Washington, we learn that Hindus or Mohammedan natives of India, who are admittedly polygamous, are being debarred at Seattle and other Puget Sound ports. We have reasons to believe that the San Francisco branch of the Immigration Service is not making the matter of polygamous belief on the part of these aliens a subject of inquiry or investigation.

"We do not know whether this oversight on their part constitutes a breach of duty or not, but as it is plainly stated in the immigration statutes that the

practice of, or belief in polygamy, constitutes sufficient ground for refusing them admission, we would be pleased to learn what steps we may legally take to enforce the observance of this section of the law.

"We would further call your attention to the fact that from various parts of the State we are learning that many bands of Hindus are in a state of vagrancy, wandering about working intermittently, but becoming more and more reduced to a condition which must eventually result in their becoming public charges. There is absolutely no continuous and remunerative occupation in which these people may engage.

"We are convinced that there are many reasons why these people should be refused admission to the United States, and hope that your office will be able to give the matter your early consideration.

"Respectfully,

"A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer."

"Washington, D. C., July 25, 1910.

"A. E. Yoell, Esq.,

"Sec'y.-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League,

"San Francisco.

"Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, calling attention to the possibility that Hindu arrivals in the United States either practice polygamy or believe in the practice thereof, you are advised that this matter will be brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco, for immediate consideration.

"Very truly yours,

"DANIEL J. KEEFE, Commissioner General."

On August 12 Delegate Pattison again wrote the President concerning the attitude of Commissioner North, saying in part:

"This committee respectfully requests that a thorough investigation be made of the causes leading to this great influx of Hindus into California, with especial reference to the connections, past and present, of the attorneys who appear before the immigration authorities, with members of the Immigration Service.

"This appeal is made to your Excellency because it is rumored that the Commissioner of Immigration boasts that he has sufficient influence to prevent investigation.

"FRED C. PATTISON, Chairman."

To this the following reply was received:

"Washington, D. C., August 30, 1910.

"Mr. Frederick C. Pattison,

"Immigration Committee, San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir:—By reference from the President, your letter of the 12th instant has been received concerning the influx of Hindus into California through the port of San Francisco.

"In response, you are informed that the matter of Hindu immigration is receiving the careful attention of the department and instructions have already been issued, insuring that all arrivals of this race shall be strictly examined under the terms of the existing immigration laws. As you are aware, the law does not specifically exclude aliens of the Hindu race, and it is, therefore, necessary to exclude them, if at all, under the general provisions of the law applicable to all aliens. The Boards of Special Inquiry at San Francisco have been instructed as to the characteristics of the Hindus, which in the bureau's estimation are likely to cause

them to become public charges, and there is no reason to suppose that so far as the law will permit effort will not be made to keep out both Hindus and all other races of aliens who are shown to be inadmissible at the time of inspection.

"Respectfully,

"DANIEL J. KEEFE, Commissioner General."

During the period covered by this correspondence, and aware of the contemplated visit of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel to this port, communications were sent to organizations affiliated with this League requesting that resolutions be adopted and submitted to Secretary Nagel, and that if possible a committee be appointed to wait upon him and make a verbal protest. Some two hundred organizations responded.

We regret to say that the Secretary reached this city unannounced on the night of September 9th, and declared his intention of leaving on the 10th. Finding it impossible to assemble the committee in time to meet the Secretary, the aid of His Honor, Mayor McCarthy, was enlisted, who waited upon Mr. Nagel on his return from Angel Island where he had been investigating the conditions prevailing at the immigration station. After a brief informal discussion of the problem of Asiatic immigration on the Pacific Coast, the Mayor submitted the following typewritten statement, receiving assurances that the question would be thoroughly investigated:

"Mr. Secretary: It is my privilege, as well as my pleasure, to extend to you a most cordial welcome to the City of San Francisco. We of the Pacific Coast are fully alive to the great good that may come to us by having the opportunity to come in direct contact with those high in authority in the affairs of the nation, and especially to confer on those affairs of national and local importance, in which we are both interested.

"You will perhaps agree with me that one of the most pressing, as well as most delicate questions is that of Asiatic immigration, over which your department has jurisdiction. A phase of this migration has become prominent during the past year in the movement of Hindus through this port.

"I will not take up your time by an exhaustive review of Hindu immigration, but will seek to convey an idea of the sentiment of the people of California, and particularly of the citizens of this city, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Executive. I deem it my duty to say to you that the same reasons that have operated to cause the Chinese exclusion law to be enacted; that have been the cause of the agreement between this Government and the government of Japan, which is being honorably kept, exist with renewed and redoubled force regarding the immigration of Hindus. This, Mr. Secretary, is no sectional feeling or narrow prejudice against Hindus as a people, any more than it is against other Asiatics, but it is an emphatic evidence that this city, this State and this nation is the result of the labors, the privations and the successes of the white race who now populate it, and that this free and independent people will not tolerate the introduction of a servile class. The plea that these people are needed to develop the resources of the country is narrow, selfish and specious. It is a twentieth century rehabilitation of that argument that introduced the black man from Africa as a slave in the early history of the nation, at what cost in blood and progress I need not tell you.

"That this State needs Hindus for labor is not the fact, but that Hindus are employed here, and permitted to come, keeps our own laboring class east of the Rocky Mountains from coming here, for they will not seek to compete with this class of people.

"Pause for a moment to consider this subject in its alarming aspects. . . . In India there is a population of about 370,000,000. If one of these is legally entitled to emigrate here, fifty are, five thousand, aye, yes, **five million are**. What, then, would be the conditions on this Pacific slope with a population of five million servile, enervated members of a degenerated race? Is it not within the province of this Government to protect itself against such a condition of affairs, and is not now the time to take appropriate action before it is too late? Do we wish to transmit to posterity a social and industrial heritage that will surely end in internal warfare? I believe, and I think the majority of the people in this State will sustain me on this point, that all the machinery of the law should be invoked to effectually put a stop to this migration while it is yet time, and that no technical quibble should be allowed to interfere with the welfare of this commonwealth."

Secretary Nagel left for Washington on August 10th, and on Wednesday, August 13th, the San Francisco "Chronicle" printed the following:

"TAYLOR FINISHES INVESTIGATION.

"Secret Service Man Goes to Washington With Proof of North's Mismanagement.

"Chinese Bureau Probed. Many Coolies Alleged to Be Landed Despite Protests of Faithful Inspectors.

"United States Secret Service Detective Richard H. Taylor left for Washington last Monday for the purpose of laying before the Department of Commerce and Labor the result of his investigations into the conduct of the Immigration Office at this port. It was generally supposed that for several months past he had been engaged in gathering data in the cases of substituted tints of Chinese in the clerk's office of the United States District Court. While he did this, it occupied but a small portion of his time. His real work has been in the investigation of the office presided over by United States Immigration Commissioner Hart H. North.

"For several years it has been noted that a large number of the most important Chinese exclusion cases—those in which the defendant and his backers were able to pay large fees for legal and other services—were taken by Fred C. Clift, at one time a law partner of North. This naturally caused comment among other attorneys who did not happen to have influence at headquarters, and they began to complain quietly, but the more they complained the more cases Clift received. The Chinese, who are not slow to guess at what is behind a screen, preferred Clift because they thought he had great influence with North. Then the attorneys who had been left out in the cold complained that certain cases were 'farmed out' to a certain clique of attorneys who were known as adherents of Clift.

Investigation Ordered.

"North could not be held responsible for the fact that Clift was getting the cream of the Chinese business, but as time wore on, especially since the office was removed from this city to Angel Island, certain peculiar things happened which led the department to order Taylor to make a secret investigation. Among other things, Taylor learned that Chinese awaiting a landing were often detained at the detention sheds of the Mail Dock for weeks, but that within the last year Chinese have been landed by order of North before the inspectors had had an opportunity of making proper investigations.

"The following case in point is among those investigated by the Secret Service man: A certain Chinese claiming to be a native American returned

from China with a girl, which he alleged was his daughter. He named a Chinese couple in San Jose as his parents for proof of his nativity. The inspectors found that the San Jose couple were not the parents of the applicant and that he was an impostor. They asked North to allow them a little more time in which to collect the proofs, but North ordered the man and the girl landed at once, saying at the same time that he was not going to allow the Chinese to be held up for blackmail. Several similar cases in which North ordered Chinese landed despite the protests of the inspectors were also investigated by Taylor and will be incorporated in his report to the department.

"About a year ago the law department of the Government sent to the office in this city Deputy Attorney General Watts for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Within six months after his arrival he had closed this port effectually against the admission of Chinese laborers seeking to enter by false pretenses. Then the atmosphere of the Angel Island office became frigid.

Watts and North Clash.

"North spoke to Watts only when the exigencies of duty required and by his manner made Watts feel very uncomfortable. Watts was assisted by Charles Mehan, who has been at the head of the Chinese Bureau for years. At about this time the official cold wave struck the office. Mehan's power, including his yellow jacket and peacock feathers, were taken away from him, and Inspector Kennah was appointed as his assistant in name, but his superior officer in fact. Since then, it is said by persons familiar with the conditions, that whatever Kennah says is law, and that Mehan takes orders meekly from Kennah.

"Other inspectors who have displayed zeal in the performance of their duties have also been chilled by the cold wave. Four of them were transferred some weeks ago to other ports on the plea of good of the service. The charges preferred against North some time ago by Inspector Ainsworth were also referred to Taylor for investigation.

"Taylor takes with him to Washington a large number of affidavits and extracts from the records so as to make North's conduct of the office plain to the department."

Your office has for some time been in possession of information concerning easy methods by which Asiatics obtain admission through this port of San Francisco, but much of it being of a confidential nature, can only be used in an official investigation.

We feel assured that the admission of all diseased and incapable Asiatics has ceased, and that our efforts for the exclusion of Hindu labor will soon be crowned with success.

Your Executive Board recommends that the Secretary be sent to represent the League at the convention of the State Federation of Labor to be held in Los Angeles next month.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

A. E. Yoell, Secretary-Treasurer.

By motion, unanimously concurred in by all delegates present, the report was received, adopted and ordered printed in the record.

New Business.

By motion of Delegate Anthony, seconded by many other delegates and concurred in by the members present, the Secretary was directed to provide

for the printing and distribution of the views of all candidates for Governor, the State Senate and Assembly to be elected at the coming election—regarding Asiatic exclusion, the ownership of land in California by Asiatics, and the segregation of same in our public schools.

The platforms of the various parties relating to Asiatic exclusion were also ordered incorporated in the pamphlet.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

The following replies to the League's letter of June 28, in answer to questions in reference to Asiatic Exclusion Legislation, were received and ordered spread in full upon the record, together with the platforms of the different political parties:

THEODORE A. BELL,

Atty.-at-Law,

Room 412 Crocker Building,

(Copy) San Francisco, Cal.

July 28, 1910.

A. E. Yoell, Secretary-Treasurer, Asiatic Exclusion League,
Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—I have before me your letter of June 28th, 1910, requesting me to define my position in respect to several phases of the Asiatic question, which you submit in the form of questions. It is a pleasure to reply frankly and squarely to these questions, and I assure you that the delay in my reply has been entirely due to the pressure of business and not to any desire to avoid the issues you present. Taking your inquiries in the order in which they are submitted, I beg to reply as follows:

Q. Are you in favor of excluding from the United States territories all Asiatics, except certificated merchants, students and travelers, and that all such merchants, students and travelers found performing any labor or engaging in any occupation other than that for which they were certificated, be immediately deported by United States authorities?

A. Replying to the above question, I answer unequivocally, yes.

Q. If elected, will you favor a law forbidding and prohibiting all Asiatics from owning and acquiring real property in any manner in the State of California?

A. Replying to the above question I beg to state that I am heartily in favor of forbidding and prohibiting Asiatics from owning or acquiring real property in any manner in the State of California, and I shall favor all legislation that can be enacted to that end.

Q. If elected, will you favor a measure to so amend the Chinese Segregation School Law of the State so that it will apply to all Asiatic residents in the State?

A. I believe that no Asiatic or Oriental should be permitted to sit in our schools with our white children; and, if I were Governor of this State, I would use my utmost power to secure the passage of an amendment to the Chinese Segregation School Law that would plainly and distinctly provide for separate schools for all Asiatics and Orientals. And believing that it is one of the absolute prerogatives of the State to determine and apply its own policies to the education of its youth, I would use every power that the State government provides to enforce the present law and any amendment thereto relative to the segregation of school children.

Q. If elected, will you favor a bill extending the present State law prohibiting the intermarriage of Chinese and white persons so that it will apply to all Asiatic races and their descendants?

A. The intermarriage of white persons with Chinese, Japanese, Hindus or any other colored race, to my mind is a positive menace to our civilization, and can have no other effect than to break down our American ideals and institutions, and I would strongly urge an extension of our present law so as to prohibit all intermarriages.

Q. If elected, will you, as Governor of the State of California, carry out the wishes of your constituency regarding Asiatic Exclusion, and would you oppose the mandates of the "Big Stick" whether that instrument be wielded by a Chief Executive, or by representatives of interests opposed to Asiatic Exclusion?

A. In reply to this question I believe that it is the duty of the Governor of this, or any other State, to carry out the wishes of his constituency in regard to Asiatic Exclusion and the treatment of the Asiatics who reside among us. The State possesses all sovereign rights which have not been expressly delegated to the Federal Union; and a Chief Executive of California owes it to himself and the State to defend every attack upon the rights of the State, and should resent any interference from Federal quarters in the exercise of these rights. If I am elected Governor of California, I shall be guided by the well defined line which exists between State and Federal authority, and no inherent or constitutional right that this State enjoys will be laid upon any altar of compromise. I believe in giving all classes of people a fair hearing, but I know of no argument that could be presented to my mind that would change my conviction that our country, and especially our own glorious California, should be protected at every point from the encroachment of the people of Asia.

It is my earnest desire to take a position on Asiatic Exclusion that cannot be misconstrued. I have already expressed to you my hope that the evils of Asiatic encroachment may be stopped at the fountain head by a Federal statute prohibiting such encroachment along the lines of the Chinese Exclusion Law, but in the absence of effective Federal legislation to that end, I believe that the State should exhaust the last ounce of its rights and powers in preserving itself from such dangers. The time to be vigilant is **now**, and I shall be glad to co-operate with your League in guarding the State against any insidious encroachments of Orientals that may ultimately lead to their gaining a foothold here that will **become increasingly difficult to dislodge.**

I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THEODORE A. BELL.

Democratic Platform.

No. 7. The exclusion of all Asiatic Labor.

No. 20. The adoption of the Sanford Bill preventing Asiatics who are not eligible to citizenship from owning land in California.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

856-858 Mills Building, San Francisco.

May 18, 1910.

A. E. Yoell, Sec. Asiatic Exclusion League,

San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—I have received from the Asiatic Exclusion League two in-

vitations to be present and address it. The first invitation you refer to was never received by me. I will be out of town practically all of the time until the latter part of July, and indeed, at the times you have suggested in the past, I have not been in the city. It will be impossible for me, therefore, to address your League.

I may add, however, that I favor Asiatic Exclusion.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HIRAM W. JOHNSON.

San Francisco, July 29, 1910.

A. E. Yoell, Esq., Sec. Asiatic Exclusion League,
San Francisco, California.

My Dear Sir:—I have just received your letter of July 27th, 1910, inviting me to address the Asiatic Exclusion League, Sunday, August 7, 1910, at 2:30 p. m. I am very sorry, indeed, that my engagements are such that I cannot appear at the time mentioned. I repeat to you, however, what I have heretofore said to you, that I favor Asiatic Exclusion.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) HIRAM W. JOHNSON.

Republican Platform.

No. 16. We declare our faith in the unswerving opposition of the people of California to the further admission of Oriental laborers, and we urge upon Congress and the President the adoption of all necessary measures to guard against this evil.

Socialist Platform.

Part C, No. 8. We favor all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike breakers and contract laborers and the mass immigration and importation of Mongolian or Hindu labor caused or stimulated by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organization of American labor and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

October, 1910

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Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th St., San Francisco, Oct. 16, 1910.

The Asiatic Exclusion League was called to order at the above date and place by Vice-President E. B. Carr at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and adopted as printed, the same having been distributed to affiliated organizations and in the hands of all delegates present.

Credentials and Communications.

All credentials as recommended by the Executive Board were received and, by motion, all delegates seated.

From Frederick M. L. Van Orden, submitting the particulars of an incident relating to the requested removal from office of Immigration Commissioner North, and endorsing the League's petition; received and the Secretary requested to send a copy to the Commissioner General.

From F. W. Brandis, Secretary of the Santa Clara County Exclusion League, in reply to the League's request for the record of B. Grant Taylor, candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, relative to his connection with a number of Japanese cases wherein Mr. Taylor was employed as a special prosecutor; received and referred to the Campaign Committee with instructions to give same the widest possible publicity.

Report of Executive Board.

Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates:—Pursuant to your instructions at the last meeting, your office has had the replies from all gubernatorial candidates to the League's queries printed in circular form for distribution among the members of the League throughout the State, a number of which are here for the delegates, the circulation of which is requested among their friends.

Petition to the President.

At a recent date Commissioner North began to solicit letters of commendation from everybody he knew, even begging Collector of Port Stratton for a letter of endorsement, notwithstanding the fact that before charges were preferred against the Commissioner his attitude towards Mr. Stratton was exceedingly arrogant and haughty.

In order to offset this late move of Mr. North and to show the Executive Department that Californians are almost unanimous in their belief in the incompetency of North, your Executive Board immediately prepared the following petition:

"Petition to the President of the United States:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, respectfully petition you to remove from his office Hart H. North, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of San Francisco.

"We believe he has been negligent in the administration of his office in respect to the Chinese Exclusion Law.

"We believe that he has violated the Immigration Law in publicly inviting Hindus to come to this country by announcing in the press that 'there are a dozen jobs for every Hindu who lands.'

"We believe that he has been incompetent in the exercise of his office in that

he has permitted aliens to escape and then falsely reported upon it to the Department.

"We assert that his permitting his friend and business partner, F. C. Clift, to have a large and profitable practice in immigration and Chinese affairs before him in his capacity as a public official, is scandalous and is, in itself, sufficient reason for his removal."

The first portion of this petition, 61 feet in length, containing about 1800 names, has been forwarded to the President for his consideration, and at the present time nearly 1000 more names of prominent citizens are on file at your office ready for transmission.

This work will be continued until final disposition of the charges now pending against the Commissioner.

Hindu Immigration.

In relation to the incoming Hindus, the League is to be commended for its campaign inasmuch as the deportations are greater in number and closer scrutiny is given to all aliens landing at this port. In this respect we desire to report that the immigration officials boarded the steamer Lurline last Wednesday, the 12th instant, and found five Hindus who presented certificates purporting to show admittance at Honolulu. The inspector not being satisfied that these Hindus were the persons the certificates called for, ordered them to Angel Island for further investigation.

This new trick to land, namely, the escaping of strict examination at this port by breaking trip at Honolulu, appeared in the San Francisco Examiner on September 28, wherein it was stated that 25 Hindus from Honolulu arrived on the Liner Sierra and were permitted to land on account of having already been admitted to the United States. The success of this number in reaching the mainland with so little difficulty was immediately brought to the attention of the Commissioner General by your Secretary, and in reply Commissioner Keefe stated that "the matter of Hindu immigration at the present time is receiving the earnest consideration of the Bureau, and the Department, and every effort is being made to enforce the general provisions of the law with reference to this and all other classes of aliens."

That this is a fact, is shown by the manner in which the five Hindus were disposed of by the immigration officials on board the Lurline last Wednesday, as above reported.

Synopsis of the League's Work Since the Great Fire of 1906.

As you may remember, it was during the latter part of that year one of our school troubles took place which induced the President to threaten California with dire and summary punishment by the armed forces of the United States, but his utterances caused such an uproar throughout the Pacific Coast and inter-mountain States that an investigation of the numbers coming here via Hawaii caused the President to modify his position and later on to approve an amendment to the Immigration Act of March, 1907, which prohibits Japanese booked to Hawaii from coming to the mainland.

A study of the various reports on file in the office of the League leads to the conclusion that the importers of Japanese labor took immediate advantage of the distress of San Francisco and vicinity to import Asiatics, especially Japanese, by the wholesale. In 1906 there were 14,243 Japanese admitted to the United States, landing primarily at Honolulu, and then being transhipped to the mainland, via San Francisco, Seattle and Canadian ports, the ultimate destination of over 60 per cent. being California.

The President's proclamation forbidding this transshipment of Japanese was issued in March, 1907, and had no appreciable effect until about July following. However, on reviewing the immigration report for the fiscal year 1907, ending June 30, doubts as to the efficacy of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" received a rude shock. The legitimate immigration—that is, through the immigration offices, **had reached the enormous number of 30,226.**

(It must be borne in mind that the figures quoted relate only to immigrants, those coming as cabin passengers being classed as non-immigrants.)

We also learned that during the year there had been about **10,000 illegal entries, 8,000** via Mexico, and **2,000** via the Canadian border, a total of **40,000** Japanese in one year, besides about **2,000** non-immigrants, and out of this great number only a few over **4,000** were females. Thus it is seen that during the period of our greatest trouble, June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1907, Japanese immigration increased **26,000**. Investigations conducted during this year convinced us that the Japanese in California had increased from **40,000** in October, 1905, to **70,000** in October, 1907.

It must not, however, be inferred that the League was idle during this time. The loss of our files by fire and the subsequent disarrangement of the office and lack of funds caused much delay, but early in the fiscal year 1908 we were making our protests, and those of our friends east of the Rockies, felt at Washington, with the result that illegal entries via Canada and Mexico were almost eliminated, while the arrival of laborers from Canada was stopped entirely. This year, 1908, the arrivals were only **15,803**, a decrease approximately of **24,000**. A specially agreeable feature of the immigration for the year 1908 was that only **9,544** Japanese came to the mainland, 1,200 of whom were in transit to Mexico, and also that **5,700** departed for the Orient.

For 1909 a better showing is made. Arrivals—and this includes Hawaii, **4,443**; departures, **7,493**; a decrease of **3,050**. For the fiscal year ending June, 1910, arrivals, **3,739**; departures, **6,992**; a decrease of **3,253**.

That the persistent and aggressive agitation of the League and its educational work in the Eastern States has brought about this reduction in Japanese immigration is beyond question, and had a League been started in 1890 when they first began to come in numbers, California would have been saved many millions of dollars.

There is one weak spot in our armor, and it is a dangerous one; it is this: unless the influx of Hindus can be stopped, the Japanese may get restive at seeing their laborers barred while Hindus are admitted, and abrogate the existing agreement.

During the investigation of the Japanese, conducted in 1907, we began to find that numbers of Hindus were arriving in California from British Columbia. Being unable to start a special investigation because of lack of funds, we were compelled to rest content with what information we could obtain while looking after the Japs, and in February, 1908, the data obtained was embodied in a report to the League. At that time we became convinced that the Hindu population of the Coast approximated 10,000, and learned that they were gradually working their way into California.

From that time until now we have worked hard in our efforts to check the influx of these wretched creatures, and if it were not for the obstructive attitude of Hart H. North, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of San Francisco, who says he can find no law under which they may be excluded and that they have the same right as any other alien, we would have met with better success.

Mr. North has given ground for grave suspicion; in fact, it is almost

a conviction that his attitude is caused by ulterior motives. Charges have been preferred against him, his immediate superiors and even the President have been appealed to, and we are impatiently awaiting the investigation that must inevitably take place. We have used, and are still using, all the means at our command, and should our efforts be unsuccessful in preventing the admission of Hindus there is but one other remedy to apply—**the party in power must be held responsible.**

In addition to the problems confronting us through the presence of Japanese, Koreans and Hindus, the Chinese question is again assuming dangerous proportions. Determined efforts are being made by the advocates of cheap Asiatic labor to break down the existing Asiatic Exclusion Laws, and they are being aided by a coterie of clever and unscrupulous attorneys. As an illustration of what is being accomplished in this line back east, and the inability of the immigration officials to cope with the danger, it is only necessary to state that the United States District Court of New York in a period of ten years admitted 12,000 Chinese who came over the Canadian border, and advanced the claim that they were "Native Sons." Being discharged on these grounds, and receiving a certificate from the court virtually admits them to citizenship. That unlawful measures are being used for the admission of Asiatics through the port of San Francisco is well known to us, and though we have friends in all parts of the United States who keep us posted, we are hampered by the fact, especially in San Francisco, that whenever a conscientious official endeavors to perform his full duty he is either removed to another station or charges are preferred against him and his usefulness destroyed.

It is a remarkable fact that during the fiscal year 1909 more Chinese were admitted to the United States than for any previous year since 1883 (7,014 in 1900 against 8,031 in 1883).

Your Executive Board wants to warn you, that no matter how much has been accomplished the fight must go on, and more vigorously than ever. With 100,000 Asiatics in the State, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and Filipinos, we dare make the assertion that unless the League had been organized in 1905 there would have been half a million.

The Latest Menace.

While the Asiatic Exclusion League was not organized for a narrow or partisan purpose, it has been compelled from time to time to bear severe criticism in that it is alleged to oppose the liberal provisions of the founders of this country. This has not been so, and is not so at present. The League has no animosity or prejudice against the people of Asia, in Asia; but the League has decided objections to Asiatics on the Pacific Coast of the United States, or in any part of the United States, as a matter of fact.

From time to time, as circumstances seem to direct, the League has urged against Asiatic immigration such reasons as appeared pertinent and to meet existing conditions. It now has an entirely new phase of the question to deal with, and that is the evidence discovered by Dr. W. M. Glover of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, which shows that about 65 per cent. of the Asiatics coming to our Coast are suffering from the disease commonly known as "hook worm." This is a new and astounding discovery, and it is simply additional evidence why the principles upon which the Asiatic Exclusion League is founded should be upheld by our people. The League has long contended that it was unfair and unjust to the working men of the Pacific Coast to be forced to compete with Oriental laborers. There has been much opposition to this on the part of those who sought cheap labor and cared nothing for the white laborer who was forced to compete with him.

This has been the underlying motive for opposition to the Asiatic Exclusion League, and it goes without saying it has been purely a selfish one. The argument is advanced from time to time that the agricultural or other resources of our State would suffer, and that those who sought to develop them would become bankrupt unless they are allowed Oriental cheap labor. This is but a subterfuge and a sophism. The fact is, that the presence of even a small number of Asiatics on the Pacific Coast has caused white labor from the eastern part of the United States to stay away from here, because that inherent pride of race is deep in the breast of every white man, be he never so humble, and will not permit him to offer his service in competition with Asiatics. And again, it were better that the so-called agricultural industries of California be a little longer in development, and that that development, instead of being shared by mixed races, be the legacy and the inheritance to our successors unembarrassed by race problems. How much sorrow, suffering and loss of all that is dear to mankind would have been saved in the early sixties if a couple of generations before the original planters in the thirteen colonies had not sought to develop the United States by the introduction of slave labor.

But aside and beyond all this, it now develops that these undesirable immigrants, or at least large numbers of them, are suffering from dangerous diseases. It is fortunate, indeed, that Dr. Glover has made this discovery at this time. When arguments that appeal to patriotism and to the duty we owe our kind fail, **perhaps the statement that our present health is being jeopardized may bring the sense of danger so near home that a more active interest will be felt in the exclusion of Asiatics.** It is a matter of general knowledge among medical men that nearly all these Orientals carry with them the bacilli of various Asiatic diseases, such as cholera, bubonic plague, hook-worm, etc. These people in their native habitat have developed a degree of resistance to these germs which, in a measure, makes them immune. But when they come to this country they bring the germs with them, and from one cause or another they are spread about so that at any time we may not be surprised at isolated and unaccounted for cases of Oriental diseases. An illustration of how this thing works out will be found in a condition that existed on the Russian river this summer. Suddenly, and without warning, a number of cases of typhoid fever broke out on the Russian river among the people who were spending their vacations there, and none could account for this sudden epidemic. It has been learned, however, since then that on the upper water shed of the Russian river, and along some of the smaller creeks that empty into it, numbers of Hindus had camped, living a nomadic life, as is their custom when out of regular employment. There is no doubt in our mind but that the refuse from these camps found its way to the lower waters of the Russian river and was the cause of the epidemic above noted.

We have sought to make clear to all the great danger that exists from this Oriental immigration. We want to impress upon the people of our country in as vivid a manner as possible the necessity of calling an absolute halt on this incoming tide. We want to ask every patriotic citizen to use his influence with those in power to put a stop to it, and we don't mean by that any half-way measure or any compromise condition. We do mean an absolute bar to the immigration of Asiatic laborers to the United States. We don't wish to be misunderstood to the extent of refusing admission to bona fide merchants, travelers and scholars from Asia who seek to come here from one cause or another, but we do come out uncompromisingly against any further Oriental labor, and with the renewed argument and evidence that their coming here is a menace to the health as well as

to the material prosperity and the social life of the white man. We ask the support and endorsement of all American citizens of the principles of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Communications from Candidates for State Office.

Numerous communications have been received from candidates aspiring to the various offices within the gift of the people of California who, with a few exceptions to be taken up later, announce themselves as heartily in favor of the purpose of this "League" and pledge themselves, if elected, to aid and assist in the passage of laws that will not only exclude all Asiatics from the United States, but will prevent their occupation of our lands, the usurpation of our industries, the pollution of our blood by intermarriage and the corrupting influences by association with our children in school and in domestic life.

U. S. SENATORS.

Edwin A. Meserve. John D. Works.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Robert P. Troy.	William Kent.	John R. Childs.
D. E. McKinlay.	J. R. Knowland.	J. C. Needham.
Thomas E. Hayden.	John E. Raker.	Julius Kahn.
E. A. Hayes.	Chas. Davison.	J. G. Zumwalt.
Jas. McLachlan.	Lewis R. Kirby.	W. F. Englebright.
Henry Hawson.	Walter Macarthur.	

GOVERNOR.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.)	S. P. Meads (Pro.)	C. F. Curry (R.)
Alden Anderson (R.)	Theodore A. Bell (D.)	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Dick Ferris. Francis V. Keesling.

STATE SENATORS.

James A. Snook.	Wm. H. Schooler.	Henry W. Osthoff.
A. M. Drew.	D. J. Toomey.	Thomas M. Searey.
G. W. Cartwright.	E. J. Callan.	Thos. J. Kennedy.
Chas. P. Huey.	John J. Cassidy.	John Newsom.
John H. Graves.	F. W. W. Shanahan.	Edgar C. Levey.
J. D. Hammond.	Edward J. Tyrrell.	J. R. Dorsey.
Edw. F. Bryant.	D. M. Hammack.	Marc Anthony.
Marshall Black.	H. H. Luttrell.	A. A. Caminetti.
John W. Sweeney.	J. W. P. Laird.	

ASSEMBLYMEN.

R. L. Telfer.	Dan E. Williams.	Julius Frankel.
J. H. Tibbits.	Sumner Crosby.	John A. Halpin.
Grove L. Johnson.	Lawrence Wilson.	Geo. A. Wentworth.
H. W. A. Weske.	——— Moores.	C. O. Hawley.
Redmond C. Staats.	John E. Mullally.	J. E. White.
W. D. L. Held.	Henry N. Beatty.	Dr. G. E. Malone.
John F. Becket.	W. Doell.	Harry Polsley.
G. M. Steele.	John I. Stafford.	Marius J. Kast.
Lewis L. Dennett.	Ben Berry.	E. E. Mayham.
Daniel R. Hayes.	Arthur Joell.	M. L. Stern.
N. L. Levering.	Fred Judson.	D. F. H. Phillips.
Fred C. Gerdes.	Chas. O'Connor.	Mark Sena.
Fred H. Hall.	C. G. H. Bennink.	Edward Barron.
T. S. Knowles.	J. Will Smith.	Geo. R. Burke.
F. J. Walker.	Chris J. Walsh.	Philip Heim.
John F. Davis.	Wm. J. Hanlon.	Fred C. Pattison.
A. M. Lumley.	S. P. Blumenberg.	Jas. W. Bonney.
J. W. Struckenbruck.	Henry L. Von Werthen.	Chas. R. Detrich.
D. B. Thompson.		

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Frank C. Jordan.

The replies of the following candidates are not entirely satisfactory, some of them being evasive, and one of them positively insulting. Some of the candidates seem to be unaware that we make a distinction between an Asiatic Exclusion Law, which is a matter for the Federal authorities, and remedial measures which are within the police powers of the State. The letters not entirely satisfactory are as follows:

SENATORS.

Jas. W. Rea, Twenty-eighth District.
A. E. Boynton, Sixth District.
Leroy A. Wright, Fortieth District.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

John P. Dunkin, Twenty-eighth District.
Lyman Farwell, Seventy-first District.
Geo. H. Harlan, Twenty-first District.
Chas. A. Bliss, Seventeenth District.
Sydney M. Cuthbertson, Fifty-seventh District.
A. E. Becker, Sixty-sixth District.
E. C. Gaylord, Tenth District.

State Labor Commissioner Mackenzie.

Respecting the report of the State Labor Commissioner that "California needs more Japanese," a report that has been scattered broadcast throughout the United States, and has undone much of the good work of this League, we submit the following

SENATE RESOLUTION,

introduced by Senator A. Caminetti at the first special session of the California Legislature, September 9, 1910:

"Whereas, The State Labor Commissioner has, in his report concerning Japanese laborers in California, expressed his opinion on the necessity for

such laborers in this State, and thus without authority misrepresented the wishes of the people of this commonwealth; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the opinion of said Labor Commissioner is hereby disapproved by this Senate."

This resolution was adopted without debate and without a dissenting vote.

To offset the Mackenzie report, and to show that California is unified upon the subject of Asiatic exclusion and restriction, it is recommended that the entire correspondence of candidates, together with the Senate Resolution, be printed in a separate pamphlet, a copy of which, together with the June proceedings containing editorial condemnation of Mackenzie, be placed upon the desk of each United States Senator and Representative at the last session of the Sixty-first Congress and the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, and also upon the desk of each Senator and Assemblyman at the next session of the State Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

Upon motion, the report of the Executive Board was received and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Delegate Benham, the Secretary was ordered to forward a report of all candidates making unsatisfactory replies to the League, to all delegates of the State Federation of Labor and to the press throughout the State.

Upon motion of Delegate Negrich the Secretary was directed to write President Taft, requesting that an order be issued similar to that promulgated by President Roosevelt, prohibiting the migration of Japanese to the mainland, to the end that that avenue for the admission of Hindus be closed.

Reports of Fraternal Delegates.

The Secretary reported extensively on the conditions in Los Angeles, particularly referring to the inroads Japanese are making in all lines of occupations and industries—likewise the intermarriage of that race with whites. The delegate stated that he had received a very courteous and respectful hearing at the hands of the Federation Convention, reporting that strong resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting affiliated bodies not now contributing to the funds of the League to do so within the limits of their power.

Delegates Negrich and Grahame reported having attended a mass meeting of the Sacramento Exclusion League on Monday, October 10, and that the same was well attended, merchants and business men being well represented. The delegates reported that the Sacramento League at this time was merely formative, being composed of a committee of twelve appointed by the Federated Trades. Another meeting is to be held after the elections in November, at which time organization will be perfected.

The delegates stated that the business men are beginning to feel the pinch of Japanese competition. Little Tokio consists of four blocks in one of the best parts of town, and were a wall built about it, it would be self-sustaining in every respect except that a loophole would be required to permit the earnings of Japanese in the farming districts to send in their money to the banks and purchase supplies.

Every trade is being represented—banks, commission merchants, insurance, and in fact everything that goes to make up an American community. It is difficult to find a hotel, restaurant, rooming-house or saloon where

Japanese or Chinese are not employed, and it is not too much to say that Sacramentans are getting tired of these conditions.

Mr. Kent and Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson addressed the meeting, and while their remarks caused some enthusiasm, your delegates received the most earnest attention, and after the meeting adjourned hearty congratulations were extended for the convincing manner in which the danger of the different phases of Asiatic Immigration had been presented.

New Business.

The following resolution, introduced by the Secretary, was unanimously carried:

"Whereas, The Asiatic Exclusion League has learned with interest of the important discoveries of Dr. W. M. Glover, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, showing that about 65 per cent. of Asiatic immigrants to the Pacific Coast are suffering with a dangerous and highly contagious disease known as 'hook-worm'; and

"Whereas, This League believes that prompt and vigorous measures should be taken by the State and Federal authorities to at once safeguard the health of this section by efficient and comprehensive measures; therefore be it

"Resolved, That a vote of appreciation and confidence be given to Dr. Glover in recognition of his meritorious services; and be it further

"Resolved, That the honorable Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, under whose joint jurisdiction Dr. Glover is acting, be furnished with a copy of these resolutions with the request that every assistance be given him in order that he may more completely scrutinize every alien who comes to this Coast from the Orient, and ascertain whether he may be suffering from disease. And be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of Congress from this State, with a request that he lend his aid in the accomplishment of the above object."

It was unanimously agreed to instruct the Campaign Committee to do what they could to accomplish the defeat of Dominick J. Beban, candidate for State Senator, 24th District; Nathan C. Coglan, Assemblyman, 41st District, and Milton L. Schmitt, 40th Assembly District.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Asiatic Exclusion League
SAN FRANCISCO

January, 1911

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Held at
Chicago, Ill., June 1-5, 1908

1908

Proceedings of Asiatic Exclusion League

Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, January 15, 1911.

The Asiatic Exclusion League was called to order at the above date and place by Vice-President E. B. Carr, at 2:45 p. m., in the absence of President Tveitmoe, who was attending the convention of the State Building Trades Council of California.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present and distributed among affiliated organizations.

Credentials.

All credentials as recommended by the Executive Board were received and on motion the delegates were seated.

Report of Executive Board.

Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates—Pursuant to your instructions, your Executive Board has been dealing extensively with the questions relative to the advisability of this League advocating the writing of the present Chinese Exclusion Act in the general Immigration Laws.

In submitting a partial report, we desire to quote a few extracts on this immigration from the Commissioner General's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

The following comparison between the number of Chinese who sought admission under the various claims permitted by the law during the years 1906-1910 inclusive are given. There were admitted in:

1906	2,732
1907	3,255
1908	4,624
1909	6,395
1910	5,950

It will be noted that the admissions for the past year are 7 per cent. less than for the preceding year, 28 per cent. greater than for 1908, 83 per cent. greater than for 1907, and 118 per cent. greater than for 1906.

Deportations.

1906	205
1907	259
1908	364
1909	564
1910	969

It will be seen by this table that the ratio of deportations has increased 73 per cent. for the past year over 1909, 92 per cent. greater than for 1908, 89 per cent. greater than for 1907, and 100 per cent. greater than for 1906.

The report states that this increase of rejections is due to the fact that improvement in methods and their effectiveness that naturally occur as experience is gained—the advantages that have accrued to the Government by reason of the opening of the new immigration station on Angel Island, which

has lessened the opportunities for coaching of witnesses in fraudulent cases—and the fact that there has come to this port during the past year a larger proportion than usual of inadmissible Chinese. The report points out several instances where Chinese applying for admission, who had obtained certificates of good character from their own Government and succeeded in having such certificate approved by United States consular officers, turned out to be frauds and imposters. The League, however, has information that this class of immigrant is well coached before taking ship in the Orient, and it is to be hoped that thorough investigation will be made at the different points of embarkation.

It is gratifying to report that owing to the manner in which the Department is rounding up contraband Asiatics, with a determination of breaking up the ring of smugglers who are operating along the Mexican border, it will be but a matter of time when this "underground railroad" will be closed and these illegal entries minimized.

In this connection your Executive Board is pleased to take advantage of this opportunity to commend Commissioner General Daniel J. Keefe, who personally directed the campaign against Chinese smugglers by adding more inspectors to the force now on guard along the border line, as a conscientious, efficient and high-minded officer, who is carrying out a work under trying circumstances, and who is in need of all the support and moral upholding that the people of this Coast can extend to him.

As this matter has shown that public interest has been growing and has now become general, particularly on account of the many intricate questions that have arisen, your Executive Board communicated with many authorities on the subject, and beg to submit the views of some of our Congressmen.

Mr. Hayes says: "I am of the opinion that the leading features of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be embodied in the Immigration Laws. This can follow the enactment of some such legislation as my bill (H. R. 20379) proposes.

"Persons who under the provisions of Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are ineligible to become citizens of the United States, unless they are merchants, teachers, students or travelers for curiosity or pleasure.

"It will first be necessary to secure legislative endorsement for the proposition that all Asiatic laborers are to be excluded. This having been done, the embodiment in the law of the Chinese Exclusion Act, as well as some other new provisions which I believe to be necessary, would be comparatively easy.

"What I have stated indicates what I think about incorporating the Chinese Exclusion Act and all other exclusion legislation in the Immigration Law. I have long believed that this is the only effective way to exclude Asiatic laborers. We should not single out the Chinese, Japanese or any other particular nation for exclusion, but should exclude them on general principle, which should be clearly stated and defined in our immigration laws."

Congressman Knowland states that there are a number of loopholes in the present Chinese Exclusion Law, but that just how to provide against them is a serious question; and that he does not feel prepared to say off-hand as to whether it would be advisable or practicable to insert the Chinese Exclusion Law as a part of our Immigration Laws. He will, however, discuss the matter with those familiar with the question.

Congressman Kahn says: "The Secretary of Commerce and Labor in recent years has advocated the inserting of the present Chinese Exclusion Laws in the Immigration Laws, making it a part of the same service. Personally I have always opposed that proposition, because I feel that by having

the Exclusion Laws separate and distinct they can be more easily enforced. The Chinese and Asiatic immigrants are in a class by themselves. The present Exclusion Law may have a few loopholes, but we ought to try to remedy those rather than have the Chinese Immigration service abolished and the entire exclusion laws classified with the general Immigration Laws."

Congressmen Needham and Smith desire to give the matter careful study before expressing final views, and claim that the matter is too serious to render an opinion until the closest investigation is given the proposition.

That this matter requires the most thoughtful and careful consideration there can be no doubt; therefore, your Executive Board requests an extension of time so that the opinions of the many authorities with whom we have communicated may have time to reply before final report is submitted.

State Legislation.

In the matter of State legislation, your Executive Board reports progress. The many bills which have been presented are being analyzed by your committee, together with the attorney of the League, Delegate Frank McGowan, and recommendations will be made subsequent to the adjournment of the State Building Trades Council's convention. It is pleasing to report, in this connection, that we are gaining many sympathizers to the movement, and the Department at Washington seems to favor an alien. We quote the following from the San Francisco Chronicle of January 15, 1911:

"Favors Restricting the Japanese in Ownership of Land.

"Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.

"Sacramento, January 14.—Lieutenant-Governor A. J. Wallace has receded somewhat from his position regarding the proposed Japanese legislation.

"We want no civilization such as that of Asiatics intruding on our own.

"I am convinced that we ought not to permit anything that is going to make it easier for the Japanese population to increase. We should not make it easy either for them to increase their holdings.

"It is not fair to the man who has his forty or fifty acres of land under cultivation to find himself surrounded by Japanese land-holders. His social, school, church and industrial relations are broken by an alien population, and his land so reduced by its environment that he must sell at a sacrifice to get the benefits of our own civilization.

"We must protect our own labor and husbandry, but we must also watch our land-holders and their possessions."

Japanese Immigration.

While the Commissioner-General's report shows a perceptible decrease in the immigration of Japanese, an added feature to this menace presents itself which shall receive the close attention of the League.

At page 20, Table VII of the report, it is shown that out of a total of 2798 arrivals in 1910, 915 were males and 1883 females; 121 were under 14 years of age; 2609 ranged from 14 to 44 years; 68 were 45 years and over; of this number 42 males and 689 females could neither read nor write.

Transportation for these immigrants was provided for as follows: 497 paid their own passage; 2265, passage paid by relatives; 36, by others than self or relatives; 2271 were coming to join relatives; 159, friends, and 368 neither friend nor relative.

Hart H. North.

Press dispatches of recent date inform us that President Taft and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel have decided that the Immigration Commissioner of this port must retire. As usual in such cases, there have appeared a large number of incompetents who are striving to board the band

wagon and pluck the plum, and who, if given the position, would prove as inefficient as their predecessor.

We suggest to the people who have the appointive power to appoint a commissioner at this port who is capable, courageous and honest enough to enforce the laws and regulations as they are given by the Department.

The Press on the League's Action Relative to the Elimination From Its Propaganda of the Word Anglo-Saxon.

Many editorials have been written in relation to the League's action at the last meeting, and thus far but one, the "New York Times," has taken occasion to sneeringly comment upon the League's action, and for the benefit of the members interested in the matter we quote the following:

No More Anglo-Saxons.

"Having discovered that the Anglo-Saxon race was nearly extinguished by William the Conqueror in the Battle of Hastings, and that the few remnants of it in the United States are of no account, this country being largely peopled by Celts, Teutons, Scandinavians and Latins, the Asiatic Exclusion League, at a meeting in San Francisco, has gravely resolved to expunge the outworn compound word from all its documents and substitute the word American. There will be no serious objection. Any American would rather be called that than an Anglo-Saxon. But the old word will survive even this harsh usage, in literature, and the Exclusion League might better not have committed itself to a queer idea of what William did at Hastings.

"Excluding Asiatic immigrants from the United States, may be a good work, or it may not, but it has nothing to do with English history, and the League's excuse for its action sounds hyperbolic. There is a good deal of sturdy Anglo-Saxonism left in England and the countries England originally peopled. This Republic owes a great deal to its inheritance of Anglo-Saxon stock."

From the New York Gaelic American we quote the following, dated December 24, 1910:

"Anglo-Saxon Stock Stuff.

"The Asiatic Exclusion League, at a meeting in San Francisco, has expunged the word Anglo-Saxon from all records referring to the United States. The New York Times comments on this in a sneering editorial. Evidently the writer is angry because the League dares to assert that America is not an Anglo-Saxon country.

"The Times writer, like all the editors of New York daily papers, is ignorant of the ethnology of the American people. Because he and they speak English ergo this is an Anglo-Saxon country and people. There are millions of 'Celts, Teutons, Scandinavians and Latins' in this country, but the representatives of those races are not so ignorant or so egotistical as to assert that it is a Celtic, Teutonic, Slavic or Latin country.

"The New York Times writer should take a course in American history. To begin with, let him read the latest and most scientific works like Hart's, and Chancellor and Hewes', and John Fiske's, and then devote some time to the study of immigration statistics. After that he will be better informed on the composition of the American people.

"He adds (and this is only a parrot-like utterance), 'this Republic owes a great deal to its inheritance of Anglo-Saxon stock.' Very curious and very humorous. It is only the other day that the 'Father of the American Revolutionary Army,' Gen. Von Steuben, was eulogized by the President of the United States as a German. And how about the long roll of distinguished Irish generals who fought to preserve this Union?

"This Republic owes nothing to the Anglo-Saxon stock, but much to the men of brawn and brains who are descendants of the races enumerated above. The Times is prejudiced against these races simply because it is ignorant of the facts of history. Let it learn and become American."

Respectfully submitted,

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

February, 1911

Proceedings of Asiatic Exclusion League

Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth St.—San Francisco, Feb. 19, 1911.
The Asiatic Exclusion League was called to order at the above date and place by Vice-President Carr at 2:30 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was laid over for one month.

Credentials.

All credentials as recommended by the Executive Board were received and, on motion, the delegates seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers, Delegates and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

In reference to the proposed conference of the leading exclusionists of the State relative to the advisability of embodying the present Exclusion Act in the general immigration laws, we beg to report that such gentlemen who have been written to on the subject have replied, requesting further time. Therefore, your Executive Board has deferred the calling of this gathering until after the adjournment of the present Congress, when special attention will be given to this important subject.

We beg to further report that on this occasion a new bill will be drafted, which the League will introduce through its representatives at the next Congress.

Chinese Question.

Since the last meeting your Executive Board has been studying a matter of the utmost importance at the present time, which, as was indicated in the report submitted at the December meeting, is the immigration of Chinese.

During the year that has passed, a vigorous campaign has been conducted against the admission of Hindus. As you well know, at the beginning of the year 1910 a well-defined movement had started which, if not checked, would have flooded the State and the Pacific Coast with hordes of exceedingly undesirable people. The League saw the danger and took such steps as seemed advisable, with the result that this immigration has been practically stopped.

Incidental to this movement, the League was compelled to oppose the administration of the immigration laws at this port, for the reason that the former commissioner seemed to favor the admission of Hindus. This matter was carried through various channels, with a great amount of exertion and labor, to the department in Washington, and it finally reached the President of the United States. The result has been that the officer referred to has been suspended, and it is believed will be removed.

The League is to be congratulated upon the public spirit which animated its methods, and upon the single-mindedness of purpose which prevailed during this campaign and which produced the results achieved.

At the present time the Japanese question is occupying some attention, both from the members of the League and the members of the State Legislature, as well as the people at large. The League unequivocally supports

the position of those legislators who have introduced bills to check the inroads of the Japanese laboring class and small farming class of the State. The future of the State of California is too great, and has too bright a prospect, to be jeopardized, which it would be were the land controlled by large numbers of Asiatics. It is believed, however, that the Japanese Government is living up to its agreement in prohibiting the emigration of Japanese, as few are now coming here, and it is also believed that the Legislature, in its wisdom, will properly protect the interests of the commonwealth, so that no further holdings will be possible to those who are now here.

It seems, however, that the Chinese situation is one that bids fair to command attention, and should receive careful study at your hands. Perhaps the most emphatic and startling description of this condition will be found on page 133 of the Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1910. Here is what he says, and I ask you to give especial attention to the importance of his report in this matter:

"The importation of Chinese is becoming a regular business, out of which a number of promoters, steerers and attorneys make an enormous profit. Just so far as administrative methods are not made too difficult of defeat, the profits are had, but as soon as the administration of the law is made so effective as seriously to impair these profits, a storm of protest is heard and an effort is made to intimidate the executive branch of the Government by threats of a commercial boycott. . . . The bona-fide merchant, if not implicated, is drawn into the vortex from which against his will and because in such matters in the various commercial and semi-commercial protection associations of the Chinese, those interested in smuggling constitute a majority."

Then, again, we turn to page 108 of the same report and note here the steady increase of Chinese immigration during the past four years. There it will be seen that in 1906 2,732 were admitted. In the year 1909 6,395 were admitted, and the year last ending 5,950. This is a critical matter. A great many well-meaning and influential citizens thought and still think that when the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was passed, the Chinese question was settled, and for a long time the object sought to be achieved—that is, the exclusion of Chinese laborers—was accomplished; but a gradual change has taken place, and we submit that such clauses in the Chinese Exclusion Act which are intended to bar this class of alien are inadequate, as witness the four years' report above alluded to.

There is now needed a definite and prohibitive legislation that will reduce Chinese immigration to the classes to which there is no objection—that is to say, bona-fide merchants, scholars, etc.

An analysis of the immigration of the past four years will show that a large number of those admitted are classified as "merchants' sons." This is a subterfuge. The people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress and the administration, granted to the Chinese the right for merchants and their families to come here, but these people to whom the Commissioner General refers on page 133 have brought about a condition that imposes upon the leniency and hospitality of the United States. They bring numbers of so-called "merchants' sons." Now, then, what is a merchant's son? Our broad interpretation of the term would be, the son of a man who was engaged in business, and who had sufficient means to educate that son to some profession or in some high-class position. We would hardly say that a man who kept a small store with a stock of less than \$100 was a merchant, but yet that is the class who are now being ad-

mitted as merchants' sons, and what do they do after admission? They are to be found in laundries, restaurants, chop-suey houses, in Chinese gardens, and other menial occupations, not at all consistent with the position of a bona-fide merchant's son.

What the people of the United States were opposed to originally was the introduction of a low-grade, non-assimilative laborer, who would drive the white laborer from the field. This was the fundamental reason that brought about the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Now, what is the difference, in effect, whether the person who comes here and labors in unskilled labor, comes ostensibly as a merchant's son, or in any other capacity whatsoever? What we are concerned with is what his occupation and calling is to be after he gets here.

Mr. John Mitchell, in the *American Federationist* of October, 1909, states:

"The demand for the exclusion of Asiatics, especially Chinese and Hindus, is based solely upon the fact that as a race their standard of living is extremely low, and their assimilation by Americans impossible."

We recently had before us the report of the Immigration Commissioners, and they unequivocally and unanimously state that the welfare of the United States (and here it especially applies to California) would better proceed to be developed at a slower pace and upon a more substantial foundation by having that development participated in by the white race than by a more rapid development based upon the introduction of a servile class.

There are many indications that Congress is impressed with the advisability of a restriction of all Asiatics. Now, then, are we of the Pacific Coast doing our duty, and especially the members of this League, if we allow this insidious immigration of Chinese to pass unnoticed and without protest?

Your Executive Board thinks that you will agree upon the proposition that Chinese immigration of laborers should be absolutely stopped, under whatever guise they may come.

Mr. Chester H. Rowell of the *Fresno Republican*, in his paper of September, 1909, as quoted in the *Outlook* of January, 1911, stated that the Chinese question is settled. With all respect to his interest in and knowledge of the situation, we submit that it is not settled, and we desire to state, without fear of contradiction, that the immigration of Chinese on the Pacific Coast at the present time is inimical to the welfare of the white race, and will retard its development by our own people.

To our good friends who think the Chinese Exclusion Act is sufficient, we want to say that they must awaken to the true state of affairs. There is no question that the exempt class as provided by that act should (together with the sophistries indulged in by those who favor Oriental immigration) be brushed aside, and we must come face to face with the fact that Chinese laborers are coming here in large numbers.

As evidence that we have not exaggerated the situation, and that men who are in daily contact with these matters and may be termed experts are alive to it, is proven by the fact that ever since the new administration was inaugurated in this port, about three months ago, the proportion of deportation has nearly doubled, and as a result the press has been filled with a denunciation of that vigorous policy. As the Commissioner General states, the Bureau of Immigration, the Department of Commerce and Labor and the administration at Washington are all besieged and bombarded with petitions against this vigorous administration; but we say to you, gentlemen, that this community should uphold those officials, because they are working for the interests of this Coast; they are single-minded in purpose, and are

not influenced by the horde of parasites which has developed in this Chinese matter.

Some time ago we reported to you a sentimental phase of this immigration—the horrors of the importation of Chinese slave girls. We need not dwell upon that at this time, except merely to say that those persons who further this illicit immigration are also the same who have been engaged in that abominable traffic. One needs but to read the daily press to see that the same ring and the same clique are operating in both cases.

It may be very well asked what remedy can be had for these evils, and we confess it is a question not very easy to answer; but we believe that the present solution, and one which will strengthen the hands of the Bureau of Immigration, will be to add to the inadmissible classes of Section 2 of the present immigration law the term "Asiatic Laborer."

While this is somewhat of a blanket proposition, it is no more so than the "likely to become a public charge" feature of the present law, and we believe would prove effective to this extent. If an alien from Asia came professedly to this country as a laborer, he would be debarred. If he came here under any other guise and afterward became a laborer, he would be subject to deportation, the same as any other of the inadmissible classes. It is thought by those who have some knowledge of the matter that this solution would at least temporarily prove an effective check upon the Chinese immigration of coolie laborers, and it is for this League to decide what should be done toward putting it in force.

Your Executive Board believes that a petition should be circulated among the citizens of the United States on this Coast setting forth briefly the danger, and asking Congress for protection to that extent.

Your Executive Board recommends that such action be taken.

Legislative.

As regularly as each session of the Legislature of the State of California convenes, the Asiatic menace opens the door to sporadic efforts on the part of prolific politicians, who are far more concerned in placing themselves in the spotlight of public print than they are in giving an intelligent study to the dangers of Asiatic immigration.

It is true that, from time to time, worthy measures bearing upon this subject have been introduced in the Legislature, but it is equally true that many of the bills have been of the "wildcat" variety, which could not have been otherwise, considering the source from which they emanated.

There is no more important issue in this country to-day than that of excluding from these shores all Asiatics.

The very fact that the necessity for this action is so pressing, compels all sincere advocates of such exclusion to view with disfavor the pretended interest of small-minded politicians, who do not understand the A B C's of the subject.

In the first place, no Legislature can enact any law which would exclude any person from coming to this country. This can be done only by an act of Congress or through a treaty, and all real exclusionists are unalterably opposed to seeking the consent of any foreign power to do something which is absolutely within the right of the United States to do.

As there can be no treaty without the consent of both nations directly concerned, the "exclusion" to which Japan would consent certainly would not exclude. Hence, it is to Congress itself which the exclusionists look for effective action.

In order to prevent making ridiculous the bona-fide demand that the Chinese Exclusion Law be strengthened and made to apply to all peoples

of Asia, the Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League sent the following lettergram to State Senator Thomas F. Finn, and also wired copies to President Taft, Governor Johnson, Lieutenant Governor Wallace and Speaker Hewitt of the Assembly:

"The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League regrets that, regardless of previous communications on the subject, we have not been afforded an opportunity to examine the anti-alien Asiatic bills which you introduced in the Senate Friday. It is the sense of the Board that such bills as these at the present time are not conducive to the final enactment of effective and permanent Asiatic exclusion, which can only be had through act of Congress. The school segregation question has for some years been satisfactorily settled, and alien land tenure is judiciously and sanely dealt with by bills pending in the present session, endorsed by this League and the State labor bodies.

"We respectfully request that you proceed cautiously in this matter, as pressing measures of this kind now would mean irreparable injury to the exclusion cause.

“(Signed) O. A. TVEITMOE, President.

“A. E. YOELL, Secretary.”

Exclusion Treaty.

The League does not care for a treaty stipulation on exclusion. Whether or not the treaty with Japan shall call for immigration regulations by each country for itself, that privilege remains to every sovereign nation. If the American people recognize, by a treaty, the exclusion issue, they acknowledge the right of Japan to a voice in the settlement of a question which is wholly under the jurisdiction of this country.

Our fight for exclusion will be won at Washington. That for the alien land tenure bill is going to be carried on at Sacramento until it is won.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. Yoell, Secretary.

Delegate Marc Anthony moved that the report of the Executive Board be adopted.

Delegate John Keene moved to amend that the report of the Executive Board, with the exception of the telegram, be adopted.

After considerable discussion, the motion to amend was adopted by a vote of 19 for and 12 against.

Report of Fraternal Delegate to Tenth Annual Convention State B. T. C.

To the Officers, Delegates and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

As the duly elected delegate to represent the Asiatic Exclusion League at the tenth annual convention of the State Building Trades Council, which convened in the City of San Rafael on January 16, I herewith submit my report:

On the afternoon of the second day I was given the honor and privilege of addressing the convention. During my remarks I touched upon the accomplishments of our League, and the necessity of continued action; the delegates appeared startled when informed of the numbers and progress of Asiatics in the State of California. It was made clear that financial support was essential to properly execute the purpose for which the League is organized.

In behalf of the members of the Asiatic Exclusion League, the convention was thanked for the assistance given by the Building Trades Council.

On Wednesday nothing remained undone to impress the delegates with facts showing the necessity of united support in our efforts to exclude Asiatics from the United States. This day was consumed in making a hand-to-hand campaign amongst the delegates.

On Thursday the personal campaign was again taken up. On this day Brother Frank McGowan addressed the convention, and was received with great applause.

During the sessions of the convention I had the pleasure of learning that the State-wide sentiment is in favor of the exclusion of Asiatics. I observed that the Asiatic problem was discussed more than that of any other, and I believe the reason therefor is that the Asiatics have made greater progress in the interior than on the Coast.

I succeeded in having a resolution adopted by the convention, as follows:

"RESOLUTION No. 48—Introduced by T. Negrich, Fraternal Delegate representing the Asiatic Exclusion League:

"Whereas, Oriental immigration is still a serious menace to the well-being of our people; and

"Whereas, The Asiatic Exclusion League has, through its energetic educational work, accomplished results which have in a great degree alleviated the threatening evil; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Building Trades Council of California, in tenth annual convention assembled, that we hereby most heartily congratulate the Asiatic Exclusion League and endorse its actions and propaganda; and be it further

"Resolved, That we urge upon all local Building Trades Councils, their affiliated members and unions, to give their unstinted support, both moral and financial, to the worthy cause."

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of the foregoing resolution and its recommendation was concurred in by the convention.

The success of our League at the aforesaid convention is due to the powerful influence and ability of our eminent President, Brother Tveitmoe.

Had some popular member of our League been elected in my place and stead, I think greater results would have been obtained; however, I sincerely hope the League will accept my assurance that I did the best that my ability and the circumstances would permit.

In conclusion, I offer my ever-ready services to the League, and wish every member thereof a prosperous future.

Respectfully submitted,

T. G. NEGRICH.

New Business.

Delegate Francis Drake moved that the consideration of the telegram contained in the report of the Executive Board be made a special order of business for 3 o'clock at the March meeting of the League. This motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

On motion of Mrs. L. C. Walden, the League endorsed the bill providing for an eight-hour workday for women throughout the State, and the Secretary was directed to telegraph same to the State Senate.

The Chair called attention to the fact that the absence of the President of the League was due to his detention in a hospital, his right leg having been broken as the result of an accidental fall. The sympathy of all was expressed, and the wish was unanimous that President Tveitmoe shall rapidly recover and again be with the League in person as well as in thought.

Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

March, 1911

Proceedings of Asiatic Exclusion League

Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street.

San Francisco, March 19, 1911.

The Asiatic Exclusion League was called to order at the above date and place by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:30 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers, absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, the same having been distributed among affiliated organizations and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials as recommended by the Executive Board were received, and, on motion, the delegates seated.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

To the Officers, Delegates and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

During the past month your office has been in receipt of a large number of communications, principally from the Atlantic and Middle States, asking for information concerning the following points:

Why should Asiatic immigration be restricted?

Would such restriction really benefit California?

Is it the only solution? If not, what would the League advise?

Is the feeling against Japanese as bitter as it was, or is the bitterness confined to "discontented labor agitators"?

In reply to the communications received, your Executive Board has (as in the past) called the attention of our fellow-citizens on the other side of the Rockies to the fact that the problem of Asiatic immigration is one of the most vital at present confronting the American people, and that through rigid exclusion alone can the danger which threatens the white race in this country be averted.

Your Executive Board has also impressed upon our correspondents that the feeling against the Japanese in California has never been such that it could be termed "bitter," but that it is a settled, cool determination—general, comprehensive and convincing in its character; that instead of the insistent demand for Asiatic exclusion being confined to labor organizations, or coming wholly from "discontented labor agitators," we can safely say fully 95 per cent. of the citizens of California are unanimous in their petitions and prayers for rigid exclusion of all Orientals; also, that it ought to be apparent to any student of history that a rigid exclusion policy is conducive to the happiness of both the American and Asiatic races.

That the League and its thousands of members object to the Japanese or any other coolie laborer on economic grounds, because he is the cheaper man, and, being the cheaper man, would destroy our standard of living, and consequently undermine our civilization.

That we object to the Japanese and any other Asiatic immigrant because he cannot become assimilated and become a real American—that he will always remain a Mongolian, no matter under what flag he may live.

The League is to be congratulated in following this plan of education, as well as for the methods pursued since organization, which have produced the results achieved.

Hart H. North.

In December, 1909, the League protested to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor against the wholesale landing of Hindus who were at that time being admitted at this port, and subsequently was compelled to criticise the Immigration Department in this city. This criticism immediately brought forth an order from the Commissioner General that the law should be as strictly enforced against these people as it is against the Chinese or Japanese, and for a time a more rigid scrutiny was given to those who applied for admission. This observance, however, was of short duration, and greater numbers of Hindus began to arrive on every steamer from the Orient, for the reason that Commissioner of Immigration H. H. North declared that he would take no steps to check the entry of this immigration other than those which he would take to stop European immigration; and he further declared that the great majority of Hindus coming here at that time were strong young men, and that each could get a dozen jobs the minute he stepped on the dock at San Francisco.

The League, in its observation of immigration at this particular time, noticed that the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in a statement before the Congressional Committee on Immigration, stated that about two dozen aliens who had been certified as having contagious diseases had been admitted to the United States on the ground of former domicile. This statement was made in good faith, and conveyed the idea that it referred to the class of exempt aliens throughout the United States. But, as a matter of common report, the League heard that a great many aliens suffering from contagious disease had been admitted at this port on the ground of former domicile, and it appeared to the League that the Solicitor of the Bureau could not have been in possession of the facts when the statement was made. Therefore, the League requested several members of Congress to ask for a statement of those who had been so admitted, and was astonished to find about 300 such. This statement was at variance with the Solicitor's statement, and the League believed that the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, unauthorized by the Bureau, and in violation of the law, allowed these diseased aliens to come to the United States.

Hence the charges which were preferred against the Commissioner on May 17, 1910. The League took the position in this matter that, according to Rule 22, alien members of the crew of vessels who were suffering from contagious disease are not included in the exemption for foreign seamen, and, therefore, that portion of those aliens admitted on the ground of being alien seamen were admitted in violation of law, and the League further held that the admission of a large number of aliens by the Commissioner at this port, without the authority of the Bureau and without the Secretary having passed upon the fitness of the aliens and the matter of their domicile as outlined in Circular 117, constituted another violation of the law.

As a result of this campaign, the Hindu immigration has practically ceased, and the removal of Hart H. North as Commissioner of Immigration at this port was accomplished mainly and primarily upon the showing made by this League.

Since this change has taken place, your office has closely watched the work now being done in this department, and we are pleased to report that litigations and wrangles developed by attorneys and others interested in assisting the admission of aliens has been minimized, owing to the close scrutiny given these immigrants, and to the rigid enforcement of the law.

Luther C. Steward.

That this is due to the experience in immigration matters by the present Commissioner, Mr. Luther C. Steward, there can be no doubt, and we desire to frankly state that his administration has been entirely satisfactory. We have heard no criticism or complaint of his administration, although there has been and always will be fault-finding with the law as applied. Mr. Steward evidently has brought about a spirit of harmony and equity acceptable alike to all concerned, and your Executive Board is pleased to utilize this opportunity in commending the Department in the selection of so thorough and efficient an officer, and we believe that his permanent appointment would result in the greatest benefit to the Government, and give the utmost satisfaction to the citizens of the Pacific Coast.

Japanese Immigration.

This subject as a distinct phase of the immigration problem was discussed for the first time in the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1908, and was covered in detail by last year's (1910) report. It was in that year, and it is now, possible to supply figures and to reach at least fairly accurate conclusions with regard to the operation of the experiment in immigration control constituted by the "Japanese proviso" to Section 1 of the Act of February 20, 1907, and the President's Proclamation regarding "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled," of March 14, 1907. It appears that the experiment has, with the co-operation of the Japanese Government, in a measure accomplished the exclusion of "Japanese laborers" as defined in the regulations putting the agreement into effect.

In the Commissioner's report of 1908 it was pointed out that the law and the proclamation had been supplemented by a general understanding with Japan contemplating that the Japanese Government should issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are non-laborers, or are laborers who in coming to the continent seek to resume a formerly occupied domicile, to join a parent, wife or children residing therein, or to resume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise located in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports become known as "former residents, parents, wives or children of residents" and "settled agriculturists."

With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that experimentally, at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding to that Territory would be limited to former residents, and parents, wives or children of residents.

At page 102 of the Commissioner General's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, covering this phase of immigration for the past year, it is shown that there has been a slight increase in the number of Japanese admitted, both to the continent and to the Territory of Hawaii. In order to draw accurate conclusions, however, the figures shown should be compared with those of 1908, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 601 at the ports of the latter.

In 1909 the corresponding figures were 2,432, 1,493, 212 and 46 respectively; and those for 1910 were 2,598, 1,527, 89 and 34 respectively.

Thus it will be seen that the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii respectively in 1910 was about 27.18 per cent. of the number for the year 1908, and about 7.2 per cent. respectively greater than the number shown for 1909.

At page 103 of the report it will be noted that of laborers, the class to which the most interest attaches, 705 were admitted during 1910 to conti-

mental United States, while 2,207 departed, as against 713 entering and 1,963 leaving in the preceding year. The figures for Hawaii are 1,292 and 1,545, against 1,213 and 1,586, respectively.

At page 104 of the report it may be seen that during the past year 2,687 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 2,598 were admitted and 89 debarred. Of the total number applying, 2,442 were and 254 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 2,442 holding proper passports, 2,393 were found, on examination, to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 49 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 2,393 entitled to passports consisted of 722 former residents, 1,158 parents, wives or children of residents, 1 settled agriculturist and 512 new arrivals who were non-laborers. The 49 in possession of passports, although not apparently entitled thereto, were found to be laborers, and not to be former residents, parents, wives or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 2,687 applying for admission, 1,648 were males, while 1,039 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 11 were parents and 268 were "children," while 880 were "wives and residents." Of the 2,442 passports presented, 1,225 gave the holders' occupations as of a non-laboring character; 85 gave such occupation as laboring, and 1,132 failed to state occupation.

While the above report shows that the experiment of 1907 has apparently accomplished the exclusion of Japanese laborers, as defined in the regulations putting the arrangement into effect, we desire again to call attention to the activity of the Japanese now resident here sending to Japan for picture brides, Seattle being the point of transportation from whence money is forwarded. The financial condition of a Japanese is almost always reflected by the sort of wife he brings back. To get an A1 wife in personal appearance and accomplishments, means an expenditure of a goodly sum of money. Besides transportation money, railroad fare from point of landing is paid to where the husband resides, as well as a "fee," which may be large or small, according to the value of the wife desired, which is paid to the agents at home.

That this phase of Japanese immigration is a serious menace is evidenced by the fact that a number of Japanese are alleged to be engaged in the wholesale importation of Japanese women for immoral purposes, and photo marriages are a part of this slave traffic.

It is not an uncommon thing to read in the public press where Japanese wives are sold into slavery, and arrests are made almost daily where Japanese are apprehended for engaging in the illegal importation of women.

Your office has also received information that large numbers of Japanese in Mexico are taking advantage of the present situation there by trying to cross the international border. One Jap, Kimito by name, was deported to Mazatlan, Mexico, via San Diego, by the immigration officials at Calexico. These matters, however, are now being dealt with by the League and the authorities at Washington.

Chinese Immigration.

As indicated in the last report of the League, the question of Chinese immigration is of increasing importance, and in spite of the Exclusion Laws these immigrants are still arriving in large numbers.

In the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1909 it was shown that there was no feature of Chinese immigration that has commanded so much attention and caused so much trouble to administrative officers as that constituted by the so-called "native born." Since the Su-

preme Court rendered its decision in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), it has been necessary to recognize as American citizens Chinese born in the United States; and now that the second generation of this class is coming forward in such numbers, the matter becomes more grave than ever. Thousands of Chinese have availed themselves of this claim and have "established" American birth by fraudulent means. Almost uniformly these citizens marry in China, or else pretend to have done so, and then claim for their wives the right of free entry to the United States, and for their children the rights of American citizenship. In this connection it is interesting to note a report of the public press that China has recently issued an edict that all persons of this character are declared to be subjects of the Chinese Empire. They seem, therefore, to constitute a privileged class, enjoying as they do all the rights of American citizenship and the protection that goes therewith, and at the same time being able to claim, when absent from the country of which they could not become citizens otherwise than by the accident of birth, the protection of the country of which their parents or grandparents were subjects, and to which they perhaps more probably belong.

This matter deserves careful attention, for not only is it a serious evil at the present time, but it is one which will be constantly increasing unless some statutory remedy is adopted changing the rules by which, or specifying a high class of evidence on which, the claim of citizenship shall be determined.

The real inwardness of this whole matter is this: The "importation of Chinese" has become a regular business, out of which a number of promoters, steerers and attorneys make an enormous profit. Of recent date administrative methods at this port were not made difficult of defeat, and these profits were large, but as soon as the administration of the laws was made so effective by the present administration these profits were impaired and the usual storm of protest was heard and an effort made to intimidate the executive branch of the Government by threats of a commercial boycott.

It requires no argument, therefore, to support the Bureau of Immigration's express conviction that these threats emanate not from the real merchant, who is attending strictly to other merchandise than dealing in human beings, but from the steerers, promoters, lawyers and quasi (for a purpose) merchants, whose chief profits are derived from the importation of coolies. The bona-fide merchant, if ever implicated, is drawn into the vortex very much against his will, and because in such matters in the councils of the several commercial, semi-commercial and protective associations of the Chinese those interested in smuggling constitute a majority.

No one can study the statistics of the Commissioner General's last report without some appreciation of the difficulties that must constantly be overcome in enforcing the law with even reasonable effectiveness. In fact, it appears that some of the provisions of the law are not comprehensive enough to cover the hundreds of new cases and phrases that present themselves every day, and it seems hardly possible to make any law that would effectively cope with the cunning and ingenious ways which can be invented by the wily Chinese. Systematic and thorough violation of the law has become so prevalent and methods of overturning every statutory barrier have been so perfected by those who amassed fortunes out of the business of smuggling, that it would be the grossest of untruths to assert that the purpose of the law is ever literally carried out.

In lieu of this condition, your Executive Board recommends that the special committee already appointed to prepare a new Exclusion Bill be directed to draft amendments to the immigration and exclusion laws and give this new phase of the problem immediate attention and careful study,

so that the Sixty-second Congress, which convenes next month, may be apprised as to the necessity of adopting measures to meet the new menace from Chinese immigration.

Smuggling.

That the majority of the Chinese contrabands who are smuggled into this country are first brought to American ports, taken across the Mexican border and then guided back secretly is a discovery which has been made by the immigration officials. The importers of these illegal entrants are taking advantage of a clause in the Exclusion Act which provides for transportation of aliens in bond, who are thus able to avoid much of the expense attendant upon smuggling. By putting up heavy bonds, any alien is permitted to pass through the United States. If he does not export himself at the designated place, the Government claims the bail and then forcibly ejects him if he can be found. The easiest and cheapest way to reach the rendezvous near the Mexican border is through the United States. The trip over Mexican soil to these hiding places is tedious and very expensive. The rapid methods of transportation in this country appeal to the smugglers. They ship the coolies direct to San Francisco or some other California port, where they are permitted to disembark under bonds. They are consigned to Mexican points, and the bondsmen are careful to see that all of them are delivered as agreed. The transaction up to this point is open and above-board, but when they have reached Mexican soil they are ready for a fight against the ingenuity of the American officers. Under the guidance of a person who is familiar with the topography of the country, they seek to reach the interior of the United States without falling into the hands of the immigration officers. The Department, however, has recently adopted a means which makes it easy to identify the contrabands, and has within the past two months placed in the service a patrol boat which cruises among the waters off the coast of Lower California, which has had the effect of driving the smugglers toward some other point where entry is much easier.

This boat is under the direction of Captain Frank H. Ainsworth of the U. S. Immigration Service, who has always been an active worker in the Immigration Department, and who has always maintained that the border line between California and Mexico was not sufficiently guarded to keep out of the country all of the Chinese who are harbored in the territory just over the boundary line.

It is known that the waters off the coast of Lower California are not only a rich field for the owners of small tramp schooners, but an easy one. There are a large number of those small, inoffensive-looking crafts harboring about the coast of Mexico, posing as tramp schooners, waiting for chance merchandise cargoes.

No later than two weeks ago more than 350 Chinese were reported as lying in wait at Ensenada, hoping for a chance to travel either overland or by sea and enter the United States. But owing to the wide experience of Captain Ainsworth, a landing on the coast by these contrabands will be made impossible. Your Executive Board desires to report that it is a pleasure to take advantage of this opportunity to commend this gentleman as a conscientious, efficient and high-minded officer, who is doing much toward minimizing the illegal entries of Asiatics along the Southern Coast.

Asiatic Plague.

Your Executive Board cannot refrain from dealing with another phase of Asiatic immigration which is a great danger, not only to California, but to the Pacific Coast, as well as the entire nation.

During the past month attention of the medical world has been attracted

to the Asiatic plague, which is unique in its record of fatalities. Every case is fatal. There has not been a single case of recovery, and death generally follows within 24 hours after the first symptoms of the disease are shown. The great province of Manchuria, the northern province of China, India and the Philippine Islands are the present field of the plague's ravages, and press dispatches continually show where cases are developing throughout the entire Orient. The present virulence of the disease in Manchuria is indicated by a dispatch from Harbin, which states that the authorities have ordered the burning of 2,000 bodies of victims. A London dispatch of the 17th instant states that during the month of February the deaths from the plague in India amounted to 88,408.

On account of the few cases so far developed in other Asiatic provinces, the Chinese Government professes confidence that the plague will not make headway there; but it was slow to spread in Manchuria at first, so it may reasonably be feared that these authorities are over-confident.

The first dispatches from China show an error in describing the pestilence as the bubonic plague. Japanese bacteriologists in Manchuria have found that the bacilli is identical with the bacilli of bubonic plague, but there is little similarity in the symptoms of the disease.

The new plague confines itself to the lungs, causing immediate death from pneumonia. Being infectious from personal contact, the poisonous germs being carried by the breath from one person to another, the filthy and crowded quarters in which Asiatics live are, of course, conducive to the spread of the disease.

The League many months ago called attention to this danger, based upon the discoveries of Dr. Glover, who is stationed at this port of entry. His discoveries of loathsome and contagious diseases induced the San Francisco Board of Health to pass strong resolutions petitioning the United States authorities at Washington to give due consideration to this new and impending danger, and commending Dr. Glover for his alertness.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston, Professor of Surgery in the University of Illinois, who has made a study of the plague, recently declared that unless the plan is adopted by the Pacific Coast Boards of Health for halting all ships from the Orient outside our harbors, to destroy their rodents, and give the most minute microscopic examination to incoming Asiatics, this country will before long be subjected to ravages similar to those now afflicting the Orient.

It has been established beyond doubt that rodents are carriers of the plague bacilli, and that the medium of infection between them and humans is the flea. The extermination of the latter is seemingly impossible, but from the experiment conducted in this city a few years ago in a war on wharf rats, it is shown that the little insect which finds such a congenial home in California can be deprived of carrying the infection.

So long, however, as ships from China and Japan are permitted to bring in fresh supplies of rodents, to multiply as they do with incredible rapidity, the most rigid measures on land will never be fully efficacious.

Your Executive Board believes that Dr. Lydston's warning has reason in it. It points to a duty of the present Legislature to take steps toward carrying out these suggestions, both by arousing the Federal and local authorities, and by providing assistance for a thorough campaign to repel the invasion of a malady so virulent that at the present time thousands of persons are dying daily throughout Asia.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

On motion, duly seconded, the report of the Executive Board was unanimously adopted and ordered printed in full in the proceedings.

Special Order of Business.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order of business, as set forth in the proceedings of the February meeting, the Chair asked the Secretary to read the question before the house, which he did.

Delegate Knight moved that the action of the Executive Board be approved.

Delegate Parker seconded the motion.

A general discussion followed, participated in by Delegates McMahon, Drake, Gallagher, Negrich, Walsh, Nolan, Knight, Brower, Hollis, Morton, McLaughlin, Keene, Galloway and others.

The Chairman and the Secretary stated the questions of facts within their knowledge.

Upon call, the previous question was put and carried.

A roll call vote was demanded, and the Chairman selected Delegates Nolan and Clifford to act as Assistant Secretaries.

The following result was announced:

AYES—Delegates Campbell, Knight, Hollis, Morton, Brower, Keough, Thomas Doyle, Clifford, Elkin, Loomis, Maloney, McConaghy, Lally, Williams, O'Shea, Parker, Drake, Negrich, Carr, Summers, Fisk, Stewart, Yoell.

NOES—Delegates McMahon, Hurst, L. M. Williams, Kane, McGuire, O'Brien, Lepkey, Brown, Hassler, French, Morris, Braun, Rosblum, M. T. Murray, Sullivan, C. Ericksen, Walsh, Fields, Stumpf, Walden, Dowling, Roonan, Burnett, Spencer, Gallagher, Dunn, Radebold, McGenity, Penrose, Johnston, Kean, Maher, Scott, Pinther, M. T. Doyle, Murtle, Ryan.

Upon announcement of the vote, the Chair declared the motion lost.

New Business.

The Secretary suggested that the provision of the present immigration law and regulation affecting Japanese be printed in full upon the record for the information of members of the League in order to show that the admission of Japanese to this country is just as much controlled now by the officials of the United States, through its Immigration Bureau, as it ever was. On motion of Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, the suggestion of the Secretary was unanimously adopted.

The law referred to is as follows:

"* * * Provided further, that whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone."

In the application of this law, there is further read the rules under which the law is administered, viz:

"Rule 21. JAPANESE AND KOREAN LABORERS. The following rule is promulgated for the purpose of giving effect to an executive order of the President issued on March 14, 1907, reading:

Whereas, By the act entitled "An act to Regulate the Immigration of Aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, whenever the President is satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone, are being

used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, it is made the duty of the President to refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone; and,

Whereas, upon sufficient evidence produced before me by the Department of Commerce and Labor, I am satisfied that passports issued by the Government of Japan to citizens of that country or Korea and who are laborers, skilled or unskilled, to go to Mexico, to Canada and to Hawaii, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein;

I hereby order that such citizens of Japan or Korea, to wit: Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, and come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States.

It is further ordered that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, directed to take, through the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, such measures and to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this order into effect.

(a) Aliens from Japan and Korea are subject to the general immigration laws.

(b) Every Japanese or Korean laborer, skilled or unskilled, applying for admission at a seaport or at a land-border port of the United States and having in his possession a passport issued by the Government of Japan, entitling him to proceed only to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, shall be refused admission.

(c) If a Japanese or Korean laborer applies for admission and presents no passport, it shall be presumed (1) that he did not possess when he departed from Japan or Korea a passport entitling him to come to the United States, and (2) that he did possess at that time a passport limited to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii.

(d) If a Japanese or Korean alien applies for admission and presents a passport entitling him to enter the United States or one which is not limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, he shall be admitted, if it appears that he does not belong to any of the classes of aliens excluded by the general immigration laws.

(e) If a Japanese or Korean alien applies for admission and presents a passport limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and claims that he is not a laborer, either skilled or unskilled, reasonable proof of this claim shall be required in order to permit him to enter the United States.

(f) When a Japanese or Korean alien is rejected as being a skilled or unskilled laborer holding a passport limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, he shall be allowed the right to appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor under the same conditions as attach to aliens rejected under the general immigration laws.

(g) If a Japanese or Korean skilled or unskilled laborer is found in the continental territory of the United States without having been duly admitted upon inspection, the procedure employed under the general immigration laws for the arrest and hearing of aliens who have entered the United States surreptitiously shall be observed, to the end that the right of such alien to be and remain in the United States may be determined; and if it shall appear that such alien falls within the class excluded by the fore-

going Executive order, and has entered the United States since the 14th of March, 1907, the said alien shall be deported according to the provisions of Sections 20, 21 and 35 of the Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907.

(h) In case any Japanese or Korean is detained or denied admission by virtue of the foregoing Executive order, he shall, in addition to being informed of his right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be advised that he may communicate by telegraph or otherwise with any diplomatic or consular officer of his Government, and shall be afforded opportunities for so doing.

(i) The officials of the Department charged with the enforcement of the immigration laws are instructed that in the execution of this rule scrupulous care shall be taken to see that the courtesy and consideration which the Department requires in the case of all foreigners, of whatever nationality, are shown to those affected by this rule. All officers of this Department are hereby warned that no discrimination will be tolerated, and that those coming under this rule must be shown every courtesy and consideration to which the citizens of most-favored nations are entitled when they come to the United States.

(j) For practical, administrative purposes, the term "Laborer, skilled and unskilled," within the meaning of the Executive Order of March 14, 1907, shall be taken to refer primarily to persons whose work is essentially physical, or, at least, manual, as farm laborers, street laborers, factory hands, contractors' men, stable men, freight handlers, stevedores, miners and the like; and to persons whose work is less physical, but still manual, and who may be highly skilled, as carpenters, stone masons, tile setters, painters, blacksmiths, mechanics, tailors, printers and the like; but shall not be taken to refer to persons whose work is neither distinctively manual nor mechanical, but rather professional, artistic, mercantile or clerical, as pharmacists, draftsmen, photographers, designers, salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers, copyists and the like. The foregoing definition is subject to change, and will not preclude the Secretary of Commerce and Labor from deciding each individual case which comes to him by way of appeal in accordance with the particular facts and circumstances thereof.

(k) Passports presented by Japanese and Koreans shall be plainly endorsed, in indelible ink, by the officer admitting or rejecting the applicant, in such a manner as to show the fact and date of admission or rejection, the name of the officer being signed to such endorsement; after which the passport shall be returned to the person by whom presented."

Adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m., to meet in regular session on Sunday, April 16, 1911.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

June, 1911





Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal., June 18, 1911.

Roll Call and Minutes.

In the absence of President O. A. Tveitmoe, who is in Washington, Vice-President E. B. Carr presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were, by motion, adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials as recommended by the Executive Board were received and, by motion, the delegates were duly seated.

Report of the Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Since the last meeting your newly elected Executive Board has held regular meetings and done much preliminary work toward outlining plans for the extension of the League's work.

The assignment of members of the Board to the various standing committees by your President has been noted, and a vigorous campaign among the non-contributing and non-affiliated organizations has been arranged for the coming year.

Communications.

As usual, the number of requests for material, literature and information on the question of exclusion and immigration has been large, and your office is prompt in complying with each request.

Commissioner of Immigration, Port of San Francisco.

At the March meeting a brief report was submitted showing the successful conclusion of the League's work relative to the removal of Hart H. North as Commissioner of Immigration at this port. The League also took occasion to commend the Department at Washington in its selection of so thorough and efficient an officer as the incumbent, Luther C. Steward.

In view of these circumstances your Executive Board wrote to Senators Perkins and Works as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1911.

Hon.

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—The administration of Commissioner of Immigration Luther C. Steward has been very satisfactory. It is felt that the office has reflected credit upon the administration under Mr. Steward, as the laws have been fairly well enforced, and in a manner not to give offense to the various nations whose subjects are from time to time involved.

As you doubtless are aware, there is a certain element in this city which lives and thrives through Chinese immigration. This immigration is not at all spontaneous; it is artificial and induced by persons who benefit particularly therefrom. From this source there may be some complaint at the impartial application of the law, and probably such complaint would be endorsed and enlarged upon by a coterie of attorneys whose business has been built

up, in a measure, under the conditions that have existed here for a number of years. At present, with the small amount of immigration and a uniform, equable application of the law, these persons find no employment. It is obvious, therefore, that they thrive upon dissension and litigation, and will, as a matter of business, do all they can to encourage such a condition.

This feature is particularly significant at this time, because it is understood that all the candidates for the Commissionership, with the exception of Mr. Steward, have no knowledge of the immigration laws, and would, therefore, have to depend upon others for guidance. This, without in any way reflecting upon the integrity of these gentlemen, would tend to produce dissension.

This is written in a non-partisan spirit, having solely in view the best interests of an important branch of the Federal Government, which is of particular interest at this time in view of the fact that a large exposition is about to be held in this city, where many aliens will be in contact more or less with the Federal authorities, and it is felt that an officer in this important position who is not thoroughly conversant with the matter would be more apt to become involved in discussions and litigation than one who can promptly and intelligently act upon all phases as they arise, without reference to others.

Very respectfully,

A. E. YOELL,

Secretary-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League.

This League has been informed that the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Society and many members of the State Legislature have likewise communicated with Senators Perkins and Works, asking that they urge the appointment of Mr. Steward.

The following replies to the League's letters have been received:

United States Senate, June 6, 1911.

Hon. A. E. Yoell,

Secretary-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League,
Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Yoell—Your letter of June 1st endorsing the administration of the Commissioner of Immigration for the port of San Francisco, Luther C. Steward, is at hand. I note what you say in regard to the many difficult problems which must be decided by the Commissioner of Immigration in San Francisco and fully agree with you that a man of unquestioned integrity and ability should be at the head of that service at this port. However, in the appointment of a successor to Commissioner North, I agree with Senator Works that we ought to find a Californian that is capable of satisfactorily filling the position. Yours truly,

(Signed) GEORGE C. PERKINS.

United States Senate, June 6, 1911.

A. E. Yoell, Esq.,

Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of the 1st instant, I have to say that Senator Perkins and myself have recommended for appointment as Immigration Commissioner at the port of San Francisco, General Samuel W. Backus.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN D. WORKS.

From the above letters it is easily seen that but little attention was given to the wishes of the citizens of this State who are vitally concerned as to a thorough administration of the office, and that even less attention has been

given to an examination into the fitness of the incumbent.

The League has absolutely no comment or criticism to make on Mr. Backus, but we do take the position that he has no qualifications for this office, and vigorous objection should be raised to his confirmation because of this lack of experience and knowledge of the many and intricate subjects with which he would have to deal.

It is needless to say that the position of Commissioner of Immigration at the port of San Francisco is one requiring specific and extensive knowledge of immigration and Chinese matters. Mr. Backus, having none of these qualifications, would, consequently, be entirely dependent upon subordinates for guidance in his actions, and be they never so faithful and loyal, differences are bound to arise which are likely to cause delay, and possibly a feeling of resentment on the part of those who are affected.

In view of these considerations and others which are obvious, this League endorsed Mr. Steward for the position of Commissioner upon the ground of his fitness for the position, as evidenced by his long association with the Bureau, and as demonstrated by his administration of the office for the past eight months.

The recommendation of the Senators certainly is not in accord with the President's policy as announced in his speech before the League of Republican Clubs in December last in the City of New York, viz.: "That Federal offices requiring a highly technical and specialized knowledge should be filled by men of known capability and responsibility."

Your Executive Board recommends that the League immediately enter a protest against the recommendation of Senators Perkins and Works, for the reasons set forth in the above report, and further that the Secretary be directed to request all affiliated bodies throughout the State to petition the President along similar lines.

President's Letter.

San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1911.

To the Members of the Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Greeting—In conformity with my remarks at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the League last Sunday, May 20, I regret that I am again compelled to reiterate my inability to attend the meetings of the Executive Board owing to the pressure of work which prevents my presence with you. That being the case, I have some suggestions and recommendations to offer for your careful consideration.

First, I would recommend that the policy of the League, both in reference to the dissemination of data and statistics on the question of immigration and efforts to secure efficient exclusion legislation, be continued.

I recognize fully the difficulties which must be overcome in the drafting and enactment of an Exclusion Act which can be effectively applied against all Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Hindu and other Asiatic immigrants who, by the millions, are, and will be seeking our shores in a desperate effort to get away from the congested centers in Asia, only to come here and add to our fast-increasing general misery. With the nine hundred millions of restless souls in Asia, grinding like a mighty glacier down from the Himalayas, over the Pacific on one side and pressing through Europe on the other, and with the completion of the Panama Canal as the highway of commerce and immigration, the people on the Pacific Coast, and especially in California, will be in the very crux of the migratory movement of the world.

While I know that fundamental changes in systems, ages old, must be had before human suffering is eliminated, yet much distress can be alleviated

and prevented by measures which tend to regulate and direct the grinding struggle for bread along the lines of least resistance, toward the ultimate goal of solution.

Capital, greedy and soulless, wants cheap labor. Capital has no altar, no home, no fatherland. Profit is its God; children's tears, women's lives and men's blood its food.

The work of this League is not rooted in prejudice or race hatred. It is founded in the highest aspirations and hopes to preserve and promote the human race. Our work has been largely, if not entirely, educational. So it must continue. And to that end I would further recommend that the Secretary-Treasurer of this League be directed to compile a weekly letter, containing such information on the immigration question, the labor problem and migratory movements of mankind as he may be able to obtain; that this letter be sent each week to the Central Labor Bodies and the Building Trades Councils and the labor press throughout the United States and Canada.

In this connection, I would suggest that the Secretary send a communication with the first weekly letter to the organizations mentioned, informing them—if this is concurred in by the Board—of the action taken, and also briefly outlining the value of such information to their members. In return for this weekly letter and other data such as may be wanted, the organizations which will be the beneficiaries would be expected to pay this League at the rate of \$1 a week in monthly remittances. I believe that most of the Central Labor Bodies, as well as the Building Trades Councils, will act favorably in this matter and accept the proposition, if you should see fit to submit it to them.

Thus it would serve a two-fold purpose. We would help to educate the organized workers, and through them spread the light to all the people; and at the same time secure a source of revenue that would help buy postage stamps, pay for printing and carry on the work of the League in a more aggressive and determined manner.

I also submit for your consideration assignment of the members of the Board to the various standing committees, as follows:

Finance Committee—P. H. McCarthy, Chairman; W. G. Mathewson, F. C. Pattison, Thomas Trebell and P. J. O'Shea.

Publicity and Statistics—Frank McGowan, Chairman; Charles H. Parker, Mrs. L. F. Walden, T. G. Negrich, W. A. Cole, John O'Connell and E. A. Brown.

Organizing Committee—E. B. Carr, Chairman; John Mahoney, R. A. A. Summers, Miss L. Williams, Thomas Keough, Marc Anthony, Charles Nagel, M. O. Watrous, D. Stewart, George Dowling, George Peyser, H. F. McMahon and B. Hassler.

The President and Secretary to act as ex-officio members of all committees.

In conclusion, I would most earnestly recommend that the wages for the ensuing year of the Secretary-Treasurer be fixed at \$40 a week, and those of the stenographer at \$20 a week.

Believing you will give these suggestions and recommendations your careful and earnest consideration, and assuring you of my co-operation and support of any measures that you may inaugurate for the betterment of mankind, I am,

Very sincerely,
O. A. TVEITMOE,
President Asiatic Exclusion League.

The Executive Board herewith presents the—

Report of the Special Committee on Asiatic Exclusion.

To the Officers and Members of the Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Your Special Committee heretofore appointed for the purpose of formulating an effective measure for the exclusion of Asiatic laborers begs leave to report as follows:

We have carefully examined all of the general immigration laws of our country, and also the special exclusion acts relating to the exclusion of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, as well as the administration of such laws and judicial decisions affecting their provisions, for the purpose of determining the most effective and practical method of accomplishing the objects of the League. We have also inquired into the matter of the effectiveness of the administration of existing laws by the bureaus in charge thereof; and our conclusion is that the proposed bill, appended hereto, amending the general immigration laws, but not in any manner affecting the Chinese exclusion laws, will not only serve to accomplish the purpose in view, but will obviate much of the difficulty that would be encountered in attempting to pass special laws for the exclusion of the undesirable classes which are included within the general designation of Asiatic laborers. If the passage of such special laws were urged before Congress, obstacles of Congressional, diplomatic and sentimental character would undoubtedly be encountered to such an extent as to greatly delay, if not actually jeopardize, the final passage of such measures. We believe that these obstacles can be avoided by the proposed bill without in the slightest degree diminishing the effectiveness of the legislation.

The attached bill will secure a direct and speedy determination of all disputed questions arising as to the admission of Asiatic laborers coming within its provisions.

We therefore respectfully recommend the appended bill to the careful consideration of your committee.

(Signed) JAMES G. MAGUIRE, Chairman;
FRANK MCGOWAN,
THEODORE A. BELL,
WILLIAM A. COLE,
O. A. TVEITMOE,
A. E. YOELL,

Special Committee.

Dated at San Francisco, June 17, 1911.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES," APPROVED FEBRUARY TWENTIETH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Immigration of Aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: ALL ASIATIC LABORERS, idiots, im-

beciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons hereinafter called contract laborers who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, expressed or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; those who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by one or both parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; PROVIDED, That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude; PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of this section relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory; and PROVIDED FURTHER, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country; and PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants.

Sec. 2. That the Act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, is further amended by the addition of the following sections:

Sec. 45. That it shall be the duty of all ASIATIC LABORERS to apply to such officers of the United States as may be designated in their respective districts for that purpose by the Commissioner General of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, within one year after the passage of

this Act for a certificate of residence; and any Asiatic laborer who after the expiration of said year shall be found within the United States without such certificate of residence shall be deemed to be unlawfully within the United States and shall be taken into custody upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and unless it shall be satisfactorily established that the failure of such person to procure a certificate of residence as herein provided was by reason of accident, sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be deported upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the country of which he is a citizen or subject, at the expense of the United States.

Should it appear that said ASIATIC LABORER had procured a certificate and such certificate had been lost or destroyed, he may be granted a duplicate thereof under such conditions as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe, and upon receipt of such duplicate he may be discharged. Provided, that no Asiatic laborer who has been convicted in any court of the States, Territories or insular possessions of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, of a felony, and has not been pardoned therefor by legal authority, shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act.

Certificates of residence issued under the provisions of this Act shall be so prepared under regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as to prevent counterfeiting, and shall contain such descriptions of the persons to whom issued as will readily identify the holders thereof, including photographs of such holders, both full face and profile, upon a portion of which photographs shall be superimposed the seal of the Department of Commerce and Labor, also a print in indelible ink of the front part of each thumb, commonly known as a "thumb print."

Sec. 46. That no certificate of residence other than a duplicate of one satisfactorily proved to have been lost or destroyed shall be issued under the provisions of this Act after the expiration of one year from the date of the taking effect of this Act.

Sec. 47. It shall be unlawful for any Asiatic who shall have entered the United States as not of the laboring class to thereafter work for gain as a laborer, and any person so doing shall be deported in the manner provided in Section 45 of this Act.

Sec. 48. That the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (\$250,000.00) Dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the Treasury of the United States for the enforcement of those provisions of this Act relating to the exclusion of Asiatic laborers.

Sec. 49. That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal, alter, or amend any existing laws relating to the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent.

Sec. 50. That this Act shall take effect ninety days after its passage and approval.

White Labor For Orchards.

Employers Becoming Greatly Dissatisfied With Jap and Other Asiatic Labor.

From reliable sources we are informed that the cost of gathering, curing, canning and packing fruits, hops and raisins in California amounts to (on an average) of \$2,000,000 per annum.

This great amount of work has heretofore been done by Jap, Chinese, Hindu, Korean, Filipino and other Asiatic labor, but the service afforded the fruitgrower by this class of labor has been so unsatisfactory that the Bureau of Farmers of this State has appealed to the University authorities and school superintendents to arrange vacation periods that henceforth University students and school children (of proper age) may help in the harvest, which is not ended until late in September.

Mass meetings have recently been held by the orchardists of Santa Clara and Alameda counties, and the large growers are making preparations for the housing and care of the thousands of workers necessary for harvesting the crops. Many of these will be students, and it was made plain by the speakers that Japanese and Chinese are not to be employed in the orchards.

In Ventura County the large employers have become greatly dissatisfied with their Jap help, and there is now a movement on foot to replace this labor with white help. Some time ago the Earl Fruit Company let most of its Japs go and replaced them with Americans and Mexicans, and now the Sparr Fruit Company has come forward with a proposition to do away with all its Asiatic help and employ white family help exclusively. The local manager, Mr. L. C. Forrest, has agreed to guarantee work the year round to fifteen or twenty white families and has agreed to pay the rent on a like number of houses if some one will build the houses. It is Mr. Forrest's intention to pay the men a living wage and also to pay their house rent for them. One enthusiast of the district has already taken the proposition up and is now making arrangements to build the houses.

This move will mean much to the town, as the Sparr Company has a weekly pay roll of from \$1000 to \$1200, and if the plan works out successfully, as it doubtless will, other employers will probably follow the example.

In an editorial relative to the coming fruit harvest, the Chronicle of June 3 says: "There will apparently be a large fruit harvest, in spite of the short crops in some varieties, and the press of the State can help greatly by giving the greatest possible publicity to the coming demand for help in the fruit harvest. The work is pleasant and healthful, and the pay is good."

The Jap Menace.

Statistics show that the Jap birthrate in this State has increased 436 per cent. in five years, and that the percentage of births among the white races has dropped from 98.4 to 95.9 in the same length of time.

This is alarming and is dangerous. There must be something done. People do not seem to realize that these conditions will mean ruin to a great many farmers within a space of time that is shorter than even we of the Pacific Coast are willing to admit.

The little Jap has infested the rural as well as the urban districts, and has been carrying on his work of creeping into every kind of business and enterprise in a manner which is alarming, to say the least, and worse than dangerous in its power to destroy the small white business man and farmer.

Few connect the present high cost of living with the Japanese question, but the two are closely allied and should not be separated in our consideration of this vital matter. At the present price of necessities the American can not work for the wages that the Jap is glad to get. The American requires a higher class of necessities than does the Jap, and on a salary twice the size of that received by the "Little Brown Man" he is forced to stint himself, while the Jap and other Asiatics live in abundance and are able to send money back to their Fatherland for their numerous wives and families.

The condition at the present time is deplorable. About the Bay cities and in them, and throughout some of our most fertile valleys, the Japanese swarms and stings with his cheap labor and his ability to work, and work hard.

It is an alarming fact that a great portion of our fertile lands are owned by Japanese—not leased or rented—but owned. There they are raising, and in abundance, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, and they are shipping these to the markets in San Francisco and other cities for a cheaper price than the American, who pays a living wage, can ask for his products. There are no farmers or orchardists who can compete with the Japanese except those

whose farms contain acreage up into the thousands, and whose labor costs them less. There can be but one outcome to all this, and that outcome is a most serious one.

We have every reason to be opposed to the immigration of Japanese into this State. It is not that they are aliens, for there is no prejudice here against a people because they are of another race. The real objection to the Japanese is that which holds against the Hindu and the Chinese—namely, that they come here not as the people of European countries come, to become part of us, but as strangers and aliens always, living as aliens, retaining their own customs and laboring for a wage upon which Americans could not live. In other words, they exploit the country without rendering any benefit to those who live here and are engaged in its permanent upbuilding.

To throw open the gates unrestrictedly to the swarms of coolie labor from the Far East would soon give the West the same race problem which confronts our Southern States. We want no addition to our population that can not in time become as good citizens as those who are now here, worthy of citizenship and social recognition by all. To allow the immigration of people against whom it is necessary to legislate in the matter of marriage and holding property is to court disaster to the future happiness and prosperity of our State and Nation.

From the emphatic declarations of President Taft it appears that the new Japanese Treaty, while not specifically mentioning the subject of immigration, does not in any manner let down the bars to the natives of that country. This is gratifying information, and we should lose no opportunity of impressing on the President and Congress the unalterable opposition of our people against just such a step.

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and the only way to let the Eastern States know how the Japanese question is regarded is to tell them in no uncertain manner. There is none of the sentiment against the Asiatic in the East that is felt on this Coast, and unless we communicate that sentiment there is no way by which we may secure the sympathy and co-operation of the Nation in our fight for protection against their invasion.

The State has no desire to embarrass the administration, but the welfare of California is more to be considered than the peace of mind of the Chief Executive or of Congress. There is nothing to be ashamed in making public the fact that we do not want coolie labor in this State, and it is better to have an understanding of the matter now than when it is too late.

Respectfully submitted,
Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League,
By the Secretary.

Delegate Knight moved that the report of the Executive Board be received and the recommendations concurred in.

Delegate Parker offered as an amendment that the recommendations be considered section by section.

Delegate French offered an amendment to the amendment that action on the recommendations be deferred for one month.

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

The amendment was lost.

The original motion was adopted.

On motion, the Executive Board was instructed to inaugurate the Weekly News Letter.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to immediately send lettergrams to President Tveitmoe and Congressman John E. Raker, both of whom are

in Washington, apprising them of the ratification of the Exclusion Bill by the League.

The Secretary was further directed to immediately forward the Bill to Mr. Raker, requesting that the same be presented to the House of Representatives at the earliest possible date; and further, that upon its introduction, affiliated organizations, civic, labor and other bodies throughout the United States, be requested to petition the Senators and Congressmen of their respective States and districts to lend their support, with a view of effecting its passage.

New Business.

The following amendment to Section 1 of Article VII of the Constitution was introduced by Delegate Parker, which, under the rules, was deferred until the next meeting for final action:

"The League shall meet once in each month at such time and place as may be determined upon. The Executive Board shall meet as often as twice in each month, at times and places to be determined by itself."

On motion, the vacation period for the Secretary and other employees of the office was set for either July or August.

On motion, the Special Committee on the Exclusion Bill was given a vote of thanks for its services to the League.

Remarks from Mr. G. B. Benham, Thomas Trebell, Charles F. Knight, the Vice-President and others on subjects pertaining to exclusion were well received.

Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

July, 1911

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, July 16, 1911.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met in regular session at the above date and place, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:45 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The roll being called, absentees were recorded. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting (June 18) was dispensed with, and, by motion, they were adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

In accordance with instructions, the matter of the Weekly News Letter, as recommended by the President, has been attended to.

A communication was drafted, setting forth the composition of the League, its objects and purposes, the danger which confronts our country by the continued influx of Asiatic subjects, and the reasons for requesting financial assistance. The same has been sent to 800 city central and building trades councils throughout the United States.

Exclusion Bill.

By your direction, the Bill submitted at the previous meeting of the League was immediately forwarded to Hon. John E. Raker, Congressman of the First District of California, and on July 1 it was presented to the House of Representatives, received and referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and ordered printed. This Bill is now known as H. R. 12212. A vigorous campaign in its behalf will be started at once. Your Executive Board requests affiliated organizations and their members to petition their Congressmen and Senators to use their voice and vote toward the final passage of this Bill.

Publicity.

In the July number of the "Comfort," a magazine of nation-wide circulation, published in Augusta, Me., and devoted to art, literature, science and the home circle, the following appears:

A Few Words by the Editor.

"A new race conflict threatens America, infinitely worse than the one we are now struggling with.

"The Yellow Peril from Asia is the impending danger.

"Can we afford to permit another vexatious race conflict to get a firm hold on this country?

"Isn't the race question which we already have about as severe a strain of this kind as the nation can stagger under?

"It is a calamity for a nation to be vexed with a race question which from its very nature will not and can not down. The nationality of our immigrants is of trifling importance provided they are of the white race, because in such case they, or at all events their children, become assimilated and indistinguishably blended with the mass of our population; but if they are of a different race with marked physical and perhaps mental characteristics which are perpetuated through successive generations and thus keep them a separate and distinct people with us but not of us, they become a source of trouble and of possible danger.

"Conflict is inherent in the situation whenever and wherever two races so diverse that they do not readily amalgamate dwell in large numbers in the same community, for history proves that the invariable result is closely drawn social and other lines of distinction attended with jealousy and discord culminating in a contest for race supremacy. Therefore it is of the utmost importance for a nation, and especially in case of a republic, to have a homogeneous population. Unfortunately that is impossible in this country because about half the population of our southern states is colored. And in saying this we intend no unkindly or disparaging reflection on the negroes. It would have been better for both races if the African had been permitted to work out its own destiny in its own way in the land of its origin. The race conflict which inevitably resulted from bringing the negroes to America has been a hardship and an injury to the whites as well as to them, beside being the cause of the great Civil War.

"But the war and the consequent abolition of slavery nearly half a century ago did not end the Afro-American race question which yet remains unsolved and continues to be a source of serious trouble throughout a large section of the land. As this race question is here to stay both races must patiently and conscientiously endeavor to make the best of the situation.

"We do not feel competent to discuss the merits of the race question in the South, and we have no desire to agitate it. In the North there has been and still is much ill-advised agitation of the subject and ignorant criticism of the South, which unfortunately have embarrassed her best efforts in dealing with the problem and have tended to promote sectional prejudice and distrust. While in a broader sense it concerns the nation, we feel that it is essentially a southern problem which can best be worked out in the South, by the South and without any meddlesome advice or interference from outsiders who have little or no practical knowledge of the matter; and we have full confidence that southern genius and magnanimity will handle it wisely, humanely and considerately of the rights and best interests of all concerned. Undoubtedly the best and prevailing sentiment in the South is in favor of helping the negroes in every proper effort to better their condition.

"Two and a half centuries ago our ancestors, not foreseeing the deplorable consequences of their policy, sowed the seed of national tribulation by beginning the importation of African negroes to supply the demand for cheap labor to promote the development of a new and sparsely populated land. The fact that they came as slaves was merely an aggravating incident of the real and fundamental cause of the difficulty which consists in the racial difference that renders it impossible for them ever to become indistinguishably blended with our white population.

"The present-day interests which profit by employing cheap labor favor, and are largely responsible for, the immigration of Chinese and other degraded Asiatics to this country, many of them being imported practically as slaves.

"These Asiatic immigrants are an unmitigated nuisance in every community in which they have settled. The Chinese were the first orientals to enter by the Golden Gate and nearly forty years ago their presence in the Pacific coast states had produced conditions so demoralizing as to attract the attention of Congress and result in a law in 1882 excluding them from citizenship and practically prohibiting their further immigration. But this law is not sufficiently strict and has been continually and flagrantly evaded by those who have made big money by importing them illegally, so that they have largely increased in number in this country.

"At the time the Chinese Exclusion Law was enacted San Francisco bore the distinction of being the only American city possessed of a Chinatown, but now New York, Chicago, even Boston, and in fact all our great cities have their Chinese sections which are moral and physical plague spots. Most aptly they are called "Chinatowns" because practically they are parts of China transplanted to America with their Asiatic population, language, manners, customs, and indescribable filth, vice and immorality; there flourish their notorious gambling dens, their seductive opium joints, their infamous resorts of prostitution and of other oriental vices absolutely unmentionable, which not only cater to oriental depravity but are centers for the spread of the most loathsome diseases and of moral ruin among our white people.

"Have we not enough to contend with in drunkenness and other evils which curse the white race without permitting the yellow man to introduce his opium smoking and other vices to which he is addicted? You can't have him without his vices; and so long as he is permitted to stay we shall suffer not only from his vicious example but from his being a purveyor of vice to our own people for the profit there is in the business.

"Don't be deceived by any delusive hope that the yellow race can possibly become amalgamated with the white race in this country through intermarriage. The very thought is preposterous and revolting in view of their physical, mental and moral differences, and especially because of the prevailing oriental treatment of woman as man's inferior, little better than his slave, even to the extent among the lower classes of the yellow race of buying their wives and selling their daughters into slavery for immoral purposes. This traffic in Chinese slave girls extends even to America where many of them have been imported in defiance of law and in spite of the watchfulness of our immigration officers; and many white women also are found with yellow masters in the Chinese slums of our great cities. To illustrate what cesspools of vice these Asiatic colonies in America have become we may cite the experience of Boston where the "white slave" traffic when raided by the officers and driven out of its old haunts where it had been carried on by white proprietors immediately took refuge in the Chinese quarter of that city where it found conditions congenial to its existence and the white women who were its victims passed into the hands of yellow masters.

"Nor in any true sense will they ever become Americanized. For profit or convenience a few do, and in course of time more of them may, adopt our style of dress, and even cut off their pigtailed and outwardly affect other of our manners, but the essential characteristics which distinguish their mode of life, their ideals, religion, morals and aspirations individually and as a race they adhere to most tenaciously. Their case would be much more hopeful if they came mere savages, for then, like the negroes, they would adopt our civilization and our religion, and aspire to work out their destiny in harmony with ours.

"But their ways are not as our ways and their gods are not as our God, and never will be. They bring with them a degraded civilization and a debased religion of their own ages older, and to their minds far superior to ours. We look to the future with hope for improvement and strive to uplift our people; they look to the past, believing that perfection was attained by their ancestors centuries before our civilization began and before Jesus brought us the divine message from the Father. They profane this Christian land by erecting here among us their pagan shrines, set up their idols and practice their shocking heathen religious ceremonies. Judge of the fruitlessness of the effort and the immense waste of money in the millions of dollars we have sent to maintain missionaries whom they murder in Asia by the fact that we

have not abolished Chinese idolatry in America even though it is half a century since they have dwelt among us.

"The heathen are making more converts to Confucius than the missionaries are making converts to Christianity. Therefore it would be well to keep the missionaries at home and help save the bodies as well as the souls of our girls," said Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's Rescue League, in her testimony before a committee of the U. S. Senate in regard to the ruin of American girls by Chinamen.

"Neither do they respect our laws any more than our civilization and our religion. The same lawlessness which renders life and property unsafe in China they practice in America, and for the promotion of this purpose they have here, as in China, their great 'tongs' or criminal associations which give such effective protection to their members that it is almost impossible to detect or punish Chinese criminals in our big cities. These criminal Chinese societies 'levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of our courts, etc. They constitute a foreign government within the boundaries of the Republic.' This is an extract from the report of a committee of the California legislature.

"The situation is simply intolerable as it is. Our friends in the South think they have a troublesome race question, but theirs sinks into insignificance compared with this Asiatic race conflict which is distressing our Pacific coast and menacing the nation in the spread of vice, crime, leprosy and other loathsome diseases through the invasion of the North and East by the very dregs of Asia.

"We must, as a nation, take immediate and vigorous measures to stop further Asiatic immigration, for what will be the fate of the nation when the white race is outnumbered by the negroes in the South and has to contend with the yellow men for supremacy in the North? And as their numbers increase the yellow men will overrun the South also and become a disturbing element there.

"We need hardly mention the destructive effect of Chinese cheap labor in driving out white labor and ultimately monopolizing certain lines of industry and trade, as so much has been said and written on that subject. A Chinaman can live and save money on wages or profits that will not support a white man to say nothing of the white man's family.

"We have spoken mostly about the Chinese as they largely outnumber the Japanese and Hindus in this country. But the Japanese are already settled in sufficient numbers in the Pacific coast states to be a nuisance and a menace and the Hindus have begun to come. The Japanese are even more objectionable than the Chinese because sharper, and reputed to be more tricky and unscrupulous, while they are much more aggressive and warlike.

"Because the Japanese are more advanced in modern arts and sciences than the Chinese does not make them the less objectionable immigrants, for their civilization, which in its essential quality is not to be measured by material progress, is still the yellow man's civilization, in which his paganism and his vice and immorality persist.

"We have no law to prohibit or limit Japanese and Hindu immigration, nothing but an unwritten understanding that the Japanese government is to discourage its subjects from emigrating to the United States.

"We should have a law absolutely prohibiting the immigration to this country of Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and all degraded Asiatics. The population of China is four hundred millions, of India two hundred and fifty millions and of Japan over forty millions, mostly working for starvation wages. Can we afford to take any chance of allowing these countries to pour the lowest

element of their countless population into this country and invite another race conflict that would inevitably ensue in which not merely the control of our country and our government would be in issue but even our civilization and our religion at stake?

"Certain moneyed interests more greedy than patriotic exert a powerful influence in favor of permitting Asiatic immigration and have brought strong pressure to bear on our government to relax its enforcement of the law which we now have excluding the Chinese.

"What we need and must have is a broader law and more vigorous enforcement.

"History records the rise and fall of one civilization after another consequent on race conflicts. Students of history and close observers of the trend of the world's progress recognize that the great struggle for race supremacy has already begun between the white man and the yellow man, and that the issue will be whether our civilization or that of Asia shall survive the conflict. The countless hordes of Asia if let loose are enough to overwhelm the rest of the world.

"The apprehensions of our own people are confirmed by the warnings of impartial European authorities to the effect that the United States is to be the battleground of the contest. Therefore, whenever occasion permits let us patriotically rally to the support of our fellow citizens on the Pacific coast in the splendid fight which they are making, and for years have made for absolute exclusion of Asiatic immigration in order to prevent the yellow peril, —which is already with them a present calamity, a blight on their prosperity, and a continual menace to their peace,—to prevent it from growing and spreading until it brings national disaster. **This great patriotic movement is organized under the leadership of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Metropolis Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.** and if any of our readers care to know more about the almost unthinkable depravity of the Chinese and other orientals, and the ruinous influence which their presence has in America they will do well to write the secretary of the League for some of the interesting literature which it publishes and distributes free for the good of the cause. 'Meat vs. Rice' is one of the League's most instructive pamphlets, if the edition is not exhausted.

"We have this day to choose whether we will have for the Pacific coast the civilization of Christ or the civilization of Confucius," said Senator James G. Blaine of Maine in his memorable speech in favor of Chinese exclusion before the U. S. Senate in 1879.

"But since that day so many Asiatics have come and spread over the country that the yellow peril is now not merely a local but a great national danger. Shall we check it in time, now, or wait until it is too strong for us?"

COMFORT'S EDITOR.

As a result of this article, numerous requests have been received from different parts of the country for further information on the subject of Asiatic immigration.

Your Executive Board suggests that members of the League write to the editor of "Comfort" and thank him for the able manner in which he has treated this most important question.

Immigration Bills Introduced in Congress.

Your Executive Board, in taking up the immigration bills introduced in the House of Representatives, does so on the theory that a discussion of the same adds largely to the educational feature of the League's work.

Senate Bill 385—Introduced by Senator Overman in the Senate of the United States, April 10th, 1911: **To further exclude undesirable immi-**

grants, improve conditions on immigrant vessels, and raise funds for the proper enforcement of the immigration laws.

This Bill may be divided into three principal parts in its bearing upon present immigration conditions and in comparison with the law of 1907.

The first radical change is that of increasing the head tax from four dollars to ten. Like other propositions involving direct tax, two opposing principles are involved. On the theory that the United States welcomes the distressed and oppressed from every land, it is inconsistent to attach to that welcome a tax. This attitude on the part of the citizens of this country was almost all-prevailing during the nineteenth century, and was well set forth in the popular song of the middle part of that era, which had for its refrain:

"Come from every nation and don't be alarmed
For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

This invitation was generally accepted by European peoples and the immigrants of that period and their descendants form the bulk of our great nation of 90,000,000 people. However, it soon became apparent that while the vast majority of the immigrants were desirable and proved of much value to the country, associated with them came those whom we did not want, and so in time the general invitation came to be qualified and limited to those who were considered to be of a desirable character.

At the same time it was noticed that abuses were developing, and means were sought to prevent them. This in its turn caused certain expense, and it was properly thought that any expense attending the inspection and protection of this migratory people should be borne by them. So we see in the Act of August 3, 1882, a duty of 50 cents is levied on each person arriving, which was placed in a fund and the expenses of regulating immigration and extending relief to immigrants was to be paid out of this fund.

Here is established and given the sanction of law to the principle that all expense attached to the incoming aliens shall be borne by those aliens.

This condition of affairs prevailed for several years, until the year 1894, Act of August 18, when the tax was raised to \$1, still on the theory that the increased cost of inspection justified the additional tax.

In the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1900, page 47, is found the recommendation that the head tax be again increased from \$1 to \$2, and this language is used:

"The increase imposes no severe burden upon those seeking homes, and insures the accumulation of a fund sufficient to construct suitable and comfortable buildings whenever needed for the comfort and safety of those awaiting inspection, as well as for an administration of the law that will effect the double purpose of protecting American citizens from the evils sought to be averted, and of doing this in a manner that will be as humane and considerate of the rights and well-being of aliens as possible."

This recommendation was acted upon, in the year 1903, it is thought, and remained at that figure until the passage of the Act of 1907, which placed it at its present rate of \$4.

In the discussion preceding the last increase, much was said about the sentiment of the people of the United States regarding a tax on immigrants. for at this time the former theory of a duty that simply defrayed the expenses of inspection was somewhat deviated from, and the principles of a tax upon the alien for allowing him to enter the United States was advocated, as distinguished from the tax to pay for the cost of inspection. This was a new consideration. At the same time it was argued that the increased tax would fall upon the steamship companies and would somewhat deter them from actively stimulating immigration, as has been charged. As far as the

last consideration goes, the effect upon the companies was nil, for them simply added to the cost of the ticket the increase in the head tax, so it fell upon the immigrant.

Here it may be remarked parenthetically that on the Atlantic Coast, on vessels arriving at the port of New York at least, the aliens as a rule do not know that they pay any tax, for it is all included in the cost of the ticket, but on steamers entering San Francisco the head tax is collected as a separate item, and aliens paying it are furnished with a receipt from the company collecting it.

The actual increase of the head tax beyond an amount that was necessary to provide for the expense of regulation, etc., was, in fact, a recognition of the new element in the case—that is, that a direct tax might be levied upon an immigrant in return for conferring upon him the privilege of admission to the United States.

Now, a tax of this sort may be of two kinds—one in which the amount involved is so large that it amounts to a prohibition, as is in effect in certain colonies of Great Britain against Asiatic laborers; the other kind may be designated as a selective tax, for, in effect, it insures us that the person must have a degree of industry that will enable him to pay for the privilege he seeks to enjoy.

The head tax provided for in section one of this Bill may be fairly termed a selective tax, for while the expenses attending immigration would be paid from it, yet it is proposed as a measure of fitness by which to measure the immigrant.

Having thus far glanced at the historical aspect of this feature of the Bill, perhaps some discussion of its merit in this particular may be of benefit.

We have been told that as long as a man had the right intention and the inclination and physical ability to work, it was of little moment whether he had any money or not. If he was young and strong and of proper moral and mental caliber, he would become a good citizen. That many of the best citizens of this country came here with no money, and the life work and success of that remarkable German, Mr. Ottendorfer, is pointed to with pride, and his magnificent building and influential newspaper are cited as examples of what the immigrant can do, although he has no money when he lands. All these things are true and in the abstract the theory holds good. But as has been so aptly said, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. We must consider results of the many by which the rule is made rather than the few which are the exceptions. It is ventured that while some who came to this country penniless and made success, if the matter was investigated it would be shown that many who came penniless remained paupers. Look into the records of the charitable institutions and see the thousands who came here not only without money, but with small sums of money, and even then went to the wall. The continuous reference to the achievements of immigrants in the past, when taken as serious reasons for continuing or perpetuating inefficient methods of selection, should not meet approval, for the reason that almost every condition that meets the immigrant of to-day is as far removed from the conditions that met him during the greater part of the last century as day is from night. In those times Uncle Sam could indeed give us all a farm, and the industrious immigrant could make his home in the great undeveloped interior, and with frugality and thrift support himself and his family with little capital other than his bare hands. That condition no longer exists. The man who now essays to become a farmer must have capital. In those days there was work in abundance, and it was continuous throughout the year. That condition no longer exists. One has but to read or listen to the reports on the condition of the laborer in the United States, and especially

in that portion adjacent to the Atlantic seaboard, to know that unskilled labor is at a very low ebb. That in some sections it is necessary for father, mother, son and daughter to work from early morning until late at night. What for? So as to save money and buy a home? Or to lay away something for a slack season or time of need? No! But to maintain a bare existence. In other sections we are told that large industries so regulate their affairs that those they employ can just make enough to live on during the 75 per cent or 80 per cent of the year they work, and save enough to keep themselves during the balance of the time that they have no work. We are told that in some sections the scale of wages is based upon the needs of a single man living in a room common to other single men, and upon that basis married men or those having families dependent on them must work.

It would seem that there is ample evidence to show that the comparisons of fifty, or even twenty years ago, have no value now, and that it is our duty to deal with present facts.

This increased tax, then, is a method of ascertaining the probable value of the immigrant. It is clear that there is no more room for him without capital, and we might as well make it clear and plain that we at the present time do not want immigrants in this country who are without sufficient means to sustain themselves a reasonable time, or to embark in some enterprise. This is what we mean, and this is the sentiment of the citizens of the United States of to-day. If the initiative could be invoked on the question of admitting penniless aliens, there is not a scintilla of doubt as to the result. It is not that the patriotic spirit or the charitableness of the United States is less, but it has been over-taxed. There are those who will not agree with this proposition—some on humanitarian grounds; some on academic grounds, and many on selfish grounds. The two former are sincere, and if mistaken, are susceptible of listening to reason. The latter are simply actuated by the dollar influence, and are apt to prove strongest in opposition to this bill. As long as there is an army of penniless aliens arriving, they can say to any laboring man "you must take the lowest wage any of these newcomers will take, or you will be discharged." And going further, they say to the newcomer, "you must work for less than the men here, or we cannot employ you." So that the penniless immigrant is a menace to labor, which in turn lowers the social and economic condition of the country. For in the last analysis, the labor of the country is its mainstay, and when that is unstable it augurs ill for the balance.

Another angle of this feature. The country no longer seeks settlers. It is well settled. It is true that there are vast tracts vacant, but it is also true that a vast number of our population is idle or part idle. So we can abandon the position of a new country seeking development by the addition of outsiders, but rather seek to develop our resources with the inhabitants already here. The last census gives a population of 90,000,000 people. At a reasonably normal increase, it will not be long before there will be a population to please even the most strenuous advocate of large families. General Walker has conclusively shown that the tendency in this country under conditions of small immigration was to multiply at a very healthy rate. This being true, we can, with propriety, say that we will institute a process of selection among those who come to this country, and one of the methods of that selection will be the financial condition of the applicant as outlined in this bill.

We now come to the second section, and here find that it is proposed to institute another method of selection. That is, we not only propose that the immigrant shall have some financial resource, but we shall insist that he have some mental ability; some educational equipment. Here again we will be met with the thread-bare and time-worn statement that education does not make the man; what we want is brawn, not brain, and then will be cited a long list

of cases of immigrants who could not read or write, etc., etc., ad infinitum. All these arguments sound attractive to the ears and appeal to the sentiment. Far be it from underestimating the value of sentiment, but it can be overdone, as is frequently seen when some rascally scoundrel is sent to prison and a lot of foolish persons send him flowers and tell of the good things he has done and so on. A man may be the best imaginable, but when he puts his fingers in a buzz saw off they go. And if anyone thinks there is no buzz saw in this country, let him read the speech of the member of Congress from Milwaukee, Mr. Berger. Now, this does not mean that Mr. Berger's remedies are endorsed or approved, but it does mean that he has very accurately diagnosed the case. And the case has largely to do with this so-called educational test, for it means that under this bill the ranks of the indigent and ignorant shall no longer be swelled by admission from other countries. A gentleman in the Senate of the United States the other day, while speaking on the reciprocity measure, took as an illustration two vessels holding water and connected by a pipe. He showed, what any school boy knows, that the water would remain at the same level in each vessel. And so it is in this case, unless we can put some control valve in the pipe of the immigration law the level of the least favorable condition of the countries from which our immigrants come will soon be the level of our own, if indeed it is not already reached.

The purpose of this Bill is to check that unobstructed current. We have in the present law certain designated individuals and classes of individuals which we prohibit from admission. The reason of this prohibition is sound. Essentially we will not permit diseased persons, criminals and others to come. We reserve the right to admit only the best. We are exercising our right in selecting whom we want, and Section 2 of the immigration law is a method of selection. This Bill adds another rule to this method. In effect, we say we have all the people here now we want who have not a rudimentary education. The United States is not unlike the raiser of stock in this respect. Now, no reflection is meant by this either upon immigrants or any one else in or out of the United States, but as a matter of fact we are all animals to a certain extent, and as a breeder of animals selects his purchases with care, so are we now, in fact, selecting the ancestors of future generations with care. And it is now proposed to make that scrutiny more careful. For a long while we have been conducting a sifting process, gradually reducing the size of our mesh in the sifting apparatus. This Bill is another such reduction. Space forbids a review of the various enactments up to this date, whereby first one undesirable class after another was barred. Suffice it to say that the wisdom in each legislative step has been amply verified by the results, and although some improvements in administration will doubtless be developed from time to time, the soundness of the existing law is established beyond question.

The Bill contemplates no onerous test as to the admissibility of the alien, but simply directs that he shall be able to read some language. In other words, it is in harmony with the first section of the Bill. That asks some financial evidence of the industry of the applicant. This asks some evidence that he has had time to gain some rudimentary education. It is a self-evident proposition that, other things being equal, an immigrant with a rudimentary education is preferable to one without any education. This Bill seeks to put into effect that proposition. This is no reflection or criticism upon the integrity or natural ability of the uneducated alien, but it is a notice that we no longer require that kind in the United States. It may be stated that if this law is passed it will be followed by still more drastic laws. That will probably be the case. There are young men now living who will probably see the cessation of all immigration to the United States. Without seeking to utter prophetic words, that seems to be the logical trend of social and economic

conditions in the United States. We have almost stopped Asiatic immigration. The same reasons will eventually call for the prohibition of any immigration. Indeed, it is not improbable that an era of emigration may develop as the population rapidly increases. That, however, is speculation, and does not concern the matter at hand.

The third feature of the Bill is along the lines of strengthening the present law. For example, the present requirement is to ascertain how much money brought by the alien on the theory that he should have a reasonable sum. This Bill reduces a general requirement to a specific one. A statement as to the former character of the immigrant is demanded, so that an estimation can be intelligently made of his probable desirability. The limitations now placed upon the deportation period are removed. And so through the remainder of the Bill the objects sought to be attained are in line with the recommendations of the administrative officers and are an elaboration to more completely accomplish the ends now covered in an incomplete manner.

In a word, the Bill is a progressive treatment of the subject of immigration, than which no more important question confronts the American people to-day. The evidence is conclusive that a very deplorable social and economic condition exists in many portions of the country, especially in the industrial communities, which can be directly traced to an influx of ignorant, impecunious immigrants, who must, of necessity, take the wage offered them or starve. These have been, as a rule, single men, who have herded together under living conditions that according to the Pittsburg Survey have been atrocious in that locality, at least. An illustration of the principle involved, reference is made to the immigration of a body of Hindus on this Coast. These men were admittedly inferior as workmen, but the employers who sought to reduce the price of labor said to the white men, "Unless you will work for the same price as these Hindus, you will be discharged and they will be hired." A strike and riot followed in the neighborhood of St. John, Ore., and eventually the Hindu was eliminated. That was because he was in small numbers, however, and there was a violent feeling against him here. As a matter of fact, that same condition has been in existence in the Eastern industrial States for the past twenty years, and it is only now that the laboring man is awakening to the fact that he has been following an ignis fatuus of tariff or free trade when the vital matter that kept him at starvation's door was the voracious competition of ignorant and impecunious alien labor.

H. R. 1343—Introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, April 4, 1911, provides for the regulation of immigration of aliens into the United States.

This Bill is largely covered by the Overman Bill, and the remarks in reference to that measure are applicable to this Bill.

H. R. 4670—Introduced April 13, 1911, by Mr. Hayes. A bill to further regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States.

This Bill was drafted and sent by the Asiatic Exclusion League to Mr. Hayes last session and by him introduced. It failed to pass at that time and has again been introduced. There is a good deal to be said regarding this measure both from a legislative and an administrative standpoint. If we go back to the earlier days of immigration, we find the it was a generally accepted fact that most people had this view of the subject. Conditions in Europe were unsatisfactory from religious, political, industrial, agricultural and other reasons, so the people of European countries sought a place where they could live under better conditions. All migration to America had its origin in some one of those causes.

For a long while there was no attention paid to immigrants, and in the days of the Black Ball Line and the Swallow-Tail Line, being sailing vessels, the newcomer jumped ashore as soon as the vessel was made fast to the dock. With the introduction of steam, however, large numbers began to come, and it became apparent that all were not immigrants as defined above. In other words, it was noticed that paupers, criminals, ex-convicts and others were encouraged to emigrate to America from their native countries for the good of those countries. And so began the first regulation of immigrants. This regulation was only applied to steerage passengers as a rule, and those who were rejected, noticing that cabin passengers were not molested, or that at least the inspection was not rigid, hit upon the plan of coming first or second-class, on the theory that passengers coming as such were travelers, business men, etc., and not amenable to laws passed for immigrants.

In order to meet this situation, the wording of the law was changed so that it applied to aliens. This worked well for a while, until the question came up regarding an immigrant who originally came to the United States and remained for a period and then returned to his native country or some other country WITHOUT HAVING TAKEN ANY STEPS DURING HIS STAY HERE TO BECOME A CITIZEN. Then after remaining away, he again returned to the United States and applied for admission. It frequently developed that at the time of his second application he was no longer admissible under the law; he had perhaps contracted some excludable disease, or had become aged and infirm, having worked in this country to acquire some means which he took elsewhere to spend, and finding himself destitute again, sought to obtain relief here, and so on through a number of varying circumstances. In many cases sentimental reasons were very strong and appeals were made to United States courts from immigration decisions, and frequently these decisions were reversed, on the ground that the alien's previous residence in the United States gave him some rights not possessed by the alien who had not been there before, and as a result of those rights the immigration laws were not applicable.

These decisions found executive effect in Secretary Straus's famous Order No. 117. In this circular a specific case is reviewed and the Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York is directed to return a fine he assessed against the Hamburg-American Steamship Company for bringing a diseased alien, on the ground that the courts had decided as above. Then the Secretary goes on in a perfectly logical manner and shows that if the immigration law does not apply in some respects to a domiciled alien, so-called, it does not in any respect, and we therefore have no right to examine any domiciled alien under the immigration law.

This resulted in much confusion regarding the intention of Congress, and a number of decisions in agreement with, also in opposition to this view have since been made. The practical result of the decision was to give an alien who had acquired a domicile in the United States the same rights as a citizen possessed as far as the immigration laws go. In other words, an alien could come here, acquire a competence, not become a citizen, go abroad and spend his money and then, becoming destitute, return to the United States and enter a public institution for the rest of his life.

For these reasons and others originating in them, it is thought that Congress in its wisdom will not hesitate to enact into a law that cannot be misconstrued the intention as to the application of the immigration law.

It may be stated that the League ascertained that at the port of San Francisco alone about 300 aliens had been admitted on the ground of

former domicile, although suffering from a loathsome and contagious disease at the time.

Very respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

By motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

New Business.

Upon motion of Delegate Parker, concurred in by the delegates present, the following amendment to the amendment of Section 1 of Article VII, as offered by the delegate at the last meeting, was adopted:

"Except when otherwise ordered by a two-thirds affirmative vote, the League shall meet once in each month, at such time and place as may be determined upon. The Executive Board shall meet as often as twice in each month, at times and places to be determined by itself."

The Secretary was directed to notify all members in accordance with the provisions set forth in the constitution.

Good of League.

President Tveitmoe, after being called upon, discussed the industrial and commercial conditions in the East as he found them on his recent trip to the Atlantic seaboard.

"The subject of Asiatic Exclusion," he said, "is better understood there than it ever has been, thanks to the work of education that our League has accomplished. This is true not only among members of Congress, but throughout the country at large."

Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.



Sec.-Treas.

PROPERTY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

August, 1911

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, August 20, 1911.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met in regular monthly session at the above date and place, and was called to order by the president, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The roll being called, absentees were recorded. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting (July 16th) was dispensed with, and, by motion, adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials presented and recommended by the Executive Board were received and, upon motion, all delegates were seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

The bill which was prepared by the League and introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman John E. Raker on July 1st has been amended and re-introduced by Judge Raker, and is now known as H. R. 13,500. As will be noted, several sections have been added to the original bill by incorporating the substance of court decisions, which strengthen the provisions for identification and make regulations in reference to the immigration and movements of Asiatic aliens more rigid.

62d Congress—1st Session.

H. R. 13500.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

August 11, 1911.

Mr. Raker introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All Asiatic laborers; all idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more

attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of

polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or all forms of law, or of the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons hereinafter called contract laborers who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, expressed or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; those who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by one or both parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: Provided, further, that the provisions of this section relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: And further provided, That skilled labor may be imported, if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: And provided further, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants."

Sec. 2. That the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, is further amended by the addition of the following sections: Provided, That the provisions of said additional sections shall be regarded as supplemental to the general provisions of the Act hereby amended, which general provisions shall also be enforced against Asiatic aliens to the same extent and in the same manner as against other aliens.

"Sec. 45. That it shall be the duty of all Asiatic laborers to apply to such officers of the United States as may be designated in their respective districts for that purpose by the Commissioner General of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, within one year after the passage of this Act, for a certificate of residence; and any Asiatic laborer who, after the expiration of said year, shall be found within the United States without such certificate of residence shall be deemed to be unlawfully within the United States and shall be taken into custody upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whenever and wherever found, and unless it shall be satisfactorily established that the failure of such person to procure a certificate of residence as herein provided was by reason of accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, shall be deported upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and

Labor to the country of which he is a citizen or subject, at the expense of the United States.

"Should it appear that said Asiatic laborer had procured a certificate and such certificate had been lost or destroyed, he may be granted a duplicate thereof under such conditions as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe, and upon receipt of such duplicate he may be discharged: Provided, That no Asiatic laborer who has been convicted in any court of the States, Territories or insular possessions of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, of a felony, and has not been pardoned therefor by legal authority, shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this act; persons of Asiatic descent who claim birth in the United States may also be registered under the provisions hereof on satisfactorily proving such claim, and such persons hereafter born in the United States may likewise be registered.

"Certificates of residence issued under the provisions of this Act shall be so prepared under regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as to prevent counterfeiting, and shall contain such descriptions of the persons to whom issued as will readily identify the holders thereof, including photographs of such holders, both full face and profile, upon a portion of which photographs shall be superimposed the seal of the Department of Commerce and Labor, also a print in indelible ink of the front part of each thumb, commonly known as a 'thumb print.'

"Sec. 46. That no certificate of residence other than a duplicate of one satisfactorily proved to have been lost or destroyed shall be issued under the provisions of this Act after the expiration of one year from the date of the taking effect of this act, unless it is established in accordance with the provisions of section forty-five hereof that the failure to secure the certificate within the time specified was due to accident, sickness or other unavoidable cause.

"Sec. 47. That for the purpose of this Act all Asiatic aliens shall be regarded as laborers, unless it is shown that they are, in their personal capacity, of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers of the gospel, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure. Every Asiatic alien who is entitled by this Act to enter the United States shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Government of which he is a subject or citizen, such permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, shall show that the person to whom issued is entitled to come to the United States under the terms of this Act, and shall contain a photograph of and the following data regarding the person to whom issued: Family and individual name or names in full, title or official rank, if any, age, height, physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence. If the alien applying for the certificate is a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application therefor. The term 'merchant' wherever used in this Act shall mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business and who performs no manual labor other than that necessarily incident to the conduct of such business. If the person applying is a student, such certificate shall, in addition, state the nature of the studies theretofore pursued, the nature of the studies to be pursued in the United States, and where they will be pursued, and that provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the student, as such, in this country. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity,

it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, and his financial standing in the country issuing such certificate. The certificate and the identity of the person named therein and whose photograph is attached thereto shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be vised by the endorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, or of an official of the Immigration Service detailed for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of such diplomatic representative or consular representative or immigration official before endorsing such certificate to examine into the truth of the statements set forth therein, and if he shall find upon examination that any statement therein contained is untrue, it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the certificate. The said certificate, vised aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the immigration official in charge at the port of the United States at which the alien named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of such person to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities. The said certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States, and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated herein.

"The legal wives and natural-born children under sixteen years of age of members of the excepted classes herein mentioned shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture continues or they remain under the age stated and shall, if in all other respects admissible, be admitted to the United States upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company with them and that coverture exists or they are of the age hereinbefore stated at the time of application: Provided, That no such wife or child shall be admitted to the United States as of that status unless accompanied by, or coming to join, the husband or father, and, if the husband or father is already in the United States, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such husband or father is lawfully entitled to be and remain in the United States and shown by the testimony of at least two witnesses other than Asiatics that such husband and father is and has been for the last three years a bona fide member of an exempt class: Provided further, that Asiatic aliens admitted to the United States as the natural-born children of members of the said exempted classes shall not at any time establish and maintain themselves in any other status or occupation than one which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, otherwise they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions hereof.

"It shall be unlawful for any Asiatic who shall have entered the United States as a member of the excepted classes herein enumerated to thereafter work for gain as a laborer; and any person so doing shall be deported in the manner provided in section forty-five of this Act.

"In every case where any person is excluded from admission to the United States, or is ordered deported from the United States, under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made,

the decision of the appropriate immigration officials, or of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in appeal and warrant cases, shall be final.

"Sec. 48. That any Asiatic alien, whether a member of the excepted classes enumerated in section forty-seven hereof or not, who obtains a certificate of residence in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any Asiatic alien admitted to the United States as a member of the excepted classes in accordance with section forty-seven hereof, or who is admitted as and continues to be the wife or child of such a member of the excepted classes in accordance with the terms of said section, shall be permitted to leave the United States at any time and through any seaport, or through any land border designated by the Commissioner General of Immigration as a port of entry for aliens under this Act, and, if admissible under the general provisions of this Act, to return and re-enter the United States at any future time upon the following conditions: He shall at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge at the port through which he departs his certificate of residence or certificate of identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certificate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner General, and shall re-enter through such port of departure and satisfactorily identify himself at the time of return as the person to whom the certificate of residence or certificate of identity so deposited relates.

"Sec. 49. That any person, including the master, agent, owner or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or reside within the United States under the terms of this Act or of the Act hereby amended shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien to whom this section is applicable. Every vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle or conveyance of whatever description, the master, owner, lessee, or bailee of which shall use the same in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which said vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle may enter or in which it may be found.

"Sec. 50. That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to any such certificate or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or present to an immigrant inspector or other Government official any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present to an immigrant inspector or other Government official any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years.

"Sec. 51. That the provisions of this Act shall be enforced in the insular territory as well as the continental territory of the United States. Asiatic aliens not members of the excepted classes enumerated in section forty-seven hereof shall not be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular territory of the United States nor to enter one group of islands

from another group, and members of the said excepted classes shall be permitted to enter the continental territory from insular possessions only upon compliance with the terms of section forty-seven hereof by obtaining from officers to be designated for that purpose by the governors of the respective insular possessions a certificate of the character prescribed in said section; Provided, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Asiatic aliens from one island to another island of the same group, and any islands within the jurisdiction of any State or the Territory of Alaska shall be considered a part of the main land of the United States.

"Sec. 52. That this Act shall take effect ninety days after its passage and approval. All acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act and the Act hereby amended are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this Act: Provided, That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceeding brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this Act; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things or matters, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

"Sec. 53. That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the treasury of the United States, for the enforcement of those provisions of this Act relating to the exclusion of Asiatic laborers."

Resolutions.

At the convention of the International Typographical Union, held in Eagles' Hall last week, the San Francisco Delegation, at the request of your Executive Board, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The natural resources of any country belong first and by inherent right to its native-born citizenship; and,

"Whereas, The conservation of these resources is being yearly made more difficult in the United States of America on account of native and foreign-born population; and,

"Whereas, This county faces the problem of assimilating hundreds of thousands of aliens, many of whom are unfit to become citizens; and,

"Whereas, The industrial and social relations of these two populations demand either assimilation of one by the other or a fixed, equitable adjustment of such relation; and,

"Whereas, A constantly increasing number of native-born citizens engaged in various occupations are being displaced by aliens; and scientific research showing that the infusion of this lower alien strain tends to degrade the standard of American nationality; and,

"Whereas, The Federal Immigration Laws have been very liberally construed, with the result that but slight check has been placed upon the influx of aliens; therefore, be it

"Resolved (1), That while the International Typographical Union welcomes to these shores all immigrants of such mental and moral equipment as will tend to elevate instead of lower the standard of our industrial population, and who come with bonafide intentions of becoming citizens of this country, we depose the addition to our population of the vast unassimilable element from Asia, which is unfit for citizenship.

"Resolved (2), That the Fifty-Seventh Session of the International Typographical Union, assembled in San Francisco, hereby instructs its executive officers and urges all affiliated unions to petition the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States to enact laws dealing more stringently with Asiatic immigration.

"Resolved (3), That the International Typographical Union hereby gives its support to such measures bearing on Asiatic exclusion as shall receive the endorsement of the Asiatic Exclusion League, an organization which has made a thorough study of this vital issue.

"GEO. E. MITCHELL,

"MARK. W. DUNBAR,

"THOMAS SCHMITT,

"FRANK J. BONNINGTON, Chairman."

Japan's Attitude Concerning an Arbitration Treaty with the United States.— President Taft's Far-Reaching Proposition.

An arbitration treaty is of the nature of an agreement between nations to submit to some tribunal, created or to be created, claims and contentions affecting their several interests; and, furthermore, that each nation so submitting such differences will abide by the decision of such tribunal.

In the arbitration treaty which President Taft seeks to have adopted by this country and Great Britain, it is proposed to include every possible source of contention that may arise between the two nations, and that thereby the sovereign power of each nation shall be deliberately abandoned and jointly lodged in the hands of some arbitration tribunal to be vested with jurisdiction and final authority to determine every issue and dispute between them, and to whose decree both nations will bow in ready compliance and complete submission henceforth through all the ages.

Heretofore the fondest dreams of the advocates of world peace and of the abolition of warfare have been merely that in some far day the nations would meet at The Hague, or elsewhere, and agree to constitute and empower a court of arbitral justice to hear and determine causes of national differences; but few indeed of such peace advocates have included in such dreams the hope that in any near future the decrees of such arbitral justice courts would be obligatory or absolutely binding upon any nation. Neither have they imagined that nations would be willing to submit to such tribunal every cause or contention; and especially such causes and questions as might be included in the phrase "questions affecting the vital interests, the independence or honor" of such nations.

It was not found possible at the last Hague Conference (the conference of 1907) to include in the recommends there framed looking towards the establishment of world peace and the abolition of war, any such scheme or hope as that.

Nevertheless, the desire and expectation of President Taft seems to be to accomplish all the above named results, as far as this country and Great Britain are concerned, by the arbitration treaty now under consideration. Possibly between these great powers, united by a common civilization and racial instincts, such a treaty might have some present forcefulness and be a useful factor toward the maintenance of future peace. Perhaps little cause for differences between these nations will arise in any near or far future.

But the making of similar treaties between this country and the Continental European powers is a questionable undertaking. And in any event, to extend this scheme to the Mongolian powers, the Asiatic Empires, is an evident danger to the Western World and a menace to the civilization and interests of our own land.

And yet recent press reports make such a policy and purpose apparent with the present administration.

It has of late been strongly intimated that through our State Department an invitation would be extended to the Japanese Government to enter into an arbitration treaty with this country similar to the proposed treaty now pending between the United States and Great Britain. In other

words the proposal would be that every cause of dispute existing or arising at any time between Japan and this country should be submitted to an arbitration tribunal whose decision would be final and obligatory on both nations. Questions affecting the "vital interests, the independence and honor" of this country and Japan would thereby be entirely within the scope and purpose of such an arbitration treaty, and necessarily would be determined in the forum of arbitration and conclusively settled by decrees of an all powerful sovereign tribunal at The Hague or elsewhere.

Recent events indicate that such a tender for an arbitration treaty has been made or soon will be made by President Taft to Japan. It is a significant fact that within the last few weeks the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been modified by joint action of Japan and Great Britain so that it might be possible for the latter to enter into the proposed treaty of arbitration with the United States without jeopardizing her interests in the East, supposed to be protected under such alliance as heretofore existing. In making the concession releasing Great Britain from the obligation existing under the alliance that she should stand by Japan as an ally in event of a Japanese-American war, Japan has gained some advantage, else such concession would never have been made.

The diplomacy of Japan for the last quarter century has been more subtle than that maintained by any Western Nation, including Great Britain herself. The Oriental mind shows a great ability to utilize the wiles of diplomacy, and the Government of Japan employs and pays some of the most astute minds that European civilization has produced to formulate and aid its ambition always.

So it is entirely probable that Japan when asked to make an arbitration treaty with the United States will gladly (although perhaps apparently with reluctance) accept the offer. And since the treaty to be thus formed would provide for the arbitration of every cause of difference between the two nations, even the questions "affecting the vital interests, the independence or honor" of the parties thereto, she would have the right to have determined by arbitration all disputes pending or which might arise relating to the admission of Japanese to this country, and their political, industrial and social status here.

In such case the result would be that the sovereign power of local communities, of municipalities, of States, and of the Nation itself, might thereby be transferred to and be dependent upon the decisions to be rendered by arbitration tribunals to which they might be referred.

Under such an arbitration treaty disputes such as that arising in this and other cities regarding the admission to the public schools of Japanese pupils—a question which so strongly appealed to the Japanese sense of "national honor"—might be referred to such an arbitration tribunal.

In this way national sovereignty, American sovereignty, control of our own land and institutions, or our civilization and racial development, under long continuance of a policy outlined in arbitration treaties of the nature described, could be lost and transferred from our own hands into the jurisdiction and authority of a foreign Arbitration Tribunal. We might no longer have the sovereign power to decide as to what races or kinds of peoples, or manner of civilizations we should admit and tolerate here; or be able, independent of foreign interference, to regulate matters relating here to citizenship, to land holding, or concerning the mingling of alien and non-assimilable races in any place within our own domains.

All these objections to the making of any such arbitration treaty with Japan will be readily apparent to those who perceive the tremendous fact that the yellow type man by reason of population pressure, and by the

awakening in the East of latent activities due to the advance of the Twentieth Century civilization, must find outside of the continent of Asia new habitats for the sustenance and development of its surplus millions of people—and that already Japan and China are seeking and finding, even in our own country of the West (particularly the Pacific Slope and Inter-mountain States) lodgment for their Oriental civilization and expansion.

Every body knows that the regulation of Japanese immigration under the so-called "gentleman's agreement" is a mere makeshift, a thing neither effective nor permanent. From motives of prudence Japan may restrain for a while the going into this country of her subjects, but at an opportune time she will claim for all classes of Japanese the same right of entrance into this country, and of political and other rights, as are enjoyed by the white immigrants here.

All the world is sighing for peace. Men and women of all ages have hoped and prayed for the day when the sword will be turned into the plowshare. But the abolition of war will not come through arbitration agreements. The barbaric and brutal human butchery will only cease when the workers are sufficiently enlightened to refuse to serve as food for cannon, musket, shot and shell. An international arbitration tribunal—the ultimate result of these proposed arbitration treaties—would, in effect, be the World's Supreme Court, with powers vested in it such as neither Alexander the Great or Napoleon Bonaparte ever dreamed of. It would deal arbitrarily with nations and their millions of people as if they were common commodities to be exploited and trafficked in by a select, moneyed aristocracy. The countless hordes of the Orient would be moved and transplanted, as so many pawns on the commercial checkerboard, at the sweet will of the all-devouring octopus, to places where their presence would be most needed in treading the grind mills of profit.

Give the workers of the world food, shelter, life and light,—not arbitration,—and the day of peace will be dawning.

Your Executive Board, therefore, recommends that the League petition the United States Senate protesting against any proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Japan, or any other Mongolian empire, for the reasons as set forth in the above report.

Angel Island Immigration Station.

The League's attention has been called to the activities of the Down Town Association in its petition to the President regarding certain aspects of the administration of the immigration law at this port.

From press reports it appears that this association made an investigation of Angel Island, in so far as the equipment is concerned, and found that a considerable sum of money would be needed to make certain changes which it thought desirable. It was recommended that an appropriation of \$500,000 be made in order to provide for these changes. Of course this resolves itself into a purely business proposition. The port of San Francisco is doubtless second in importance only to New York as far as immigration matters are concerned, but as far as the revenue produced, or, to speak more accurately, the tax paid under the law requiring four dollars for every alien, San Francisco ranks but eighth in point of aliens admitted according to the report of the Commissioner General for 1910. This is about the same as Galveston and from the consideration of income it would seem that this amount is out of proportion to the receipts.

There is a larger consideration, however, that at this port most of the intercourse is conducted with Oriental nations, and there can be no valid objection to so arranging the environment of that intercourse, as far as

the admission of aliens is concerned, that those coming here will be placed in suitable detention quarters during the time the necessary examinations are conducted.

The League is already on record as desiring sanitary and comfortable quarters for all who are detained whether they are afterwards admitted or eventually deported, and it realizes that the commercial relations with the Orient should not be jeopardized by the placing of the citizens of the Orient in improper surroundings, yet it cannot forget the fact that for years, and up to the present administration Orientals were crowded in the old Pacific Mail shed and no great protest was made that commercial relations would be strained unless that bad condition was changed.

So that now when the Government has taken charge of the detained aliens under infinitely better circumstances than they had formerly, and of which little complaint was made, the threat of boycott loses some of its force. It is probable that some changes could be made in the way of arrangement at Angel Island that would be an improvement, but it is doubted whether \$500,000 is necessary to accomplish that, or any sum approaching that amount. Aside from the important inconsistency of in one place recommending an expenditure of \$500,000 of public money in improvements on Angel Island and in the next breath, as it were, advising the abolishment of the immigration station which the Down Town Association is reported as advocating, the League is of the opinion that the Bureau of Immigration, through its administrative officers, can be relied upon to correct any faults of architecture as soon as they develop, and provide suitable surroundings for all aliens at this port.

At the time the Down Town Association made its investigation it was accompanied by Captain Robert Dollar and Ng Pon Chew who presumably were invited on account of their familiarity with Chinese affairs, and both of whom are more or less interested in a business way with Chinese. It appears that the association and these two gentlemen got together in making this petition and one feature of it is so startling that it is difficult to understand that it is to be taken seriously. That is the proposal that the fundamental duty of the Immigration Bureau be abolished and the inspection of Chinese desiring admission to the United States be made a function of the State Department. In other words, if the press accounts are reliable, it is recommended that certificates of admission be issued to aliens in China, and that there be no inspection upon their arrival in the United States. This means that after Congress has created a Bureau for the special purpose of taking care of immigration matters and an efficient corps of specialists in this work has been developed by years of study and at considerable expense, they shall all be wiped out, as it were, and the duties placed upon the consuls who are already charged with many duties which occupy them fully. This is too chimerical to merit serious consideration. Of course, Captain Dollar has many interests in the Orient, and it is to his advantage to do all he can to bring about harmony and good feeling between such interests and the United States, but he can hardly have reflected upon this proposition when he endorsed it, and it is highly probable that it was submitted to him by some one in whom he had confidence, and he had no valid objection to it in his mind. For if this proposition is practicable, as far as Chinese are concerned, it is also feasible as to all aliens, and Captain Dollar would probably be one of the first to protest if he saw the country flooded with a horde of Asiatics, as well as European aliens who had only to secure a certificate from the consul in order to be admitted to the United States.

With Ng Pon Chew the motive is somewhat different. His early religious training from those imbued with the missionary spirit no doubt leads him to believe that the exclusion law is all wrong and he no doubt advocates

any modification or repeal of that law that will simplify the admission of Chinese. His loyalty to his own people does him great credit, but he perhaps overlooks the fact that his attitude on this matter is at variance with the laws of the country that he has chosen to make his home in, and he might be regarded as indifferent to the many opportunities afforded him in this country to develop his great ability. There are also associated with him in the business of conducting the Chinese newspaper those that have been under suspicion of being financially interested in the immigration of Chinese to the United States.

The League is unalterably opposed to any project that will transfer the inspection of Chinese or any other alien to foreign countries. We have the right to stand on our own shores and say who may come here and who may not, but we would be clearly intruders and unwelcome in going to any country and discriminating between citizens of that country in their own home.

The Association goes on to advise that those entitled to land should be afforded every courtesy and their entry expedited, and the League thinks that this is meritorious and also agrees that liberal application of bonding privileges be made to those who in the opinion of the immigration authorities should have it. This matter has already been acted upon by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and it seems that there can be no complaint on this score.

As to the periods of detention after denial that is a matter in fact that more directly affects the steamship companies, as they have to bear the cost of maintenance during detention, and after decision is had it is only fair to them that the period of detention be terminated as soon as practicable. This and other matters contained are more directly affairs of administration and the League has reason to think, in view of past experience, that the Bureau of Immigration can be depended upon to give full and careful consideration to the petition.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion of Delegate Knight, and seconded by several delegates, the report of the Executive Board was received, unanimously adopted, and ordered printed in full upon the record.

Unfinished Business.

Upon motion of Delegate Parker, the amendment to Section I of Article VII, as introduced by him at the last meeting, was adopted.

New Business.

Delegate Summers moved that all candidates for the office of Supervisor at the coming municipal election be invited to attend the next meeting of the League, and give their views on the question of Asiatic Immigration and Exclusion. The motion carried.

Good of the League.

Delegate Knight spoke extensively upon the League's comment on the proposed peace alliance with the Japanese Government, submitting differences to arbitration, and urged that not only members of the League petition the

United States Senate, protesting against such an arrangement, but that they induce their friends to do likewise.

Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. E. Yoell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Sec.-Treas.".

Sec.-Treas.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

October, 1911

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Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

October, 1911

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, Oct. 15, 1911.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, September 17, was dispensed with, the same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials recommended by the Executive Board were received, and, on motion, the delegates were seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates—Referring to Hindu immigration as reported at our last meeting relative to the rejection at this port of Hindu families, the facts of this matter, of which you are not aware, are as follows:

Three, in particular, of the male members of this Hindu party were former residents of Canada, having migrated to that country about six years ago, establishing a domicile there of about three years, and perhaps a year and a half in the United States. These men left Canada about a year and six months ago for the express purpose of returning with their wives and children, as also the wives and children of other Hindu residents of the United States and Canada. They started on their return trip about the month of February of this year. At Calcutta they were unable to secure transportation for their wives and children to Canada. As far as we have been able to ascertain, they even went so far as to institute a suit against the transportation companies for the purpose of compelling them to issue transportation to Canada in order to conform with the immigration laws of that country, which necessitate that immigrants intending to enter Canada must come to a Canadian port by direct and continuous journey on transportation prepaid in Canada or purchased in the land of their birth or citizenship. This they were unable to do in Calcutta. The party proceeded to Hong Kong, where they applied to the agents of the transportation companies for passage to Vancouver. The agents of the companies were willing to issue transportation to returning members and families who had had previous residence in Canada, but not to the wives and children who were actually immigrants.

The failure of this move at Hong Kong resulted in their securing transportation on one of the Japanese liners, and they arrived at the port of San Francisco on the Tenyo Maru August 24th of this year.

It is already known, they were rejected at this port, but the effort of some prominent members of this colony resident in and around San Francisco, such as Teja Singh, Tasak Nath Dass, S. N. Bose, R. N. Puri, and others, will never become known until the official record of this matter is routinized.

As a result of this action on the part of the United States immigration authorities, this question of permitting the wives and children of resident immigrants in the United States and in Canada, has been widely agitated among the educated of their class, and it is authoritatively known that on September, this year, a large Hindu mass-meeting took place in

Vancouver, B. C., where a resolution was adopted appointing delegates to the Government in Ottawa for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a relaxation of the laws affecting them in that country, so as to permit the wives and children of Hindu residents to join them there. The meeting itself opportunely took place at a time when the new Government went into power, and what the effect of these efforts will be is a matter practically known.

Domicile can be claimed by returning Hindus to this country. What domicile actually consists of is a matter of the way the act is construed, and the only other way that these men can gain entrance to this country as returning residents is when they are citizens of the United States. There can be no refusal to any citizen of the United States returning to America, and if naturalization with regard to these people once gets through there is no knowing when the end will be, for the reason that they are men that can never be trusted.

The immigration of these people to Canada has been practically stopped. The only entry they have to this continent is through the ports of the United States. But through the efforts of this League the restrictions are now so severe that immigration of this nature has been brought to a minimum.

Failing to enter our ports of entry on the continent when arriving direct from India or Hong Kong, the modus operandi adopted by these people is to first gain entry into the insular possessions of the United States, to wit: Honolulu and the Philippine Islands. The Immigration Service has knowledge of this move from Honolulu, and has been aware of it for some time, but with regard to the Philippine Islands it has not reached any mature state as yet.

The Hindu problem is the Chinese and the Japanese problem over again. The Hindu is in several ways more objectionable than either of the other Oriental races. He keeps his person as dirty as his quarters, and at the base of the danger from the Hindu is the danger faced in other Oriental immigration—the danger of lowering our civilization.

The Hindu can do what other Asiatics can. He can live and work on wages that will starve the white man. There are upward of 300,000,000 of his kind in India, and the growing population presses for an outlet. They could pour a million a year into our land and never miss them. Plainly we shall have to shut our doors on them and keep them shut, not only in continental America, but in our insular possessions.

The Pacific Coast must bear the brunt of the fight between the races of the Occident and the Orient. It is for us to say whether our magnificent land, the most magnificent that the world has ever seen, is to belong to the white man and witness the highest development of civilization, or whether it is to belong to the yellow man, and civilization is to languish here as it has in the Orient. The Pacific Coast is united upon the broad principle of a national law providing that peoples who cannot be assimilated without injury to the parent stock shall not be admitted here. The effect of such a law would result in the development upon the Pacific Coast of the best and best type of civilization the world has ever known.

Smuggling.

That an organized conspiracy, with ramifications in every State and extending into Mexico, exists among a clique of Japanese agents across the Mexican line alien Japanese and Chinese, there is no doubt. A few days ago a Japanese, whose name is withheld by the authorities as a precaution against his co-conspirators becoming aware of his arrest, was taken from a Pullman compartment of

Pacific Coast train, the "Lark," after immigration inspectors had learned that the Japanese and two Chinese, with their queues closely cropped, had occupied the compartment, having purchased tickets for San Francisco, which is supposed to be the distributing point for smugglers.

The plan of the Japanese smuggling ring is to secure Chinese in Mexico and before attempting to smuggle them across the line shave them and then cut their queues off, and by other means disguise them as much as possible to appear as Japanese, thus hoping to elude the inspectors.

Owing to the fact that the Oriental cast of features lends itself so readily to this scheme, it is said that a large number of Chinese have been successfully brought across the international line in this way.

The arrest of the Japanese smuggler is the first capture resulting from the investigation launched recently into this novel plan of the smugglers. Immigration officers, however, are working diligently; exciting chases have occurred continuously since hostilities have ceased along the Mexican border, and hundreds of Chinese and Japanese in Mexico have been clamoring to enter the United States. The extreme dangers to which the smugglers must subject themselves, and the great profits to be had by piloting Chinese across the line, tend to make them particularly desperate.

Every Chinese must guarantee the payment of \$350 before starting from Ensenada, the money to be paid when he is safely landed in a specified city of the United States. The smuggling company at Ensenada gets a large share of the \$350 without taking any risk, and the men who do the desperate work of conducting the Asiatics into the country receive from \$120 to \$150 a head.

These large profits make the smugglers careless about bringing diseased Chinese across the line, and the likelihood of epidemics being started from that source furnishes additional cause for vigilance and activity on the part of the immigration officers. The public often wonders why three or four highly-paid Government officers will give several days' time to capturing one man, but the immigration officers feel that the money is well spent. In the party of marooned Chinese recently found on the Coronado Islands were several cases of trachoma, so far advanced that a physician's report would have been superfluous.

The \$350 that a Chinese has to borrow for the "underground" entry must be paid back before the Chinese becomes a free man. He is watched and hounded until the money is paid, and may not even send a few dollars to his poverty-stricken relatives in China. A fair, competent and industrious Chinese can pay all of the money back in one year, although occasionally two years' time is required. There are practically no expenses for the immigrants to meet aside from about 20 cents a week for tobacco. The use of opium is not common among the younger Chinese, for the reason that they cannot make enough money in China to enable them to contract the

When the \$350 is paid, the Chinese is free to save money for himself. \$20 to \$1000 can be saved in three years, and with that sum the Chinese can go back to China and be fairly well off for the rest of his life. In many cases his lack of a "choo chee" passport is discovered by immigration men and he is deported to Mexico, where wages are not

known of the immigration officers for the past few months has been for a long time. Captures of many contraband Chinese and their guides, have been made.

One day a Jap pilot was apprehended conducting several Chinese across the border. He was easily proven guilty. While the case was a

most flagrant one, Judge Welborn of the Federal Court at Los Angeles let him off with three months' imprisonment and a nominal fine.

The crime of bringing in contraband Chinese is a serious one, rendered doubly so by the great danger of surreptitiously conveying deadly, contagious or loathsome infectious diseases into the country, and the penalty for breaking the law is hardly adequate, it being a fine of not more than \$1000 and not more than one year's imprisonment. The fine is a joke, in this connection, as the statutes provide that upon the offender's taking the pauper's oath he is released from any liability for the amount. It is seldom, if ever, that any Oriental subjected to such a fine hesitates to take the pauper's oath. No punishment is provided for those who attempt to enter the country illegally, and the only chance to inflict punishment is upon those who act as guides. If they were discouraged by the infliction of the heaviest punishment possible, there is no doubt the smuggling of Orientals would soon cease.

General Immigration.

At the recent annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, held at Bakersfield, the League submitted a report drawing attention to a feature which will command notice in the future. That is the subject of general immigration.

As is well known, little apprehension has been felt on this Coast in regard to European immigration, because that which has come here, in a general way, has been of a rather desirable class. We have some conspicuous examples of the development of the State by European immigrants, notably French, Italian, Swiss and others, who have proved good citizens and factors quite welcome.

However, a new era is about to open. We are told that the Panama Canal will be opened two years earlier than expected; that is to say, it will be opened in 1913 instead of 1915, and if the activities of the steamship companies can be taken as an indication of the commerce that will come through the canal, there will be a heavy immigration directly from Europe.

The question to be considered now is what stand the League shall take regarding such immigration. The many complex features attendant on immigration will be brought directly for us to deal with. Our past has been concerned mostly with Oriental and Asiatic peoples who have sought to come to the United States. The European immigration, however, is of a different class and in some respects is similar to the class of people which has settled and developed California.

Judging, however, by the experience of the Eastern States, bad immigrants come with good immigrants, and the present is thought to be suitable time in which to determine on whether the scope of the League shall not be broadened so as to take up the whole matter of immigration, both Asiatic and European.

Our country has been built up by immigrants, and immigrants of the right sort are a benefit and of great value to our country. It is the question of selection and regulation that needs consideration and close study. It is for the people of this Commonwealth to say, and especially those who are interested in the Asiatic Exclusion League, whether they are to let matters run of their own volition, or whether they shall set a dam to the early sift the incoming flood.

There are Federal laws on the statute books regarding immigration, and they are enforced with fairness and in the main with good judgment. These laws make several classes of aliens inadmissible to the United States, principally on physical grounds, and to a lesser extent upon other grounds.

So far, these have been sufficient to keep out undesirable immigrants, but as the country becomes more and more settled it will in turn be necessary to restrict the numbers who come.

The question is, Who shall lead the way in pointing out what additional restrictions shall be made? It seems fitting that this duty should be performed by some organization which could be relied upon to do it faithfully and well, and these seems to be none better equipped at the present time than is the Asiatic Exclusion League. This organization has had years of experience in preparing bills and dealing with legislative matters regarding Asiatic immigration, and it would seem that it could handle the matter of European immigration with less expense and greater satisfaction than could a new organization, which would have to learn a great many things and would be put to considerable expense in so doing.

There are many economic features which will grow up as a result of European immigration to this Coast. Few of us now can appreciate the business and the industrial activities that will spring up when a thousand, or two thousand, or three thousand, immigrants land at San Francisco every week. It means a vast infusion of new blood. It means men and families seeking to make a living, reaching out in whatever field in which they can be most productive, and necessarily this influx will have its effect upon our industrial, economic and social conditions.

It is not possible at the present time to dwell at length upon what changes will be made, or what regulations will be necessary, but it does seem fitting that steps be taken to anticipate the movement and watch its development. The experience gained by those interested in the immigration subject in the eastern part of the United States may be used to our advantage, and doubtless co-operation with the several bodies which are interested in the subject will be found mutually advantageous.

This matter is brought up at this time as a sort of foreword, in order that suitable steps be inaugurated and attention given to the matter. There seems to be good reason to suggest that a committee be appointed which shall be charged with the drafting of appropriate amendments to the Constitution and by-laws of this League in order to give it enough elasticity to embrace all immigration matters, and if this idea meets the approval of the members of the League it is hoped that appropriate resolutions will be introduced to that end.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

Committee Appointed.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the resolution of the Executive Board was adopted, and President Tveitmoe appointed a committee for the purpose of taking under consideration the matter of embracing all immigration matters:

Summers, A. E. Yoell, Miss Rose Meyers, Charles H. Parker, Hugh, John C. Williams, P. J. O'Shea, M. O. Watrous, Daniel Anthony, E. B. Carr, W. F. Connolly, Oscar Frederickson, and W. J. Flagler.

The committee was directed by the Chair to meet upon adjournment of the League and immediately organize.

Tveitmoe announced that the League's report to the State Labor was received by that body, and the recommendations were adopted and ordered printed in the proceedings.

New Business.

On motion Delegates O'Shea, Parker and the Secretary were appointed and directed to investigate and bring in recommendations relative to changing the League's meetings from the third Sunday of the month to another date.
Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. E. Yoell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Sec.-Treas.".

Sec.-Treas.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

November, 1911

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Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

San Francisco, November 19, 1911.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held in Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, on the above date, and, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, was called to order by the Secretary at 2:45 o'clock p. m. Delegate Charles H. Parker was selected to preside over the meeting.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, October 15, was dispensed with, same being printed and in the hands of the delegates present.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates—Since the last meeting your Executive Board has received information showing the activities of Asiatics, principally Chinese and Japanese, on our southern border line, and finds that there are many of them coming to the United States by that route. The unsettled conditions in northern Mexico have caused many Chinese and Japanese to appear, and since the line has been so closely patrolled smugglers have become desperate, taking long chances in getting Orientals across the line.

That there is in existence an organization furnishing contrabrand Chinese coolies with forged proofs of residence in the United States is the positive belief of our immigration inspectors.

The methods generally used by the alleged organization is to have the contrabrand coolie assume the name of a deceased Chinese who had been lawfully entitled to residence here.

A case which was disposed of recently by United States Commissioner Williams presented this feature: A contrabrand Oriental, alleged to have assumed the name of Yee Ah Shim, and to have secured possession of a certified writ of habeas corpus issued in this city in connection with the arrest of the original Yee Ah Shim, who was entitled to residence in this country. The authorities here at the time the case of Yee Ah Shim was being tried took his picture, and through this picture which was turned over to the local officers the case was disposed of.

All along the southern Coast, from San Pedro to San Diego, the finding of discarded Chinese clothing has convinced Government agents that contrabrand coolies are constantly being smuggled into the country.

The other day a rendezvous of Chinese was raided by the immigration inspectors a few miles from Los Angeles and five were captured, three escaping. The prisoners, Hom Teung, Hom Dock Waw, Jee May Keow, Jung Sing and Jee Boor, when arraigned before United States Commissioner Van Dyke, admitted that they were illegally in the country and offered no defense. They were immediately ordered deported.

On the 11th instant four contrabrand Japanese were found making their way into this country from Mexico and were captured on that date by the local immigration men south of Chula Vista. The Japanese were tracked from the border line by the officials and found hiding in the brush after they had started to make a detour to evade passing through the city. Each of the Japanese were weighted down by huge packs. All carried provisions and a canteen and were well equipped for emergencies. They made their way by the use of a compass and maps and were heading for Los Angeles when taken. Unlike the Chinese, the Japanese attempt to steal their way into the

country without the assistance of their countrymen in the United States or the smuggling agencies. They will trust no one and will wade into a new country using only a compass and maps. The Japanese have been known to cross deserts that even a ranger will not cross, and they usually get across. The four will be deported.

From Astoria, Oregon, your office received information that the inspector in charge of the immigration office at Portland has unearthed a system whereby Chinese were smuggled into Oregon and California. The system includes fake notary seals, forged signatures and other documents used by the conspirators to defraud custom officials.

Recently Inspector Bonham received a request from immigration officials in Chicago to investigate the signature of a man named Hutchinson and two witnesses in Pendleton. A Chinaman was held in detention in Chicago on the belief that he was unlawfully in the country. Mr. Bonham went to Pendleton and could find no trace of the notary or witnesses. Investigation showed that the supposed notary had never existed, and that some person had faked testimony that the Chinaman in question had been a merchant in the United States and that he was seeking admittance after a visit to China. This was followed by two fake telegrams purporting to come from the notary and another from the supposed witnesses. Mr. Bonham states that four such cases were on file in Portland, while hundreds were scattered throughout the country.

During the year it has cost the United States Government \$68,000 to deport Chinese illegally brought into this country. This amount does not include the sum spent in obtaining conviction in the courts.

Only the enemies of industrial peace will argue that the money has not been well spent.

General Immigration.

Your Executive Board begs to respectfully submit the following report of the Committee on Immigration as appears on the record of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, held September 6, 1911, at Shawnee, Oklahoma.

This powerful organization records the report of the Congressional Immigration Commission which was created by our Government to thoroughly investigate the question at home and abroad. The report states:

"The Commission was composed of three Senators, three Congressmen, a Commissioner of Labor, an Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a Cornell professor,—three Democrats and six Republicans—coming from every section of the country.

"After four years of investigation, involving the expenditure of over one million dollars and the employment of high-salaried experts, that commission's voluminous report is a complete and unqualified vindication of the attitude taken by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America year after year; and it is with pride that we point to our many resolutions upon the subject, the statements of our National Legislative Committee before committees of Congress, and other expressions of our legislative wishes in the matter. Not only in findings of fact, as to existing evils, but also as to specific legislative remedies, the commission's forty volumes of over 500 pages each is completely and absolutely in line with the stand taken by us long before the commission was created.

"With regard to the need of restrictive legislation, a few quotations from one of the advanced reports of the commission will suffice. In House document No. 1489, that authoritative body reports that 'Many undeniably undesirable persons are admitted every year,' that 'there is a dangerous and apparently growing criminal element in the country due to foreign immi-

gration,' and even states that 'many women are being regularly imported under conditions that amount to absolute slavery.'

"Not only with regard to the presence of noxious and wholly objectionable classes practically dumped upon this country by foreign officials and others anxious to get rid of their charges and burdens, but even from the standpoint of degradation of the standard of living of the workers already here, whether native or foreign born, and with reference to which organized labor is continually calling for some such restrictive legislation as is a law in Australia, Canada and other new countries, the Commission is also unanimous, although a majority of that body, when appointed, was opposed to restriction. A few quotations from Senate Document No. 783, which is entitled 'Brief Statement of the Conclusions and Recommendations' and which can be obtained free by writing to your Congressman, will show clearly the cause of the concentration of various industries in a few northeastern congested centers at the expense of local industries all over the country. Among other things the Commission says: 'The investigations of the Commission show an oversupply of unskilled labor in the basic industries to an extent which indicates an oversupply in the industries of the country as a whole' and therefore 'demands legislation which will restrict the present ever-increasing influx of cheaper and cheaper labor from southeast Europe, western Asia and northern Africa.' And the Commission, after a survey of the situation, concludes that 'substantial restriction is demanded by economic, moral and social considerations.' And having unanimously reached this conclusion, the Commission proceeds to recommend the precise measures specifically urged by this organization for years, such as an increased head tax, some such money requirement as is law in Canada, some such reading and writing test as is on the statute books of Australia, fining foreign steamship companies for bringing here undesirables that could have been turned back on the other side, etc., etc.

"During the past year there has been the usual avalanche of immigration restriction bills. Of course the introduction of a bill in Congress is a simple matter, and unless pressed to passage, is of little or no consequence. Any Congressman can draw a bill and drop it in the basket. It is not even a formal matter and we should not mention the subject except for the purpose of merely calling attention to Senate bill No. 3175. (See League proceedings September 17, 1911.)

"The chance for the passage for some such measure seems excellent. Of course it is on the eve of a Presidential and Congressional election, and a certain number of Congressmen, having in their district foreigners and being subject to the influence of certain special interests making money out of the traffic or its employment, will work tooth and nail, and bring every pressure, personal and otherwise, to bear upon other members of Congress in order to stave off and delay the needed legislation. In fact, an unsuccessful attempt was made in the organization of the House last April to stack the House Committee on Immigration, and to secure the appointment of a chairman of that committee against the needed laws and which failed only by a vote of six to seven, Congressmen Kitchen, Harrison, Peters, Hughes, Rainey, Shockleford voting in favor of Congressman Sabbath for chairman, whose opposition to legislation is notorious. Congressmen Underwood, Dixon, Palmer, Hull, Brantley, James and Randell, the majority, voted for and elected, the ranking member of the committee and who was entitled to the election because of his rank, Congressman John L. Burnett of Alabama, chairman, whose views are in line with the findings and recommendations of the Immigration Commission of which he was a member.

"Practically little effective opposition was waged in the making up of the Senate Immigration Committee to the selection of a chairman and a committee in sympathy with the Commission's conclusions.

"With this favorable composition of the proper committees, and the con-

tinuance of a deterioration in the quality and an increase in the already enormous quantity legislation may be expected in the very near future. The undesirable character of the present new influx is clearly shown by a reference to a few significant facts and figures called attention to by the Commission in one of its reports: During the past ten years over ten million aliens have entered the country, and somewhere between four and seven million have left, taking with them an average of three hundred million dollars every year. Over eighty per cent of last year's one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand were of the brownish or negroid races, and came from countries around the Mediterranean which twenty-five years ago sent us practically no immigrants. This rapid shifting in the source of our immigration from our own kith and kin of northern Europe has been brought about by the foreign steamships in their search for the most profitable traffic and the cheapest kind of labor; and not due to any dearth of people in northern Europe, which with the exception of Ireland is more densely populated than ever before. Of last year's million and a fifth, three-fourths were adult males, coming alone and single handed with the intention of saving every possible cent and carrying their parsimonious savings back to their native land. Nearly one-half were penniless, and forced to settle down in the slums and sweatshops at any work and any wage. One-third of the adults were unable to read or write a single line in any language or dialect, and were equally ignorant of our language, conditions here, a trade or any kind of an occupation. Less than fifteen thousand were 'farmers' and fortunately only about eight per cent settled in the thirty-six States or territories south of the Potomac and west of the Mississippi rivers. About seventy-five per cent went to one hundred congested cities, and overcrowded labor centers of six northeastern States. It is from these States, their officials, organized labor, the patriotic societies, students of the question, Federal officials, and others familiar with the facts, that the strongest and most persistent demand for legislation comes.

"In opposition chiefly are arrayed the powerful transportation and financial interests, with millions upon millions at stake, certain large employers eager for more and cheaper labor and various other allied selfish or misguided interests and influences. Their subtle and resourceful arguments, now that a thorough investigation and report has established the existence of the evils, is that evils can be solved by distributing those congesting the northeastern cities and by diverting the incoming tide over the agricultural sections of the South and West. In this movement it is quite natural that a number of philanthropic and other persons of the northeast, anxious to secure relief from their burdens, should join. But as pointed out by the Commission, diversion and distribution at its best is a mere palliative, and would, while tending to scatter the evils, at the same time tend to infect the whole country, merely making room for more to be drawn into the northeast unless something were done to check the influx.

"Back of this diversion and distribution scheme have been found the railroads, anxious to get more traffic, the cotton mill men, eager to develop the country by settling the waste places with cotton growers and expecting more labor for their looms, as well as land speculators, some real estate men, and others. One phase of their efforts is typified by what happened in South Carolina. Several years ago they persuaded the State Legislature there to create a State Bureau of Immigration for the purpose of connecting the landless man with the manless land, etc. The plan even went so far as to sending the State Commissioner of Immigration abroad, the cotton mill men and railroads putting up some twenty-five thousand dollars, and the State a number of thousand, for the purpose of bringing in carefully selected, desirable settlers. Two ship loads were brought on the steamship 'Wittekind,' and the immigrants were painstakingly located in jobs and on the land through the State. The experience was such a failure,

and met with such opposition on the part of the State Farmers' Union, that the Legislature was forced to abolish the bureau, and to affirmatively enact that no State official 'should attempt directly or indirectly to bring immigrants into the State.' The experience of other States, such as Virginia and North Carolina, is similar but less dramatic.

"Such is only one of the clever and subtle schemes of the opposition—the powerful interests and influences that see nothing but the almighty dollar. It was such a spirit in the northeast that saddled the South with immigration evils from which the whole country will never recover simply to solve a so-called commercial want; tried to saddle the Pacific slope with a similar problem; and is now engaged in trying to unload similar ills upon the agricultural sections, having met with rebuff in the northeast.

"To the coming of our own kith and kin, who would come voluntarily, who would be one of us, who would bring their families, with whom we would intermarry, and who have the racial characteristics, tendencies, and capacities for our standards, ideals, institutions, and civilization, we have no objection. It is against the present artificial stimulation and profit-making selection of our immigrants by the foreign steamships, making from sixty to seventy millions of dollars a year out of the traffic, that we protest most. And next again the forced importation under misrepresentation and for the purpose of undermining our standards of living and economic wellbeing, breaking down wages and forcing down the price of agricultural commodities, that we complain. And with this in view, your committee begs to call the attention of every delegate and every member of a union to the need of taking, and getting others to take an active interest in the opportunity that exists for securing the needed immigration legislation at Washington this winter. The full report of the commission will be before Congress next December. Let everyone take the matter up with his Congressmen and Senators, with a view of having them get busy, and push the legislative recommendations of the Commission through Congress. A letter or a postal card simply stating that you are depending upon them to put forth their best efforts towards securing the legislation will have magical effect."

Immigration Convention.

During the past week an important immigration convention has been held in Washington, D. C. It is to be regretted that we were unable to send a delegate to represent the League. Upon the advice of President Tveitmoe, however, the following telegram, fully covering the subject, was sent on the 15th instant:

"SAN FRANCISCO, November 15, 1911.

"Immigration Convention,
Washington, D. C.

"Asiatic Exclusion League of America advocates absolute exclusion of all Asiatic labor, and endorses the bills introduced by Judge Raker to that end. The League believes that the time has come to call a halt on the cheap labor that is being dumped on our shores to be used as a club to reduce the wages of laboring men now in this country and to prevent labor organizing so that it may receive a return for its output proportionate to that received by the interests engaged in employing labor. The League points to the conditions found to exist in certain industries in Pennsylvania as illustrative of the evils of present immigration of cheap labor. The League welcomes the immigrant that comes here with his family to till the soil but is opposed to the single man who comes to be herded like cattle in a life-destroying atmosphere to work for a pittance that is insufficient to properly maintain a man in decent surroundings. The League recommends that the findings of the Immigration Commission be enacted into a

law at the coming session of Congress. The League, representing the majority of the constituent bodies of organized labor on the Pacific Coast looks to the opening of the Panama Canal as the beginning of a new era in the history of the United States and regards it as necessary that additional restrictive legislation be passed to the end that the immigrants who shall come to this Coast at that time shall be of a type in keeping with the heritage they contemplate entering upon."

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was received and ordered printed in full upon the record.

Committee Reports.

The Committee on Immigration reported having held its first meeting, and agreed in the future to hold regular meetings from time to time and to publish the inward passenger movement. The report was received as progressive.

Good of the League.

Delegate Walsh, a member of the Migratory Labor Committee, reported success in displacing a number of Japanese in the orchards and farms since the organization of the Migratory Labor League. He said that the farmers had become interested and were helping throughout the State and Mexico; and that white labor was found to be superior to Oriental, several bureaus for placing white laborers working successfully in Sacramento, Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles.

Delegate Tierney also addressed the meeting on this subject.

There being no further business, the League adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

December, 1911



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 14th Street, San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1911.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the above date and place, and in the absence of the President was called to order by Vice-President E. B. Carr at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers, absentees were noted. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as printed.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates—Since the last meeting the capture of a boatload of contra-brand Chinese and the arrest of alleged accomplices in Los Angeles again disclosed the smuggling ring of which the League has so often made mention.

It seems, however, that even the activities of our immigration officers have little effect upon the operations of coolies, smugglers or in the discouragement of Asiatic immigration into Mexico.

The passage of H. R. 13,500, introduced by Congressman Raker, which strengthens the provisions of identification and makes regulations in reference to Asiatic Immigration more rigid, will be the direct means of putting a stop to the surreptitious entry of Mongolians to the United States. Your office has received 2000 copies of this bill, and has ordered 10,000 more for immediate distribution to every organization throughout the country, with a request that Congress be petitioned to give same favorable consideration.

Land Occupation.

From Elk Grove your office has received the following:

"A meeting of the Elk Grove civic and improvement organization was called last Tuesday evening, and the citizens responded to the call in a most gratifying manner. A few matters of routine business were disposed of, and then under the head of new business Mr. M. A. Mitchell introduced the following resolution and moved its adoption. The motion was seconded and the matter was open for discussion. This is the resolution:

"Whereas, The Japanese standard of living is far inferior to that of the citizens of Elk Grove and vicinity; and

"Whereas, The Japanese standard of living makes it almost impossible for the white race to compete with Japanese in agricultural pursuits; and

"Whereas, It is impossible for white races to hold land in Japan; and
"Whereas, A piece of land has been sold to Japanese in this vicinity; and

"Whereas, The selling of a small piece of land to Japanese depreciates the value of all land surrounding it; and

"Whereas, It is impossible for the citizens of this community to meet Japanese on terms of social equality; and

"Whereas, We believe that our neighbors, friends, children and our descendants, for all time, have a right to enjoy, not only the social advantages we now have, but the right to enjoy this garden spot in California free from Japanese residents; now therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, as a body, and as individuals, do now and at all times utterly condemn the practice of selling land to Japanese in this vicinity; and be it further

"Resolved, That we shall at all times urge all citizens of this community to use their best endeavors to keep this vicinity free from Japanese residents."

"A number of gentlemen spoke in favor of the resolution. Their remarks, while earnest and sincere, were singularly pleasing and free from individual criticisms or criminations of any nature whatsoever. The basic idea of all the speeches was regret that sales of land have been made to Japanese, and an earnest plea and appeal to the patriotism and business sense of land owners, urging them to deeply consider and weigh the consequences of allowing this alien race to get property right in this section.

"A committee was appointed to prepare a sort of agreement, which all land owners in this section will be asked to sign, agreeing that they will not sell nor allow others to sell, nor allow others to sell for them, as agents, any piece or parcel of land that they now own or may hereafter own."

In the little town of Glendora a Japanese colony recently established itself and has gained control of the valley. They have acquired long leases of some of the best farming land in the vicinity of Downey, and it will be but a matter of a short time when the same condition will exist there as in Glendora and other California towns. That the people of Downey are much perturbed and wrought over this invasion is evidenced by the fact that advertisements appear in local papers of that city warning property owners not to sell or rent property directly or indirectly to Japanese, Chinese or others of the Mongolian race.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION—SAN FRANCISCO.

The League for some time past has been investigating the conditions under which Asiatics and other Orientals arrive at the port of San Francisco.

A year or so ago it was ascertained that numbers of Orientals were afflicted with diseases, some of them of a character peculiar to the Orient, and when that fact became apparent, the medical inspection at this port, at the request of the League, was greatly increased. The City Board of Health and the State Board of Health took the matter up and requested, through the proper channels, that all Asiatics be carefully examined to see that they did not carry any germs of diseases which would be disastrous to the United States.

It developed that large numbers had a dangerous disease called "hookworm." This disease is not particularly malignant in character, but it is of a type that easily spreads and renders people who are afflicted with it anaemic and listless.

As soon as it became apparent that the Orientals were found to be afflicted, the immigration authorities made a rigid investigation, and many who were found to have it were returned, while a few were permitted hospital treatment, in order that they might be cured.

One peculiarity of this disease of "hookworm" is that it is more prevalent among people of the lower orders of life, or people who are engaged in agricultural pursuits than in people who live in cities, who are not in close contact with the soil. As a matter of fact, people who are in the habit of going barefooted are peculiarly liable to be affected with the disease where it is endemic.

With this idea in view, the immigration authorities directed that all

third-class Asiatics should be taken to the immigration station and there examined for the disease, but latterly it has been ascertained that some third-class Asiatics are permitted to land from the steamer direct. This has probably been due to the pressure brought upon the immigration authorities by the Six Companies and others interested in the Chinese, in order that those who are specially favored may be relieved with the least possible detention.

The League, while not wishing to jeopardize friendly relations or to harass people who come here, is inclined to be insistent with all Asiatics who arrive in the third class shall be examined for diseases of this character, and in order to ascertain whether this decision is tenable, has been in correspondence with the Commissioner of Immigration, with a view to ascertaining how many of those who are examined are found to be afflicted with "hookworm."

The result of this inquiry proved that a large number are so afflicted, and therefore it is the position of the League that as so large a per cent of those examined are found to be afflicted, that there is sufficient reason for insisting that all be examined.

In pursuance of this policy, and in making it clear, the following letter was addressed to the Commissioner of Immigration of this port, to which so far no reply has been received:

"San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1911.

"Hon. Samuel W. Backus,
Commissioner of Immigration,
San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir—Your favor (1028/713, together with enclosure 8446) of the 8th instant received. In behalf of the League, I desire to express our sincere appreciation and thanks for the same.

"I am further directed to request that in view of the proportion of Asiatics examined found to be afflicted with 'hookworm' why is it that any other than cabin passengers are permitted to land from these steamers without being examined for this disease? The League is of the belief that all steerage Asiatics should be examined for 'hookworm.'

"Can you direct this to be done, or will it be necessary for the League to take the matter up in Washington?

"Again thanking you for the information you have already furnished us, we beg to remain,

"Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) "A. E. YOELL,
"Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League."

It is presumed that the immigration authorities will see the force of this argument, and that they will realize that the health of the United States and the people therein is of first consideration, and that while it is desirable to expedite the landing of people who are examined by law, especially those of the Chinese race, it is a prime consideration that they be in a good state of health before such admission does take place.

This view of the law is further endorsed by reference to the statement of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which is as follows:

"So far as my own administration is concerned, I have tried to find a rule of action. It is not always easy where there is so much sympathy, and, I might almost say, where there are so many persuasive Congressmen. They do sometimes present their cases very forcefully. The law is not easy to understand. It says that we shall exclude anybody who is likely to become a public charge. It says that we shall exclude anybody whom the doctors certify to be mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of the alien to earn a

living. It says, also, that any one whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by others to come must affirmatively and satisfactorily show that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes. As you were told to-day, and as I have been told repeatedly by representatives of missionary societies and by others, the practice is to send tickets from this side. Now, when you find a case in which the ticket has been bought on this side, and the doctors certify that there is a mental or physical defect which may affect the ability to earn a living, even if the board has not accepted the certificate as conclusive, the burden nevertheless is upon the applicant to overcome the certificate. We have endeavored—I have endeavored—to apply that law just as leniently as my conscience will permit me.

"I am frank to say that my sympathy is all for the human side. I have sometimes felt that I forgot my own country, and the law of my own country, in my desire to help out and to relieve the hardships of individual cases. It is well enough to make a rule under lamp-light, but it is very hard to enforce that rule when you see a pair of eyes looking at you. I am just as much subject to that as anyone else is, and have fought with it just as hard as anyone else has. I have endeavored to keep some kind of consistency and some kind of self-respect as an official, but I have gone so far as the letter of the law would let me to help the individual case.

"There is another section of the law which says that I may let people so certified, or who are likely to become public charges, in under bond. I have not believed that the Congress intended that I should take bonds by the wholesale every day and let in aliens. I have thought that that was for the exceptional case, to relieve where the law seems to be unduly hard, and have so availed myself of that authority. For illustration, take the Katrina Pelle case, about which a great deal has been said. It has been stated practically that the Department was guilty of murder because two children died in quarantine. Well, I do not believe that a single person presenting charges here has made it clear to himself or to you that we have nothing to do with quarantine. Quarantine is a State organization, and we have no control over it. And yet, in the public mind, whatever has happened there has been charged to the immigration service. It is true, two children have died in quarantine.

"I was at Ellis Island at the time when that mother appeared before Mr. Williams, and I said to him then: 'Williams, I will let that woman in if I break the law.' I know I ought not to say that, but I knew I was going to let her in. She did not say a word; she only looked at us. She had one child left, that had a contagious disease and was excluded under the law. Two children were buried and that child had a contagious disease; and there she stood. I say I knew I was going to let her in; I said then if I had to hire a Philadelphia lawyer, I would find a way to do it. I furnished the law myself, perhaps to break it. The husband was in Chicago, and we admitted the wife to join him. We made provision for a bond to let the child in also for treatment. I do not think we are strictly authorized to do it. I know we have let travelers come in to go to our hospitals, under proper restrictions for treatment, to return when they are through. But I do not think that the immigration law really contemplated that the excludable alien should be let in to be treated here until cured and then admitted. I have done it in difficult cases; it was done in that case. I really felt that something had been accomplished to let that woman in to join her husband and to make the provision to let her child in in a way to make such compensation as could be made for the hardships she had suffered. I have never been more astonished in my life than I was to find it publicly stated and assumed by many people throughout the country that the De-

partment had committed murder. There was the exception. I used my authority. I am trying to show you how we administer that law.

"Then came one of Mr. Goldfogle's cases. The alien was a mother who had brought with her four children, all of whom had a loathsome, contagious disease. Mr. Goldfogle thought the first case was a good precedent for his case. Well, I did not. The father was here, but had not applied for citizenship papers, and the mother came with four children, who were excluded by the law. I felt that I might just as well abolish the law. I can not make this a custom, and by my custom break down the Congressional Act. I may make an exception, and I have done so in the administration of the law, but this is a case in which the majority of the family are excluded by the law, and if I let them in as a mere matter of sympathy and sentiment I substitute my will for that of Congress, and I could not do it. Mr. Goldfogle said it was a shame. Well, that is easy. I said to one of the lawyers who stated for publication that my decision in another case was wrong, that he had the advantage of me. He can denounce me for having made a decision, saying that it is a shame, but as long as he keeps on bringing such degraded cases as he had up to that time, I can not justify by the discussion of facts. No paper would publish the facts of this case. That is the actual experience, and I even now can not recite the details of these cases here before this committee. And yet I have been criticized for my refusal to admit and for deporting such aliens. The deporting service is not a pleasant one. But there is the law.

"With respect to that law, I have assumed a great discretion. I do not believe that half the cases that are brought to our attention are actually deported and we do not ferret them out. I have no inspectors to find out who ought to be deported. These complaints come to us from State authorities, complaining that we have improperly admitted aliens who are now a burden upon them and demanding of us to relieve them. That is the way the cases generally originate. I get complaints from New York and Massachusetts oftener than from other localities because they get the bulk of the alien population. Dr. Ferris and the institutions in New York think that I am too lenient. That the administration is not strict enough in protecting their eleemosynary institutions from aliens. The authorities of Massachusetts send me their reports calling attention to the enormous increase in the number of inmates of insane asylums and hospitals in their official report, inferring that lax administration is in a measure responsible for it. That is the situation. To repeat, we are not looking for deportation cases; but when the complaint comes from the police department in New York or from the police department in St. Louis or in Chicago or wherever it may be, we are bound under that law to investigate." (Pages 107 and 108 of House Resolution No. 166, 1911.)

The Secretary here makes one statement which is noticeable, and the League wants to especially emphasize this feature: "I do not think that the immigration law really contemplated that the excludable alien should be let in to be treated here until cured, and then admitted."

This is an explicit, unequivocal statement by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and although he stated that he had violated that same provision himself, only as to the strength of the intent of the law, as he interprets it, and as the League believes it should be interpreted.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION
LEAGUE.

Upon motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

New Business.

The matter of sending a fraternal delegate to the convention of the State Building Trades Council was, by motion, referred to the President of the League.

Abrogation of Russian Treaty.

The Secretary made the following statement: "We are opposed to the adoption of the Sulzer resolution by the Senate, for the reason that if the United States insisted upon Russia admitting Americans who are objectionable, Russia could with equal right insist that the United States admit Russian subjects who are objectionable. In other words, there are 500,000 Tartars and Mongols in Siberia who would come to the Pacific Coast at once, if permitted, and the position taken by the Sulzer resolution would open the way for their coming. Again, if this country has the right to dictate to Russia as to what foreigners shall have the right of admission to her territory, China has the same right to ask for and demand an abrogation of the treaty which permits the exclusion of Chinese from the United States. The courts have decided many times that the United States has the inherent right to say what aliens may or may not enter or remain in the United States. Russia has the same right. We condemn the treatment accorded the Jews by Russia, but I do not think it proper to remonstrate by the Sulzer resolution. It is a matter of principle for the League, as we have opposed the principle that any country can dictate to another country who shall enter that country, or who shall be kept out."

Delegates Parker, Tierney, Anthony, Summers and French argued that the Secretary misunderstood the provisions set forth in the Sulzer resolution, and advised caution in the matter.

By motion, the question of protesting the passage of the Sulzer resolution by the United States Senate, as proposed by the Secretary, was referred back to the Executive Board.

Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

May, 1912



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, May 19, 1912.

The Asiatic Exclusion League held its Seventh Annual meeting at the above date and place, and was called to order at 2:45 o'clock p. m. by Vice-President E. B. Carr.

Roll-Call and Minutes.

On roll-call all absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, April 21, was dispensed with, and, on motion, the minutes were adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of every delegate present.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates—We have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in accordance with the general custom of the League, the Seventh Annual Report of your Executive Board, together with such recommendations as seem necessary for the future success of our movement.

During the past year the League has accomplished much toward the object for which it has been instituted, and has learned more as to the manner of properly dealing with the many delicate and intricate matters relative to exclusion legislation.

League's Exclusion Bill.

In June, 1911, a special committee—consisting of the Hon. Theodore Bell, Hon. James G. Maguire, ex-Senator Frank McGowan, William A. Cole, your President and Secretary—was appointed for the purpose of formulating an effective measure for the exclusion of Asiatic laborers. This committee carefully examined all of the general immigration laws of our country, and also the special Exclusion Acts relating to the exclusion of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, as well as the administration of such laws and judicial decisions affecting their provisions, for the purpose of determining the most effective and practical method of accomplishing the objects of the League. Inquiry also was made into the matter of the effectiveness of the administration of the existing laws by the bureaus in charge thereof; and their conclusions were that a bill amending the general immigration laws, but not in any manner affecting the Chinese Exclusion Laws, be submitted. Later this bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. John E. Raker, Congressman from Northern California.

Your Executive Board has been and now is engaged in petitioning Congress to favorably consider this measure, which is known as H. R. 13,500. This Bill will be reported in a few days by the General Immigration Committee.

Correspondence and Publicity.

The correspondence of your office has been, as usual, heavy. Letters have been received from all parts of the United States and Canada, requesting the League's literature and opinion on the Asiatic question. This large number of inquiries is attributed to the fact that several Eastern magazines have published articles telling of the menace that an unrestricted Asiatic immigration would be to our country.

Your office has pursued the lines as laid down by your President since organization, and extreme care has been exercised to have all data available from past reports, the same being utilized as a foundation for comparative studies as well as a feature of the League's reports.

In certain quarters efforts have been made to create inactivity and

belittle the work of this League. Slanderous intimations have been published by our pro-Asiatic friends, and the same undoubtedly will be repeated from time to time. Heretofore these attempts have been futile and will prove equally so in the future, for the reason that to the policy pursued by this League in giving its proceedings publicity can be safely trusted our vindication.

Membership

While no new organizations have been added since the last annual meeting, the Leagues in the States of Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Nebraska still maintain. It gives us pleasure, however, to report that many citizens have joined the League as individual members and are taking an active interest in our work.

Clipping Bureau.

As reported in 1907, the work of the League became so extensive that the Executive Board established a clipping Bureau, and subscribed for clippings from the Pacific Coast and Intermountain States, Hawaii and British Columbia. These clippings, approximately 85,000, have been filed, indexed and cross indexed under 51 classifications, comprising everything obtainable relative to the Asiatic problem—Chinese, Japanese, Hindu and Korean—and treating upon all phases of the question, industrial, economic, social, political and military. These filings are strongly bound in twenty-four volumes and twenty-two large filing cases, and are at the service of all members and interested friends desirous of obtaining information concerning this grave and threatening problem.

The attention of the delegates is called to the offices of the League, now in the Hewes Building, Sixth and Market streets, and a cordial invitation is extended to call and inform themselves of the nature of the work being performed.

Financial Status.

	Receipts	Disbts
Cash on Hand May 1, 1911	\$257.78	
May	298.40	\$289.75
June	341.79	258.15
July	238.42	366.45
August	93.15	268.30
September	497.04	328.25
October	268.82	265.55
November	258.52	258.55
December	293.11	339.80
1912		
January	243.98	288.50
February	224.59	312.85
March	363.78	341.80
April	290.06	320.60
	\$3668.44	\$3638.55
Cash on hand May 1, 1912.....		29.89
Total.....	\$3668.44	\$3668.44

Property of the League.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$462.72
One Royal Standard Typewriter with tabulator.....	75.00
One No. 76 Edison Mimeograph.....	45.00

Books, Files and Reports.

Bound Volumes, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congress.....	53
Directories of 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congress.....	13
Bound volumes Twelfth Census of U. S. with abstract.....	20
U. S. Statutes at large, 59th, 60th and 62d Congresses.....	14
20th, 21st and 22nd Annual Rep. Com. of Labor.....	3
Reports on Hawaii, Com. of Labor.....	3
Reports of Com. of Immig. (1903,-08-09-10-11).....	14
Reports Com. of Navigation.....	2
Reports State Labor Commissioner of California.....	9
Journal of Senate (Cal. Legislature) 35-37-38 and 39th Session.....	5
Journal of Assembly (Cal. Legislature) 35-37-38 and 39th Session..	8
Statutes and Amendments to codes Cal. 1909 and ex. sessions of 1907	1
Bibliography of Chinese Question of U. S.....	1
Chinese and Japanese in America.....	1
History of Cal. Legislature 1909.....	1
Volumes of Newspaper Clippings.....	24
Volumes of Indexes.....	3
Letter Files containing correspondence properly segregated, local, state, federal and foreign.....	32
Meat vs. Rice.....	400
Hayes Speeches.....	900
Miscellaneous (including Representatives Sherley, French, Robinson, Burnett, McKinlay, Hobson and Senators Gary and Lodge)....	650
S. F. League Proceedings (May 1906 to April 1912).....	4750
Proceedings of League of N. A.....	75
Statistical Pamphlets	1150
Comparative Tables	300
Miscellaneous Pamphlets	1150
Total.....	9882

At the annual meeting of May, 1911, there were 13,100 pamphlets and Congressional speeches on file. Since then there has been added monthly proceedings, 8,500; views of public men of California, 1,200; 10,000 copies of the Raker Bill known as H. R. 13,500, making a total of 32,800 pieces of literature. Of this large amount of material, 21,000 were distributed.

In addition to this distribution, "Organized Labor," with a large weekly circulation, prints our weekly and monthly reports, and such other articles dealing with our subject which from time to time are submitted. This has aided largely in the campaign of education conducted by the League.

The Work Before Us.

The immediate work before this League is the bringing to bear of every honorable influence upon the members of Congress, to the end that they, at as early a date as possible, enact the pending bill drawn up by this League and introduced by Congressman Raker. Without exception, those who have carefully examined this proposed law pronounce it to be the most effective ever introduced into the National law-making body. Once this measure is written into the statutes of this Nation, a tremendous step will have been taken toward excluding Asiatics from these shores. Then the activities of this organization and of its countless friends may largely be confined to seeing to it that the law for which we have so long and so earnestly striven is enforced, both in letter and in spirit.

Appreciatory.

This report would, indeed, be inadequate did we not express our deep appreciation for the assistance so generously rendered the League during the year now under review. This aid has emanated from many sources, especially notable being the help accorded by the State Building Trades Council of California and its able Secretary-Treasurer, Brother O. A. Tveitmoe, who we are so fortunate to have as the President of this organization. Both the Council and its officers have been untiring in their work to advance the cause for which this League stands, and have rendered the organization much substantial aid.

The San Francisco Labor Council has continued to donate to this League the use of the hall for the regular monthly meetings, and in other ways has shown its good will and interest.

Various organizations and individuals have demonstrated their loyalty to the cause of Asiatic Exclusion, their friendship taking the form of deeds and not of words.

For all of which we wish to express our sincere appreciation and to assure these friends that in future, as in the past, we shall ever strive to be worthy of their confidence and their kindness, and to work with the single purpose in view of eventually making this a white man's country.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was received and ordered placed in full upon the record.

Auditing Committee's Report.

San Francisco, May 4, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Greeting:—Your auditors have this day audited the books of your Secretary-Treasurer. The vouchers for bills from May 1 to December 31, 1911, being in possession of the Court, we used the bank book as a check, and found it to correspond with the expense account; and from January 1, to April 30, 1912, we found vouchers and books correct.

Respectfully,

C. F. KNIGHT,
B. J. SYLVA,
J. R. DOYLE,
ROSE H. MYERS,
B. SCHOENBERG.

The report of the Auditing Committee was, on motion, received and adopted.

Report of Nominating Committee.

San Francisco, May 4, 1912.

The Nominating Committee met at the above date and was called to order at 7:45 p. m. On roll-call the following members were present: T. R. Angove, James French, Jess H. May, J. R. Doyle and Capt. Krimphoff.

After carefully considering the various delegates to this body, we have decided to recommend the following members to constitute your Executive Board for the ensuing term:

Marc Anthony, W. A. Cole, Rose Meyers, R. C. Hurst, B. Hassler, Thos. Keough, P. H. McCarthy, John O. Walsh, Frank McGowan, John Spencer, M. E. Decker, P. J. O'Shea, B. J. Sylva, Charles H. Parker, D. Stewart, Thos. Trebell, R. A. A. Summers, Geo. H. Meyers, John R. Doyle,

M. O. Watrous, T. R. Angove, D. Ronan, Jess May, James French and W. H. McDonald.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Nominating Committee was adopted, and the names submitted accepted as the duly elected members of the Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League for the ensuing year.

Nominations and Elections.

Delegate Summers placed the name of the incumbent, Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe, before the League for re-election to the office of President. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Knight, Anthony and several others. By unanimous consent the nomination for President was closed. The Vice-President instructed the Secretary to cast the ballot, whereupon Mr. Tveitmoe was declared the duly elected President of the League for the ensuing year.

Mr. E. B. Carr was nominated for Vice-President, John C. Williams for Sergeant-at-Arms and A. E. Yoell for Secretary-Treasurer.

There being no further nominations for these offices, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the nominees, after which the Vice-President declared the names as read elected to their respective offices.

New Business.

The Secretary spoke at length on the Dillingham Bill, particularly that feature dealing with the question of Asiatic immigration, expressing the opinion that it was a round-about way of dealing with this important matter. Several delegates voiced similar views, whereupon Delegate Keough moved that the Executive Officers of the League, together with a special committee appointed for the purpose, be given full power to act with the authorities at Washington in reference to any amendment that might be suggested to this measure.

The Secretary reported that President Tveitmoe was in direct communication with Samuel Gompers and Andrew Furuseth at Washington, and stated that these gentlemen would appear before the Immigration Committee and present arguments in favor of the League's Exclusion measure, known as the Raker Bill (H. R. 13,500). The Secretary requested all members and friends to communicate with their Congressmen, as well as the Immigration Committee at Washington, requesting a favorable report upon the Raker Bill.

Good of the League.

Delegates Anthony, Knight, Keough and others spoke at length on the work before the League, making several suggestions in relation to the extension of the activities of this body. Their remarks were well received, and the incoming Executive Board was directed to deal with these suggestions at its earliest convenience.

Adjourned to meet June 16, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

August, 1912



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street,
San Francisco, August 18, 1912.

The Asiatic Exclusion League held its regular monthly meeting at the above date and place, and, in the absence of the President, who is in the East, was called to order by Vice-President E. B. Carr.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers, absentees were noted.

The reading of the minutes of July 21 was dispensed with, and, on motion, were adopted as printed, copies having been sent to affiliated organizations and furnished the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials as recommended by the Executive Board were received, and, on motion, the delegates seated.

Report of the Executive Board.

Your Executive Board begs leave to report that in the campaign of 1910 the League sent a letter to each Congressional candidate soliciting his support for Asiatic exclusion. The most emphatic replies in favor of such legislation were received from every Congressman of this State, extracts of which are herewith presented:

Congressman JOHN E. RAKER, First District (now known as the Second Congressional District):

"These three questions are fully understood and the answers given to them with the full import that the answers are in the affirmative, as I fully believe that these principles should be carried out and every honest effort made to that end. The interest of the State of California in particular, and the Nation generally, demands such legislation. If elected, I would deem it my duty unhesitatingly and untiringly to perform this duty to the State and to the Nation."

WILLIAM KENT, Second District (now known as the First Congressional District):

"I have made a large part of my campaign on the Asiatic Exclusion idea, comparing it with the racial troubles brought on by the needless importation of negroes. I have preached the doctrine of exclusion fearlessly to those who largely depend upon Asiatic labor. I answer a hearty 'yes' to all three of your questions. I certainly do not recognize party lines in such questions as this, and the man who does recognize party lines in such issues is no friend of his country."

SYLVESTER C. SMITH, Eighth District (now known as the Eleventh Congressional District):

"I beg to assure you again that my interest in that direction has not abated in any degree. Both as a race and an industrial question, I regard the exclusion of Asiatics as a matter of very grave importance, and assure you of my cordial sympathy and support on all occasions."

JULIUS KAHN, Fourth District:

"In regard to my attitude on Asiatic exclusion, I answer all three of the League's questions in the affirmative. I have always consistently favored the exclusion of all Asiatics except certificated merchants, students and travelers."

JAMES C. NEEDHAM, Sixth District (now known as the Seventh Congressional District):

"I am in entire sympathy with your efforts to exclude Asiatics."

E. A. HAYES, Fifth District (now known as the Eighth Congressional District):

"To all three of the questions which you propound to me I answer

emphatically 'yes.' I am in favor of excluding from the United States and its territories all Asiatic laborers, and I shall certainly continue to work and vote for such legislation as will effectively exclude these people from our shores and will co-operate with any one, whether in the majority or in the minority, to that end."

JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND, Third District (now known as the Sixth Congressional District):

"Will state that I stand upon the platform of the Republican Party of this State favoring the exclusion from the United States of Asiatics, except certificated merchants, students and travelers, and I also believe that all such merchants, students and travelers found performing any labor, or engaging in any occupation other than that for which they were certificated, should be immediately deported by the United States authorities. I shall cast my vote in favor of exclusion when the matter comes before Congress, should it be advocated by the majority or the minority. Should Congress pass an Exclusion Law, and that law be vetoed by the President, I shall vote to pass the law over the President's veto. I appreciate, however, that no agreement will be satisfactory that does not bring about complete exclusion—exclusion such as would be obtained by the passage of an Exclusion Act. I see no reason for changing my attitude as stated."

Notwithstanding the assurances contained in the above letters, information received at this office from Washington is to the effect that each Congressman from California, with the single exception of Hon. John E. Raker of the First District, has done practically nothing toward securing the enactment of this bill which was drawn up by this League, known as H. R. 13,500.

It is with regret this organization is forced to the conclusion that the promises of our present Congressmen, with the exception of Judge Raker, exceed their performances, and the interests of the people of this State demand that this perfidy be rebuked and every honorable means used to secure their immediate retirement from office.

GENERAL IMMIGRATION.

The League is in receipt of the following letter from Hon. Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner-General of Immigration:

Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Washington, D. C., August 6, 1912.

Mr. A. E. Yoell,

Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Knowing as I do that you are deeply interested in the immigration question from an economic and sociological standpoint, I take the liberty of writing you for the purpose of obtaining your views regarding the proposed legislation now pending before Congress with respect to what has come to be known as the "illiteracy test," which was incorporated in Senate Bill 3,175, known as the Dillingham Bill, by an amendment offered on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, and, in a slightly different form, constituted one of the provisions of H. R. 21,282, known as the Burnett Bill, introduced in the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and afterward substituted by said Committee for S. 3,175 after the latter had passed the Senate and been referred by the House to the committee named.

With the text of the above mentioned bills I presume you are familiar. Briefly, the illiteracy test is a provision for the exclusion of

aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read in some language or dialect. While at the present time it does not seem likely that either bill will become law at this session of Congress, I am anxious to ascertain your views in the following respects:

1. What effect would this test have on the bulk of immigration—i. e., would it materially reduce the number admitted annually?

2. If so, would the reduction mostly affect the kind of immigration which is least beneficial to the country?

3. What effect, if any, would the test have upon the physical, mental and moral qualities of immigration? Would the reduction of the number admitted brought about by excluding those unable to read affect the number of morally, mentally and physically defective, otherwise than relatively? I. e., do you believe that there are among the illiterate aliens a larger proportion of morally, mentally and physically objectionable people than among the literate?

4. Assuming that the effect of the illiteracy test would be to reduce materially the bulk of immigration, would the economic results, from your point of view, be altogether desirable?

I should like to hear from you on this matter at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) DANIEL J. KEEFE.

In compliance with instructions of the Executive Board, your Secretary wrote as follows:

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

San Francisco, California, August 14, 1912.

Hon. Daniel J. Keefe,

Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of August 6 in reference to pending immigration legislation has been received, and I am very glad to know of the present situation. While it is not my judgment that the illiteracy test is an infallible criterion by which the best class of immigrants may be selected, it seems to be the best restrictive measure now under consideration.

Specifically in reply to your questions, I would answer as follows:

1. It is my opinion that the enactment of the Dillingham Bill or the Burnett Bill would substantially reduce the number of aliens admitted annually.

2. It is a very difficult thing to say that because a man cannot read and write he will not be beneficial to the country. There has been a great deal of mistaken sentiment, however, in comparing the immigrants of former days, who had no education and who after arriving in the United States met with conspicuous success, with the class of immigrants which comes to-day without education. About fifty or sixty years ago there were a great many portions of Europe where schooling facilities were very limited. There was a vast number of estimable people who did not have the ability to give their children an education. The struggles for existence consumed their every effort. But that situation does not altogether exist to-day. In most parts of modern Europe there are fairly good opportunities of elementary education. Great Britain, Germany, France, Scandinavia and portions of Austria all have more or less opportunities for educations.

It would be an indefensible position to take were one to say that the uneducated children of Asia Minor, Turkey and Southeastern Europe were equal to the children of Central, Northern and Western Europe. In other words, if the uneducated people of Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor are equivalent or equal to the educated people of Southern, Northern and Western Europe, why pay so much attention to education? Regarding the question as simply a mathematical proposition, it seems

incontrovertible that the illiterate alien immigrant, other things being equal, must be distinctly less beneficial to the country than is the educated alien immigrant.

3. The illiteracy test, which is essentially the test of education, affects the physical, the mental and the moral qualities of any person. Is it conceivable that a man who is unable to read and write can as intelligently take care of his own body as one who knows something of the structure of that body and the foods that are to be eaten to the best advantage? Can it be said that the man who can neither read nor write has the same mental development as has the man who has even the ability to read, and thereby can inform himself of what others have done and are doing? Is it likely that the moral perceptions of any person who has no ability to read and write are the equal of the moral perceptions of a man who can read and write and knows the difference between right and wrong, with the different shades and varying degrees of right and wrong?

It seems to me that the true question involved here is not the physical, mental or moral quality of the immigrant, so much as it is the intent or the principle of the immigrant. There is no doubt that an immigrant or a citizen may have the best education possible to be received and still be basically wrong intentioned—be one who will take advantage of his fellow-man on every opportunity. That is not a question of education; that is a question of principle or of moral fiber, and, as I take it, that is not involved in an illiteracy test. In my judgment, the number of mentally or morally unfit would average about the same among educated people as among uneducated people, but the educated people would have a greater chance of reforming themselves and seeing the error of their ways, because they would be able to inform themselves as to the results obtained where people lived lives that were immoral or criminal; and, again, it seems that the question of the ability to read and write gives no guide to the desirability of the immigrant so far as his mental or moral make-up is concerned. It probably affects the physical man to a lesser degree.

I may say here, by the way of a voluntary statement, that I have felt that the most effective manner of dealing with alien immigration would be to adopt a standard of living and put the immigrant upon probation in order that he might demonstrate his ability to measure up to the requirements. If, after admission, the alien becomes physically, mentally or morally unfit, return him whence he came. If he meets the conditions into which he is thrown and succeeds, that is the best evidence of his desirability.

4. I think there can be no serious contention that the illiteracy test would reduce the bulk of immigration, and whether the economic results would make that desirable depends largely upon the point of view. With those who employ labor, and seek to employ it at the lowest possible wage, in order that their profits may be great, it is undoubtedly advantageous to have a substantial reserve supply of unemployed immigrants which can be drawn upon at any time in order to keep the price of labor at what the employers deem to be a satisfactory figure. On the other hand, the man who has no capital and who has no property except his manual labor would be more benefited if there were no such reserve of unemployed labor to draw upon, because he would be able to sell his only commodity—his labor—at a better market price.

The Asiatic Exclusion League is made up largely of men who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, and if they were called upon to compete with a great number of unemployed aliens it is manifest they would receive less pay.

I think, further, that the employers of labor cannot always be relied upon to do the just and fair thing, because the most unscrupulous em-

ployer is the one who necessarily sets the pace for the others. And be an employer patriotic and charitable, he must sell his goods in the open market, and the open market is controlled by the men who can employ labor cheapest and sell their products cheapest.

To my way of thinking, it would be advantageous to the laboring people, and to the United States as a whole, were there a substantial curtailment of immigration. I think there are enough unemployed men in the United States now to occupy all positions and leave even then a substantial surplus. I believe the Lawrence mill strike would never have occurred had not avaricious manufacturers sought to reduce the laborer to a minimum of starvation wage. I believe the conditions in Pittsburg, where men were found working twelve hours a day at \$1.75 a day, seven days in the week, could not have existed had there not been a reserve of alien labor to draw upon. Would it not be better for the industries of this country to prosper and develop with the assistance of the people who are here now, rather than be developed by the introduction of a large number of unemployed, who, being near starvation, would be forced to accept employment at whatsoever wage is offered?

In conclusion, I may say that the Raker Bill, which the League has supported, epitomizes its views so far as Asiatics are concerned, and it is my belief that some form of restriction of European immigration is necessary, and that the bills now before Congress, either the Dillingham or the Burnett Bill, answer that most satisfactorily. I do not, however, favor the Root Amendment to the Dillingham Bill, or the phraseology of the Dillingham Bill concerning the legislation regarding Chinese.

Very truly yours,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

PACIFIC COAST SHOULD BE REPRESENTED.

Information received by this League from Washington yesterday is to the effect that Congress, in adopting a concurrent resolution creating an Industrial Commission, accepted an amendment providing for a thorough investigation of the smuggling of Chinese into this country.

While this information cannot be said at this time to be absolutely authentic, there is every likelihood that Congress has heeded the protests of this League, filed at Washington immediately after the discovery of a boatload of Chinese stranded on the coast line of this State, some time since, this incident proving conclusively the contention of the League that the Chinese Exclusion Law is being systematically violated by a well-organized band of smugglers.

In the event of our information proving true, we respectfully recommend that the Secretary of this League be instructed to communicate with the President of the United States and urge that, in appointing the commission referred to, a part of the duties of which will be to carry on this investigation, at least one of the members be a Pacific Coast man, thoroughly acquainted with the conditions complained of. It is obvious that if this commission consists entirely of persons unfamiliar with the practices to be investigated, little good will result.

We are of the opinion that should a Federal investigation be made of the illegal entry of Chinese into this country, the findings of the investigators could not be other than of invaluable aid to the work of this League in its efforts to secure the passage of the Raker Bill, now pending in Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC
EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, the report of the Executive Board was unanimously adopted and ordered printed in full in the minutes.

Communications From Candidates.

Numerous communications have been received from candidates aspiring to the various offices within the gift of the people of California. With a few exceptions, to be taken up later, these candidates announce themselves as heartily in favor of the purpose of this League, and pledge themselves, if elected, to aid and assist in the passage of laws that not only will exclude all Asiatics from the United States, but also will prevent their ownership of land in this State, the usurpation of our industries, the pollution of our blood by intermarriage, and the corrupting influences by association with our children in school and domestic life.

Letters from candidates for Congress have been received as follows:

First District—Edward H. Hart.

Second District—John E. Raker, Frank M. Rutherford.

Third District—Charles F. Curry, Frank R. Devlin.

Fifth District—George B. Benham, Stephen V. Costello, Thomas E. Hayden, Edward L. Nolan, John I. Nolan.

Sixth District—John W. Stetson.

Seventh District—Charles P. Fox, Alexander S. Kramer, W. H. Larew.

Eleventh District—William Kettner.

Replies from candidates for State offices will be given publicly prior to the primary election, to be held September 3.

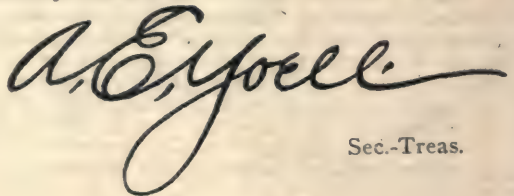
Resolution.

The following resolution, submitted by Senator Marc Anthony, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the League draw up a circular letter reciting: (1) The United States has a traditional regard for the safety and welfare not only for itself but also for all peoples and nations on the American continents. (2) In view of this tradition, the United States government has, within this year, investigated, and secured the abolition of, barbaric tortures inflicted upon laborers by a British corporation in the rubber forests of Peru. (3) And again, in view of this tradition, the United States Senate has, within this month, protested against non-American corporations possessing on the American continents any places through which the safety of the United States might be threatened by the government of any such corporation. (4) An evasion of the American tradition appears in the treatment accorded the State of California, where, though Japanese immigrant laborers are supposedly excluded by the "gentleman's agreement," yet 3,000 Japanese laborers enter California each year as immigrants and 3,000 additional are smuggled into California each year. (5) The American tradition should be again appealed to, for it is reported in the New York "Literary Digest," August 10, 1912, page 213, that a corporation has already been organized at Tokyo, Japan, to send thousands of Japanese laborers to Brazil.

Resolved, further, That a copy of the circular be sent to each of the following: Senator Henry C. Lodge, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, and the Minister of Brazil, and Congressman Raker, at Washington, D. C., and also to the Editor of the "Literary Digest," 44 East Twenty-third street, New York.

Adjourned. Respectfully submitted,



Sec.-Treas.

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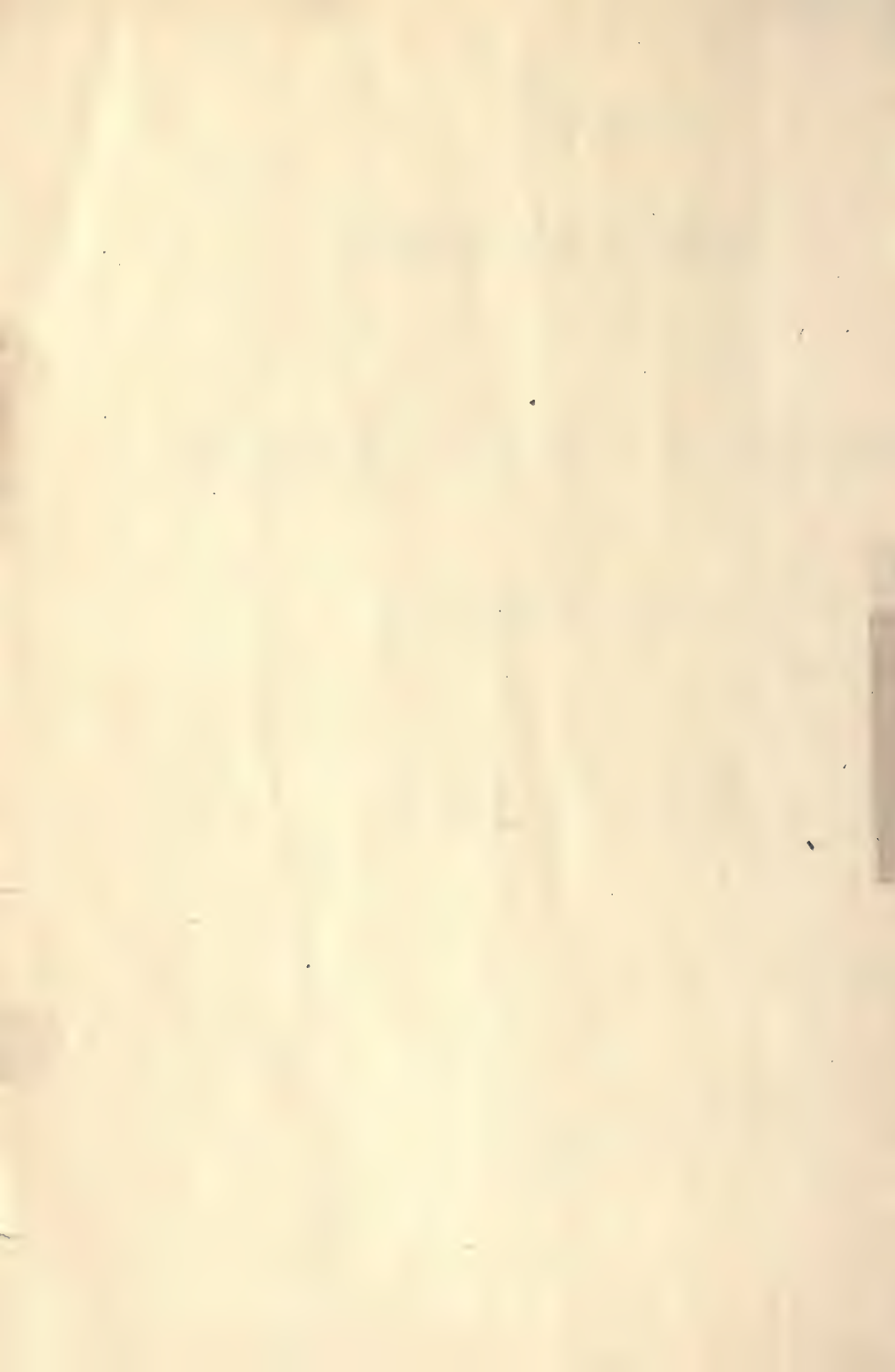
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

March, 1913



Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, 1913.

The regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held in Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, on the above date and was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m. by President Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, February 17, was dispensed with. The minutes were adopted as printed, copies of same having been distributed to affiliated organizations and the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials as recommended by the Executive Board were received, and, on motion, the delegates seated.

Report of the Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates—By your direction at the last meeting, marked copies of the League's proceedings for the months of December, January and February were sent to the members of the California Legislature and to every central body throughout the State. It gives us pleasure to report that, out of seventeen City Central Labor Councils and twenty-one Building Trades Councils, thirty-two replies have been received advising your office that all affiliated organizations have been communicated with and urged to petition their representatives at Sacramento to favorably consider an effective alien land law.

Attempt to Discredit Commissioner Keefe is Blocked.

In the San Francisco Chronicle of Sunday, February 23, appeared a statement that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor had preferred charges against Commissioner-General of Immigration Daniel J. Keefe.

The League had reason to believe that the Secretary was at variance with Mr. Keefe because of the latter's fighting to uphold Union Labor in supporting the Dillingham-Burnett Bill and also because Mr. Keefe was active in the support of the bill creating a Department of Labor. The League has long considered presenting to Congress the question of the enforcement of the law, particularly the landing of Chinese and Japanese from ships here without an examination to ascertain whether they had hookworm, and also the policy of the last Administration regarding the enforcement of the "white slave" law, so that this seemed to be an opportune occasion to present the situation to the President, in order to show that there was reason to be dissatisfied with the Secretary. In line with this idea a telegram was sent to the President on February 23 requesting that he suspend action in the Commissioner-General's matter until the League could submit its side, and on Monday, February 24, the following letter was sent:

OFFICE OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
715 Hewes Building.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24, 1913.

The President, White House, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—I am directed by the Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League to present certain facts relative to the administration of Secretary

Charles Nagel as head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, particularly in relation to his policy in immigration matters.

In the first place, the League believes that Hon. Daniel J. Keefe was appointed and confirmed as Commissioner-General of Immigration because the President and the Senate of the United States deemed him to be the proper man to fill that position. Mr. Nagel thought otherwise, however, and he soon either instituted or adopted a policy which took all matters out of the hands of the Commissioner-General and placed them in the hands of the Assistant Secretary. This was arbitrary and illegal. Obviously, the proper step to have taken if Mr. Keefe was not qualified to fill the position occupied by him was to have placed the responsibility of the office squarely on his shoulders, and then if he proved incompetent bring the matter to your attention. Instead, Mr. Nagel dodged the issue, and as a consequence the efficiency of the Bureau was greatly impaired. Two factions arose—one following the Commissioner-General and the other following the Assistant Commissioner-General, Mr. Larned. This was a matter of common knowledge in the Bureau, especially during the past two years, as also was the fact that those who wanted any favor could not expect it from the Commissioner-General, but could get it from the Department.

Thus the Bureau was divided, and bickering and controversy arose. The Assistant Commissioner-General was found to be closely affiliated with representatives of the Hawaiian sugar interests and was vigorously reproved by the Commissioner-General. Consequently, he is suspected of having fomented the strained relations that existed between Mr. Nagel and Mr. Keefe.

The second matter considered by the League to be a violation of Mr. Nagel's oath of office is his attitude in the enforcement of the Act of March 26, 1910, which provides for the deportation of aliens found connected with or deriving benefit from immorality. The Secretary is to finally pass upon the facts on the evidence submitted. The law further directs that those so found shall be deported. Thus it will be seen that, in the consideration of evidence, discretionary power is vested in the Secretary (or perhaps it may better be termed judicial power), but nowhere is any authority given to not deport if the charge be sustained. In other words, if the Secretary is not satisfied that the evidence sustains the charge, he may order the release of the alien, but if he finds the charge sustained he is not authorized to grant immunity from deportation. Yet he has done this on numerous occasions. The League has heard in one case where a notorious prostitute from this city was debarred from the port of New York because she acknowledged she was a prostitute, and afterward came in through another port under a false name and as the wife of a man to whom she was not married, thus bringing her within the operation of the criminal provisions of the Act of March 26, 1910, as well as the deportation provisions. The Acting Secretary dismissed all proceedings against her, clearly in violation of law. This was an assumption of authority not existing, to say nothing of the disregard of the mandatory provision of the law directing the deportation of such aliens.

Under this same head, shortly after the Act of March 26, 1910, was passed, the Secretary issued an order suspending all the retroactive features until the legality of the Act should be passed upon by a Superior Court. About one year afterward the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago sustained the Act, and thereupon the Secretary issued an order that no prostitute should be arrested who had been here more than three years unless it could be affirmatively shown that she was a prostitute WHEN SHE CAME TO THE UNITED STATES. The League emphatically

protests against any such manner of Department-made law. The Secretary's action in this case was a specific limitation on an Act of Congress, and has the effect of greatly hampering its execution. There is no power of that character vested in the executive branch of the Government. Congress, the legislative branch, is charged—as you well know—with the making of law. The Executive is charged with the administration of law, and it is the plain duty of the administrative officers of the Government to carry out the law as it is passed, and no authority exists for such officers to anticipate that at some future time a law may be found unconstitutional and therefore decide to wait in anticipation of such decision before carrying out their duty. The League asserts that Mr. Nagel is culpable in this direction.

The League is of the opinion that there has been wasteful expenditure of public funds in the immigration service which is chargeable to the administration of Secretary Nagel, but will not particularize at this time. This abuse may be considered as another element of the first situation presented, and it is probable that much money has been spent injudiciously because of the friction between the faction of the Commissioner-General and that of the Assistant.

The fourth criticism the League has to make concerning Mr. Nagel is his extraordinary disregard of the law in regard to the examination of Asiatics at this port, and his disregard of the health of persons in the United States. The League took this matter up with the Commissioner here, and was informed that the Secretary had directed that Chinese who presented certain kind of certificates showing that they were members of the exempt class should be admitted from the ship without examination as to whether they were afflicted with hookworm, notwithstanding conclusive evidence that about 50% of those who were examined for other reasons were found to be diseased. What authority in law exists for such an order? The law states that aliens found to be suffering with dangerous and contagious disease shall be debarred. To avoid that the Secretary again puts a limitation by directing, or rather qualifying, the law by not enforcing it in this respect. He orders that aliens found to be afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease must be treated unless the examination by the proper medical officer gives him evidence to certify that the disease may be "detected by a competent medical examination at time of embarkation." Can there be any justification for such flagrant disregard of the law and of his oath of office?

As illustrating Mr. Nagel's illegal administration, the League understands that he did not favor the illiteracy provision of the bill recently vetoed by you. That was his right, but it is also understood that Mr. Keefe approved that measure and in his annual report so indicated. That was his right. Mr. Nagel, however, not agreeing with Mr. Keefe, does a wrongful act by suppressing Mr. Keefe's report. He had his proper recourse if he disagreed, and that was to raise the issue and discuss it upon its merits. Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Keefe is of the opinion that the so-called illiteracy test should be made a law, and the League is advised that he closely watched the bill while it was in conference and was successful in eliminating several "jokers" which were introduced, so that it was finally presented to you as a clearly-defined issue, and you in the exercise of your right vetoed it. The League disagrees with you as to the merits of the bill, but commends your manly and courageous attitude in manifesting your views. Not so with Mr. Nagel. The League understands he has preferred charges against Mr. Keefe, the merits of which, of course, we know nothing, but the League believes that the reason these charges are brought at this time is because Mr. Nagel resents Mr. Keefe's

activity on the immigration question and seeks to oust him in order to make room for his satellite, the Assistant Commissioner-General, Mr. Larned, a program to which the League is vigorously opposed, for two reasons. One is that the League is in sympathy with Mr. Keefe and has confidence in him, and the other is that the League has no confidence in Mr. Larned and will fight his promotion to the last.

In conclusion, the League regrets that it has been forced to call this matter to your attention in the last days of your term. It had in mind a presentation of the whole subject to the next Congress and the incoming Administration, and to ask for an investigation of conditions, the principal ones of which have only been referred to in this communication, but seeing Mr. Keefe assailed almost at the close of his term in a clear effort to entrench a willing tool in the office, the League feels it necessary to take this step. At the same time the League has no intention of making any venal charge against Mr. Nagel, nor has it any criticism of him personally.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

Under date of March 1 a reply was received from the President's secretary, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, Washington.

Mr. A. E. Yoell, Hewes Building, San Francisco, Cal.:

My Dear Sir:—Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 24, and to say that it will be brought to the attention of the President.

Sincerely yours, CHARLES D. HILLES, Secretary to the President.

Meanwhile, the fact was learned from other sources that on two occasions Mr. Nagel endeavored to have the President ask for Mr. Keefe's resignation, but the President declined so to do.

It is the opinion of the League that the charges, whatever they were, could not have been taken seriously and probably were made to embarrass Mr. Keefe and, if possible, get him to resign, in order that Mr. Larned could be made to succeed him, a plan to which the League is opposed as being detrimental to the interests of Union Labor. Happily, these intrigues failed of accomplishment, and Mr. Keefe went right along supporting Labor legislation.

Senator Lodge had offered an amendment to the bill creating a Department of Labor by seeking to change the then Department of Commerce and Labor to that of Labor. Mr. Keefe, acting with Senator Borah, succeeded in having Senator Lodge withdraw that amendment, and both worked in unison until finally the bill passed. Then they urged upon the President the necessity of signing it, which he did.

The League understands that State Senator Caminetti of California will succeed Mr. Keefe as Commissioner-General of Immigration, but however that may turn out, the League takes pleasure in drawing attention to the services rendered to all trade unionists by Daniel J. Keefe during the last days of the Taft Administration.

Alien Land Law.

Information has been received from Sacramento that the State Administration favors the enactment of Senate Bill No. 5, introduced by Senator Birdsall, relating to the taking, holding, succession to and disposition of property, real and personal, within the State of California, and that all other bills dealing with this matter will be sidetracked. The League is not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of this report, but as it comes from a source usually reliable it is probably true.

The people in this city and throughout the State have on many occasions, through the League, insisted that aliens, whether resident or non-

resident, who have not declared their intention, under our naturalization laws, to become citizens of the United States should be debarred from owning land in California. This protection is demanded because of the ever-increasing number of Japanese swarming into the rural districts and acquiring title to thousands of acres of our most fertile lands and gradually driving white farmers and orchardists out of business.

At the December meeting, the League, after careful consideration endorsed the Sanford alien land bill, known as Senate Bill No. 27, which provides for the regulation of the ownership and possession of real property in the State of California by certain classes of aliens and corporations. The reasons for endorsing this measure were that, in our opinion, it was the most comprehensive bill presented at this time and the least objectionable to the classes of aliens it most affected.

The people of California take the position that not one foot of the soil of this Commonwealth should be held, either through lease or ownership, by any person who does not declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States. A law to this effect exists in other States, and surely no State in the Union needs such legislation more than does California. It is looked upon as the "promised land" by the Asiatic, and unless an effective land law be enacted these Asiatics will prove the curse to the Pacific Coast as they now are to Hawaii.

As before stated, while the League favors the Sanford bill, we are willing to take the Birdsall bill provided it be amended by striking out the words: "Nothing herein shall be construed, however, to forbid or prevent the leasing or renting of real property or any interest therein to any alien or person not a citizen of the United States."

Your Executive Board recommends that our Legislative agents be advised to this effect, and that affiliated organizations be requested to petition their representatives at Sacramento to do all in their power to prevent a law from being enacted that will permit leases of California's soil by a race which, should Congress do its duty, would forever be debarred from these shores.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, concurred in by all delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was received, adopted and ordered printed in the record in full.

New Business.

At the suggestion of the Chair, a motion was adopted directing the Secretary to write President Wilson a congratulatory letter upon his appointment of Mr. Franklin K. Lane as Secretary of the Interior and Mr. William B. Wilson as Secretary of Labor. The Secretary was further directed to communicate with Congressman John E. Raker and request him to re-introduce H. R. 13,500 at the extra session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted,



Sec.-Treas.



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

October, 1912

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1912.

The Asiatic Exclusion League held its regular monthly meeting at the above date and place, and was called to order by Vice-President E. B. Carr at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers, absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of September 15 was dispensed with, and, on motion, same were adopted as printed, copies having been sent to affiliated organizations and furnished the delegates present.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Delegates—In accordance with your instructions, your Executive Board herewith submits for your consideration the names of candidates aspiring to the various offices within the gift of the people of California, who, with few exceptions, announce themselves as heartily in favor of the purposes of this League, and pledge themselves, if elected, to aid and assist in the passage of laws which will not only exclude all Asiatics from the United States, but will prevent their ownership of our lands, the usurpation of our industries, the pollution of our blood by inter-marriage with Asiatics and the corrupting influences by their association with our children in school and domestic life:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Edward H. Hart, I. G. Zumwalt.	Seventh District—Denver S. Church.
Second District—John E. Raker, han. F. M. Rutherford.	Eighth District—James B. Hol-
Third District—Charles F. Curry.	Ninth District—Thomas H. Kirk.
Fifth District—Stephen V. Cos- tello, John I. Nolan.	Eleventh District—William Ket- tener.

The following Congressmen of California, notwithstanding the fact that they pledged themselves to aid and assist any measure that would exclude all Asiatics from the United States, did absolutely nothing toward the support of the League's Bill, known as H. R. 13,500, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman John E. Raker:

William Kent, Julius Kahn, J. C. Needham, Everis A. Hayes, Joseph R. Knowland and Sylvester C. Smith.

Congressman William D. Stephens, who has never announced himself as being in favor of Asiatic Exclusion, like his colleagues remained indifferent and did nothing in behalf of H. R. 13,500.

STATE SENATORS.

First District—H. P. Andrews. Wm. Kehoe consistently supported the League's bills in the Legislature of 1910.	Thirteenth District—Private Secre- tary pro tem (H. E. Brunner) for Senator E. K. Strobridge says: "Sen- ator Strobridge requests me to say to you in substance that he is without qualification in accord with your first and third queries. He also agrees with the school segregation idea."
Fifth District—Joseph Walsh.	Fifteenth District—Richard B. Bell.
Seventh District—P. C. Cohn.	
Ninth District—Mayor James C. Owens.	
Eleventh District—John H. Leon- ard.	

Jury. The woman testified as to the facts and the man plead guilty. He was sentenced to four months in the County Jail.

Now, in contrast with those cases, the same Judge in the same court sentenced a man to five years in the penitentiary for forging a money order for \$25; and later on he sentenced a man who was employed as a watchman in the postoffice to three months in jail because he stole a little doll out of the mails for his child. Just for a moment contrast the character of these two men, one practicing white slavery in its most reprehensible form; he pleads guilty and is sentenced to four months in the County Jail. Another stole a doll, valued at a trifle, and he is sentenced to three months in jail. Or take the case of Adolphson; here is a man who conspired to violate several laws, and received a sum of money for this violation—and then received a sentence of only one year in jail. While a young American, who under pressure of necessity forged a postal order for \$25, received a five years' sentence.

There are only two conclusions to be drawn from this class of cases—either the District Attorney is much to be censured for spending the money of the public in securing evidence and using the time of Government officers for the purpose of securing a conviction in the Adolphson case, or the Judge was obviously of the opinion that that class of cases did not merit so much attention. If the District Attorney is right in the action he took, the Judge certainly did not give adequate sentence. If the Judge is right, the District Attorney certainly pays too much attention to conspiracy and smuggling cases of Chinese.

The League is not inclined to at this time discuss the recall of Judges, but it may be pertinent to state that the administration of justice as above outlined gives a very serious subject for reflection as to what method may be followed to have a more even application.

The League is advised that Judge De Haven is at times suffering from ill health, and that such ill health necessitates his absence from his official duties from time to time. Can it be possible that his ill health is reflected in the judgments he hands down?

The cases I have referred to are based largely upon information from the public press. You doubtless will be able to receive a more precise report by applying to the District Attorney for this District.

The League's position is that wholesale smuggling of Chinese is, and has been going on, and that the United States Attorney is manfully seeking to put a stop to it. If he does not receive the support of the Courts, however, his efforts are useless. If the Courts, by their lenient sentence in cases of this sort give evidence that they are out of sympathy with the efforts of the District Attorney, he is fighting in vain.

I should be glad to have you give this matter such attention as you properly may, and I do not hesitate to say now, on the part of the League, that I believe that Judge De Haven is entirely out of sympathy with the White Slave Law and the law regarding Asiatic aliens. If that be the case, he is not qualified to sit in judgment where those cases are being tried. I believe that evidence may be obtained showing that he does not approve of these laws as enacted, in which case he is not the proper Judge to pass upon those who are found guilty.

I am fully appreciative of the serious nature of this communication, and ask, on the part of the League, that you give the situation such thought and care as you think it may deserve.

Very truly yours,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

ASIATICS IN MEXICO.

The League has recently become possessed of information from Mexican border points that a great influx of Chinese is now coming into Mexico. It is said that within the past three months nearly a thousand Chinese have passed through this port destined to Mexico in transit. The various smuggling enterprises that have been brought to notice during the past two years give reason to think that Chinese destined for Mexico only go there for the purpose of afterwards gaining entry into the United States.

It is hard to believe that there can be any legitimate cause for the migration of Chinese to Mexico at this time, when the republic is torn with internal conflict and all occupations employing labor practically at a standstill; hence it is difficult to not arrive at the conclusion that this vast number of persons intends to finally enter the United States.

Quite recently a rumor has been in persistent circulation that Harrison Gray Otis, William Randolph Hearst and their associates have an understanding whereby it is expected that their large holdings in Lower California will be immensely enhanced in value by the acquisition of that territory by the United States. Lower California, geographically, is separate and apart from the mainland of Mexico; it is difficult for Mexico to properly protect it or enforce law there. It long has been a resort of refugees and persons who leave the United States for the country's benefit. Ensenada is a favorite meeting place for a lot of desperadoes who are fugitives from justice in the United States, so a fairly good reason exists for so doing, should Mexico arrive at the conclusion that she should sell Lower California to the United States, and with part of the money repay some of the expenses the revolution has put her to.

However this may be, the rumor seems to be well founded, and more particularly in China, where the Chinese now speak of Mexico as "the new United States."

The League has information that the steamships arriving at this and other United States ports are carrying large numbers of transit Chinese to Mexican ports and ports in Lower California, especially Mexicali. As everyone knows, Mexicali is a little border town opposite Calexico, and by no stretch of the imagination could it be conceived that there is any occupation there for more than four or five hundred laborers in the agricultural way, yet the population certainly must have been increased during the past four or five months, if the observation of those in contact with the incoming steamers can be relied upon, for almost every steamer has brought a large contingent who have been destined to Mexicali.

The immigration authorities seem to have had some inkling of the situation, for the reason that they did not permit some to proceed, probably on the ground that they had no legitimate business there. However that may be, the Asiatics are coming in large numbers to Mexico, and especially to Lower California.

The League has information that great numbers of people in the Canton District of China have been advised that Lower California will soon become a part of the United States and that if they could obtain a foothold there while it was Mexican territory they would be brought over when it became part of the United States, and thus have an entry.

There is no doubt in the mind of the League that Otis, Hearst & Co. would welcome such a situation, because if Lower California should be annexed to the United States, not only would their lands be increased in value, but they would have a large reserve of cheap labor to draw upon.

The League does not, at this time, feel inclined to discuss the pro-

priety of the United States acquiring Lower California, but if such a plan is contemplated there should be an effective provision that the Chinese who are resident there should not be admitted to the United States. It is estimated that there are some 10,000 Chinese and Japanese on the peninsula of Lower California. If Lower California is admitted under a treaty, and this point not carefully attended to, they will be in the same position as our Asiatic population in the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, except that it would be more difficult to keep them restricted to the territorial district, and there would be a great expense attached to the supervision of their proper restriction to the district they have occupied.

The League calls attention to this matter at this time in order that ample opportunity may be given to reflect upon the situation, and through the proper channels make representations to the Government which will not make it possible for 10,000 Asiatic laborers to be suddenly dumped into California.

Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, which was unanimously concurred in, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

FRATERNAL DELEGATE.

The Secretary reported having attended the State Federation of Labor Convention at San Diego.

The League's report was presented together with resolutions dealing with the ownership of land in California by aliens and the segregation of Mongolian school children in our public schools. The report was adopted by the convention and the Federation has directed its Legislative Agent to use all honorable means toward having a law enacted at the next Legislature prohibiting the ownership of our lands by aliens not eligible to become citizens of the United States.

GOOD OF THE LEAGUE.

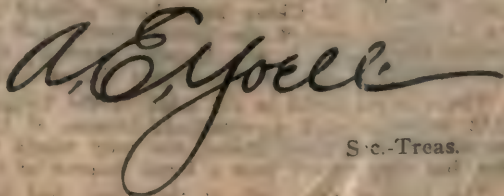
Delegate Kane spoke on the condition of our jury system and urged that something be done at the coming Legislature toward the enactment of a statute making the selection of juries more stringent. The delegate also spoke of the killing of a white boy by a Chinese who was declared "not guilty," in the face of incontrovertible evidence to the contrary.

Several delegates spoke in favor of Mr. Kane's suggestion.

Delegate Knight referred to the Raker Bill, H. R. 13,500, which, he said, should if become a law, would do a great deal toward putting a stop to crime and the illegal entry of Orientals.

On motion of Delegate Keough, the Secretary was directed to write a letter to President Tveitmoe conveying to him the well-wishes of the League and expressing confidence that he will soon be with us to give the organization the benefit of his invaluable services.

Adjourned. Respectfully submitted,



S. C. Treas.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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